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AFFIXES  
IN  
THEIR ORIGIN AND APPLICATION,  
EXHIBITING THE  
ETYMOLOGIC STRUCTURE  
OF  
ENGLISH WORDS.

BY  
S. S. HALDEMAN, A.M.

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## PREFATORY

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THE number of English monosyllables is about 3200, and as many of these are not primitives, but have a prefix, a suffix, or both, it is evident that the affixes must be concerned in the formation of the greatest part of the vast vocabulary of English words; and that an accurate knowledge of these is to be acquired through a distinct appreciation of the modes used to vary them in form and meaning, according to the exigencies of thought and speech.

Some languages, as Greek and Welsh, have their etymologic material within themselves, and most of their words may be analysed independently of other languages; but if this is attempted with a composite language like English, the resulting knowledge will be imperfect, as in supposing *aque* to mean *water* in the word *aqueduct*, where *-e* is the genitive case sign of  $\check{A}QV\check{A}$  *water*,  $AQV\check{A}E$  *of water*, the  $A$  having been lost in *aqueduct*. (See § 7.) If therefore we ignore Latin forms in words derived from Latin, our analysis will be unreliable, and the force of the derivatives may be obscured rather than elucidated.

Unless we know, not only the affixes as they appear in English, but their etymology also, it will not be apparent that the *c* of the suffix *-cy* may be due to an *i*, a *t*, an *s*, or an original *c* (*cay*); and we may mistake one form for another, as *-y* for *-ly* after *-l*, as in *oil-y*, and *idl-y*, or *un-* in *un-loose* for the negative *un-* in *un-fix*. For such reasons it was determined that this volume should be strictly etymologic, and that collateral forms should be cited where they might be useful, as in determining whether the supinal *to* in 'to live' is the ordinary preposition *to*. Languages not akin to English

have been sparingly quoted, but more to exhibit accidental coincidences and occasional borrowed forms, than to claim them as indicating a closer relationship. (See Obs. 2, under **-n** adj., p. 141; and **-n** noun plural, p. 143.)

In the summer of 1861, F. J. Furnival, Esq., the obliging secretary of the Philological Society of London, examined the manuscript of this volume and made several suggestions, among them the addition of **-m** as a diminutive. Various illustrative passages have been added subsequently, a feature which would have been made more prominent and varied, had it not been for the difficulty of consulting genuine editions of standard authors like Shakspeare and Milton, on the western side of the Atlantic. Supposing that an extract illustrating the word *battle* were required from Pope, we find it given as 'battle' in an American edition (book 7, line 292,) whilst in the London edition of 1716 the line stands—

And bear thick Battel on my founding Shield.

In like manner, a spurious edition of Young has the word 'sprightly' towards the end of Night 1, which, in "A NEW EDITION Corrected by the Author." 1776, is thus given in a more etymologic form—

The spritely *lark's* shrill matin wakes the morn; . . .

Except in the Introduction, illustrative extracts from authors as late as the year 1800, are printed in old style type, to distinguish earlier writers from those of the present century, even when a modern edition like Wright's Chaucer, is quoted. A few extracts have been taken from the dictionary of Richardson, an author who is not always consistent, since he occasionally gives the same passage differently, as in quoting Beattie under DEDENTITION and FERIE,—“for falling teeth.”—“for falling the teeth, &c.” Under ALOES and BIAS he thus quotes Holland's Plinie—

“of the sea onion, but it is bigger, . . . gross and fat, chamfered and channelled”—  
“of a sea onion but that it is bigger . . . grosse and fat chamfered and channelled” . . .

As the etymology of a word is independent of the modes of spelling it, it has not been deemed proper to follow the practice of those who give orthographic rules in treatises on the subject. What is commonly called etymologic spelling would require the rejection of English *w*, *sh*, *gh*, *y*, *ck*, and in many cases of *th*; it would require *stable* as a noun to be spelt *stabul*, and as an adjective *stabil*; the letter *l* to have a place in writing *as*, to be rejected from *could*, and doubled in *idolatry* and *tranquil*; *n* to be placed in *mill* as it is in *kiln*; the *e* to be retained in *line* but not in *pine*; and *g* removed from *sovereign* to be placed in *noble*.

An etymologic orthography would require an indication of long and short *o* in words from the Greek. *Antiphōny* would have to be given up for *antiphōny*, because the former would mean 'an avenging of (*φονή*) murder,' and the latter 'a replying,' from *φωνή* voice. By shortening the *i* of *liturgy* we virtually refer it to *λετργέω*, 'to speak with malice,' instead of *λειτργέω*, 'to perform public service;' and *Calliōpe* (*Καλλιόπη*) 'she who has a fine voice,' with *o* lengthened would mean 'she who has a fine eye.'

As etymologic orthography is assumed to be the spelling of words as their cognates or cognate parts are spelt in other languages, examples would appear in *bwgellyedr* for *buckler*, *cllyedheamhor* for *claymore*, 'czar' (Russian *Царь*) for *tsar*, and in the following lines (Trevelyan Prize Essay, § 14,) of English, with the words as they stand in other languages—

Srdce moy szarcze ach hui deos sadnissa!  
Kard man hiort ag cuiqe diz sathinassus?

The stereotyping of this work was commenced in February 1864, and it was expected to be before the public at latest in September, but in the meantime Webster's Dictionary appeared in the autumn of 1864, rendering, for example, the note on **-ness** (page 13) inapplicable, this suffix being correctly given by Dr. Mahn.



Although Dr. Mahn's etymologies differ from some of those here given, it will probably be found that neither author is right in all cases, and that a number of those here given will bear the test of investigation, as bullock page 196, charlock 182, croup 51, decoy 56, flannel 67, foray (maraud, por-beagle) 254, hanger 147, hoiden 143, Lestris 232. Dr. Mahn refers laudanum to *labdanum*, which we had abandoned as unsatisfactory. Raccoon is not derived from the French *raton*, but from an aboriginal basis, and we regard reamer and its verb as due to German *pfriem* (with the same meaning) rather than to *room*.

These remarks are not intended to detract from the great merit of this distinguished scholar, the etymology of a language being beyond the powers of a single inquirer, and the science one of those where a conclusion apparently well founded, may be disproved by a citation from an obscure or unwritten dialect. The affixes alone present many difficulties, and the present attempt to elucidate them is sent forth with the hope that the subject may receive the attention necessary to explain the points which still remain unsettled.

COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA,  
February 18, 1865.

## INTRODUCTION

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ENGLISH is not a language which teaches itself by mere unreflecting usage. It can only be mastered, in all its wealth, in all its power, by conscious, persistent labor; and, therefore, when all the world is awaking to the value of general philological science, it would ill become us to be slow in recognizing the special importance of our own tongue.—*Geo. P. Marsh, Lectures on the English Language, 1860.*

§ 1 In this work the Affixes, both Prefixes and Suffixes, are given in their etymologic connections. For example, the Latin CŌN or CO, and Greek SYN or SY are referred to the same original, the former having the *c* and the latter the *s* of ξὼν (*csŷn*) *with*; hence *con-st-ant* and *sy-st(ematic)* have essentially the same prefix and root. Depriving *sy-stem* of its prefix, it appears as *s t e m*, from the idea of standing, a *sy-stem* being a setting or standing *with* each other, of things which have qualities in common.

2 Affixes are here separated from words commonly treated as primitives, as the *p* in *yel-p*, *cro-p*, *ras-p*, which are primarily nouns, formed from the verbs *yell*, *grow*, and *raze*, but used as new verbs as the language instinct disappears.

Some do not consider words like *per-me-ate*, *per-for-ate*, *per-egri-n-ate*, *con-tam-in-ate*, *met-em-psych-osis*, *cli-m-ate*, *de-mur*, *con-fer*, *re-fer*, *in-fer*, *be-gin*, *a-mong*, *gol-d*, and thousands more, as derivative words, presuming that their affixes constitute an essential part of the primitive word, or that the root portion does not constitute a separate word in English. It is stated in the "16th edition revised and improved" of the English Grammar of Robert Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D., that "A primitive word cannot be reduced or traced to any simpler word in the language; as *man*, *good*, *content*." Hence *content*, *detent*, *retentive*, *tenable*, *con-*, *re-*, *sus-*, *abs-*, *ob-tain*, are each to be considered a primitive, although *TEN-* of the Latin *TĒNĒ-o* (I hold) is precisely the English *tain*. Such views

require *teacher* to be called a derivative, but not its more Latin form *doctor*; whilst *poem* and *poet* are not to be viewed as derivatives from a common root.

A schoolbook gives *per-son*, *tur-n*, and *tal-k*, as radical words. Another gives *'bitt-er*, *da-te*, *dee-d*, *fic-s* (*fix*) and *sigh-t* as "*primitive words or roots*" and its author expects the uninstructed pupil to determine whether words like *ru-n*, *tur-n*, *nigh-t*, *gloo-m-y*, *un-fi-t*, *under-sta-nd*, *gol-den*, *fore-hea-d*, *col-d-ness*, are radical or derivative, evidently considering *night*, *gloom*, *cold*, and *fit*, as underived words. Another author states that *fame* and *sense* "are primitive words, because they can be reduced to no fewer *letters*," (compare *famous* and *sensible*) "and convey a distinct idea of each thing specified." According to this, *sensorial* and *defamatory* would be primitives, as they cannot be reduced without altering the "idea of each thing specified."

3 Many affixes commonly given as simple, are here resolved into their constituents, and additional means to understand the nature of derivatives are afforded by the large increase of the number of affixes, about five hundred being admitted—but not for the purpose of exceeding the lists usually given, nor to exhaust the subject, for the numeral prefixes (as *tri-*, *hexa-*, *octo-*,) and many parts of compounds (as *manu-*, *pleni-*, *arch-*,) have not been inserted. Several of the more doubtful forms, and some which furnish but one or two examples, are omitted also.

4 Welsh, the ancient language of Britain, has exercised an influence upon English, and is quoted to explain a few forms, and to give an idea of word-building in a living language with a living etymology.

5 The accent in Greek, and the length of the syllables in Latin are marked, that the pupil may have the means of avoiding the errors so common upon these points.

6 Observations will be found upon collateral points, and exceptions are cited to induce a proper caution in the application of the knowledge acquired. For example, *under-et* (as in *lock-et*, a small lock,) *owl-et* is given as an exception.

7 Those false forms are avoided in which Latin and

Greek are perverted to make them resemble the English derived from them, as in referring equal to ἘQVŪS a horse, instead of to ἌQVUS equal.

8 Certain common, but improbable or impossible derivations are rejected, such as *syn tax* from the nonradical present tense *τάσσω* (I place,) which cannot account for the *cay* of *syn-tac-s* (present in the participle *ταξάμενος* etc.)—*escape* from the French *échapper*, instead of the Provençal *escapar*;—*hide* (a skin) from the German *haut*;—*crept* from *creep*;—*gave* from *give*;—and *would* from *will*—

Wolt thou wedde þis maide, if ich wolle assente.—'Pier: Plouhman.' Written about 1362.

I wol no woman thirty yere of age.—Chaucer. Born 1382.

9 The relation of *deluge* to DĪLŪVĪŪM is not obvious to the beginner; the reference of *city* to CĪVĪS (citizen) does not account for the *t*; *δέω* (I bind) does not account for the *p* of *despot*, nor GRĀNŪM (grain) for the *g* in *grange*. Unexplained points like these, and vague statements in regard to them, are numerous in educational books, and as a result, the pupil gets a superficial knowledge, indefinite ideas, and loose habits of language and thought, which he is likely to retain through life.

10 As the etymology of numerous words cannot be understood without some knowledge of the grammatic inflections which they follow, those inflections are given which have the greatest influence on the forms of English words.

11 To diminish the number of heads and to prevent repetition, a system of notation has been adopted, as in placing a small reference letter after *sol-ace*<sup>a</sup> and *gr-ace*<sup>e</sup> to refer the former to the Latin suffix -ĀTĪŪM<sup>a</sup> and the latter to -ĀTĪĀ<sup>e</sup> for their original forms, in case they should be required.

12 As the form of most words depends upon the modifying portion, the extent of our knowledge of their structure and value will depend in a great degree upon *the number of distinct modifying elements* or affixes we may be able to

determine and appreciate. But as these affixes are applied to different classes of words, and assume various disguises, it becomes necessary not only to know, for example, that *on-ce* is *one* with *-ce*, and *toward-s* *toward* with *-s* suffixed, but to be able to decide that these, and the *s* in *thu-s*, in *master*, and in *satisfy*, constitute but one etymologic element; whilst the *s* of *amnesty*, *alms*, *thesis*, and *Asia* forms a different one.

13 Instead of allowing a little knowledge of derivation to be the accidental result of the study of Greek and Latin, principles should be mastered first, or be studied simultaneously, as the proper basis for the study of language in general.

14 The Latin and Greek cited in the etymology of the affixes, will form a useful introduction to these languages, and will facilitate the acquisition of foreign languages in a wonderful degree.

15 *It is a common error* to suppose that pupils who do not study Latin and Greek, can acquire the power of analysing words from a dictionary; and that those who learn these languages get at the same time a competent knowledge of etymology. But as a distinct science, it requires a special study, both by those who do, and those who do not learn Greek and Latin, and a book of this kind will be found almost as useful to the college graduate as to the pupil whose studies have not been extended beyond his own vernacular.

15\* Those unaccustomed to the analysis and discrimination of words have a vagueness of idea which is exemplified in the following attempts at definition, given by the members of a class who had been studying Greek and Latin for several years, but without having their attention directed to the etymologic bearings of their studies.

Annihilate—break up, drive away, reduce, demolish. See AD.

Annul—abolish, drive off, cut off, demolish.

Exterminate—put out, put an end to, decrease.

Eradicate—kill, extinguish, shoot, radiate. See EX.

Anniversary—a celebration.

- Anodyne—something to cause sleep, medicine. See AN-.
- Desperate—furious, fierce, wild, savage, ferocious, mad, uncontrollable, not to be trifled with. See DE ¶ 2.
- Ligament—sinew, tendon, muscle.
- Prevail—coax, ask, beg, compel, attack.
- Ruminating—roaming, carrying burdens, useful, domestic.
- Immense—great, large, very large, vast. See IN- not.
- Protect—defend, guard, take care of, keep from. See TEGO.
- Elucidate—explain, describe minutely.
- Explain—show.
- Regulate—put in order, put in place.
- Definite—particular, true.
- Extasy—joy, delight, excitement
- Docile—gentle. See -ILE.

16 The parsing of a word in its syntactic relations is very different from its analysis with a view to ascertain its origin, the value of its component parts, and the history of its meanings. Thus better is the grammatic but not the etymologic comparative of *good*. Whiter is both a grammatic and an etymologic comparative. A false orthography (like that which places 'gh' in the derivative 'might' which is not represented in its primitive 'may,') and a word formed on false principles (like 'spasmodic' instead of *spastic*,) are offenses against etymology, but not against grammar.

17 A book of this kind has been a desideratum in the *Analysis of Words*, and as an *Introduction to English Lexicography*, definitional and etymologic—the meagre outlines given in dictionaries and grammars presenting nothing approaching to completeness.\*

18 We are of the opinion that there are not 300 roots in any language, and if this view is correct, a knowledge of the affixes which give form and meaning to 100,000 English words must be of extreme value, greatly diminishing the

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\* See the dictionaries at -ness, or Richardson at un-, -en, and -ish. Grammar, instead of discussing the meaning and origin of words, should explain the parts of speech, grammatic inflection, and the relations and functions of words in speech; and it should be taught from the more condensed treatises.

time devoted to the dictionary, and giving the inquirer the means of consulting it understandingly.

19 *Most of the new words* which figure in the successive editions of English Dictionaries, are old forms with the commoner affixes, as un-, in-, -ly, and -ness, in un-forgettable *Prof. Geo. Wilson*; in-culpativè *Sydney Smith* 1802; semicircular-ly *Bulwer* 1841; branched-ness *Boyle* 1675. Webster is said to have added 12,000 words to Todd's Johnson; Ogilvie added perhaps 20,000 more in his Imperial Dictionary, Glasgow 1850, and Supplement of 1855; and Worcester\* claims about 104,000 for his quarto of 1860. Yet, a portion of the memoranda of words met with in our own reading furnishes under the prefix un-, the following one hundred omitted words from as many authorities, each authority being restricted to a single example.

<b>unabundant</b> Prof. Geo. Wilson	<b>uncarbonized</b> Wm Scoresby 1839
<b>unacclimatized</b> E. W. L. Davis	<b>uncarting</b> Chambers' J.
<b>unaffinitive</b> N. York Herald 1855	<b>uncatalogued</b> Murray's Handb.
<b>un-antique</b> W. H. Leeds	<b>unchangability</b> (sic) J. Asiat. Soc.
<b>unappealed</b> Democratic Rev. 1838	1854
<b>unarduous</b> W. H. Herbert	<b>vnchased</b> 'Golden Boke'
<b>unartistic</b> Ed. Rev.; Atl. Mnlly;	<b>unchemical</b> Emerson's Mag. 1858
Home J.	<b>unchewable</b> Dr Kitchiner
<b>unattractiveness</b> Once a Wk	<b>unconformedly</b> Jn Phillips, Cab.
<b>unaxical</b> Penny Cyc. 1841	Cyc. 1839
<b>unblenchingly</b> Dr Latham 1857	<b>uncontemplative</b> Bulwer
<b>unblundering</b> Ferrand Spence	<b>unrackable</b> Saml. Woodworth
1686	1836
<b>uncadenced</b> Mrs E. B. Browning	<b>undefeated</b> Nat. Rev. 1857
<b>uncall</b> v. t. Roberts, Collectanea	<b>undefinedly</b> Thos Aird
Cambrica 1811	<b>undetactable</b> Charles Lever

\* Worcester (pronounced *Woost'r*) has *unplanned* (from Ash, but not *unplanned* the second word from it), *unbelievfulness*, *undumpish*, *unrenavigable*, *unwerved*, which are not in Webster. Ash has *unbudgeted*, *unbundled*, *uncrinkled*, *undandled*, *undrubbed*, *uneffectuated*, *unelutriated*, *unencaved*, *uninterleaved*, and others, which Worcester, Webster, and Richardson have not admitted. Barclay in his Dictionary of 1772, contents himself with defining un-, without giving a single word under it. Richardson (Dict. 1837) omits *unfixedly* and *unrhyming*, altho the former is used by himself at DANGLE, and the latter occurs in a passage quoted from Byrom at COXCOMB.

- undevotionality** H. W. Bellows  
**undisfigured** Brande's Dict. 1843  
**undisrest** W. Wordsworth  
**uneclesiastical** Sydney Smith 1831  
**unedible** Hugh Miller  
**unembellishing** Nsp. 1852  
**unescapable** Lond. Econmst 1857  
**unengulized** Tr. of Duchess d'Abrantes 1854  
**unexceptionally** O. W. Holmes  
**unexpansiveness** Fr. W. Newman 1852  
**unfacetious** Peacock, Crotchet Castle 1831  
**unfallacious** A. B. Johnson 1854  
**unfine** John Poole 1859  
**unfinish** n. U. Kn. Gall. Portraits 1835; R. N. Wornum.  
**unforgivingness** F. W. Faber 1853  
**ungaudy** Moore, British Ferns 1849  
**ungenerosity** Lond. Register 1860  
**un genuineness** Chrst. Examnr  
**ungravitating** Rafinesque 1836  
**unhallowedly** Wm. Howitt 1833  
**unharassing** Ch. Lamb  
**unhartiness** John Cockburn 1735  
**unheralded** Sthrn Q. R. 1857  
**unhesitatingness** N. P. Willis  
**unhorsemanship** Lond. News  
**unideal** (sic) 'Warreniana'  
**unidealised** Q. Rev.; -ized Mrs Ellet 1859  
**unimmediate** Bentham 1826  
**unindoctrinated** N. Br. Rev.  
**uninterfered** H. T. Tuckerman  
**unissued** Am. Railw. Rev.  
**unfichened** Ruskin  
**unmathematical** Phil. Mag.  
**unmercerialized** J. W. Draper  
**unmisgivingly** Laman Blanchard 1849  
**unmolesting** Arnott's Physics 1829; Sharon Turner 1832  
**unmotived** J. Am. Or. Soc.  
**unmummied** Byron 1822  
**unnigger** v. Sir Fr. Head 1851  
**unobsolete** Leigh Hunt  
**unobstructable** Knickrb. M. 1854  
**unorganizable** Wstm. Rev. 1859  
**unpartaken** 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk' 1820  
**unpicturesqueness** Home Jour. 1857  
**unpopularise** Earl Ellsmere  
**unpraisable** Albert Smith  
**unproceeding** Thos. Taylor 1824  
**unprotestant** H. Harbaugh 1850  
**unpuritan** Thos. Hancock 1859  
**unquakerly** Chas. Mackay 1859  
**unquotable** 'Punch'  
**unrefracting** Gilfillan 1850  
**unscabbarred** Sir W. Scott  
**unsensitive** Atlnt. Mnthl. 1859  
**unsociality** Wm. Hazlitt  
**unspellable** Lond. Sport. M.  
**unstinting** Jas. Sh. Knowles 1838  
**unstrap** Miss Leslie 1853 -ped Nat. Misc. 1854  
**unstriped** fibres Dr Jos. Leidy 1851  
**unstuccoed** Ill. Guide to London  
**unsucceeding** Boyle 1675  
**unsyllabled** Motherwell  
**unsympathised** Mnthl. Repos.  
**untactical** Ill. Lond. News  
**untampered** Aytoun 1856  
**unthoughtedly** H. W. Beecher  
**untrophied** Mrs. Sigourney 1834  
**ununiformd** Th. S. Grimké 1834  
**unvaryingly** Fraser's Mag.  
**unwardable** 'Dow Jr.'  
**unwastable** (sic) Literary Churchman 1859  
**unweighable** Hsld. Wrds  
**unworsted** Robert Walpole  
**unzoological** Blkw. Mag. 1857



§ 20 The extent to which words are formed and modified by the aid of affixes is shown by the number of words belonging to the richest prefixes, suffixes, and roots, as in the following approximations:—

<i>Prefixes.</i>	<i>Roots.</i>	<i>Suffixes.</i>
<b>un-</b> 5,600	<b>fact, face</b> ✓ 640†	<b>-ly</b> 2,000
<b>co- con-*</b> 2,400	<b>stand</b> ✓ 440	<b>-ion</b> 1,900
<b>in- im-</b> 2,900	<b>position</b> 300	<b>-ness</b> 1,300
<b>re-</b> 2,200	<b>graphic</b> 200	<b>-al</b> 1,000
<b>di- dis-</b> 1,800	<b>logic</b> 200	<b>-er</b> 950
<b>e- ex-</b> 1,750	<b>ply</b> 200	<b>-ous</b> 900
<b>ad-</b> 1,600	<b>capable</b> 190	<b>-ble</b> 800
<b>de-</b> 1,600	<b>drag</b> 190	<b>-ity</b> 650
<b>sub-</b> 700	<b>detain</b> ✓ 180	<b>-ary &amp;c.</b> 600
<b>pre-</b> 700	<b>admit</b> ✓ 175	<b>-ance</b> 600
<b>pro-</b> 600	<b>aspect</b> 175	<b>-ant</b> 500
<b>per-</b> 350	<b>evident</b> 160	<b>-ive</b> 400
22,200	3,050	11,600

21 Without special inquiry we can have but little idea of the comparative frequency of affixes, and in constructing this table we had at first included a-, ab-, abs-, which modify but 300 English words, and excluded di-, dis-, which enter into 1800.

22 The use of affixes in building up words is shown in the following examples based upon the root **FAC** (make)—

<b>fac-t</b> (-ion)	ef- <b>face</b>	ef- <b>fic</b> -aci-ous
<b>fea-t</b> (-ure)	pro- <b>fi-t</b>	in-de- <b>fea-s</b> -ibil-ity
<b>fic-t</b> -ion	counter- <b>fei-t</b>	of- <b>fic</b> -er
im-per- <b>fec-t</b>	de- <b>fec-t</b> -ive-ness	bene- <b>fic</b> -iall-y

#### TO THE TEACHER.

23 *The Teacher will observe* that, besides the examples explained, others are added without explanation, some of which can be solved by inspection, as cord-age, whilst others, as badin-age, cannot be determined, even with the aid of a dictionary. These are given as examples of the affixes, rather than the stems to which they are affixed, and classes need not be required to study or enumerate them. But the originals of

\* This includes com-; sub- includes suf- &c.

† An actual enumeration of the derivatives of *fac* (excluding *fac-e*) gave 604, but they were not counted from the more recent dictionaries.

many of these (as de-press, de-grade) will be found in the Vocabulary at the end of the Suffixes.

24 *The collateral forms* of the prefixes are often given to show that they are widely diffused; but whilst it is not necessary to learn, for example that un- is equally un- in Hindoostanee, and an- in Welsh and Irish, it is of importance to know that languages so dissimilar may have features in common, derived from a common ancestry in remote antiquity.

25 *Conventional Latin* is often pronounced in a mode which lessens its utility for etymologic purposes, because etymology, besides showing the resemblance between words, exhibits the degree of variation to which they have been subjected. Hence if Latin Cay in ĀCĒR or ĀCĒIS (keen, bold,) is pronounced like *s* in a "Latin" recitation, it should, in an *etymologic* recitation, have its *Latin* power, or its derivative *eager* will be an older word, a *gay* or *cay* sound being older than an *s* sound in cognate words; for *It is not the letters, but the sounds used in speech, which furnish the material for etymology.* The French *bagage* is different from the English *baggage* (or *bagage*,) but identic with the Polish *bagaż*.

26 As the ancient is beginning to replace the empiric pronunciation of Latin in our colleges, it is the more necessary that the pupils should be acquainted with it, whether they use it or not. Although as a *Latin* name CÆSĀR (*kaicāp*) has a genuine *cay*, an *s* (as in *sard*) and the diphthong in *aisle*, it need not be pronounced in this manner in *English* discourse; nor must words which accord with the laws of modern speech be perverted to accommodate the orthography, pronunciation, or meaning, of the cognate word in other languages:—*thin* must remain *thin*, although it is d ū n n in German and TĒNŪS in Latin.

27 As the Greek affixes are given in Roman typography, and as they are not numerous, a knowledge of the Greek letters is not essential; nevertheless, as an etymologic dictionary cannot be used without them, and as they are much used in mathematics and astronomy, the Greek alphabet should be acquired. This can be done in two or three lessons, or by using the alphabet as a key to learn the Greek words as they occur.

28 The alphabetic arrangement made it necessary to indicate affinities by references from one head to another, and when this is to later portions of the book, the pupil need not be required to follow the reference; nor need he search for the value of *-ic*, should he find a word like *chimer-ic-al* under the head *-AL*, until he passes through the book the second time.

29 *The teacher will determine* what parts are to be known thoroughly, and what may be merely read over, or omitted, whether in the Introduction, the Affixes, or the Vocabulary. In general, a knowledge of from *one* to *six* examples under each head will be sufficient. The words to be learned should be pointed out, and several additional examples asked for under heads like *ab-*, *con-*, *de-*, *di-*, *sub-*, *re-*, *un-*, *ant-*, *er-*, *-ful*, *-ile*, *-ing*, *-ous*, *-ness*, *-ive*, *-ly*.

## LATIN ALPHABET.

§ 30 The Latin Alphabet is composed of the following twenty letters—A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T V X; and of these, nine had the same power as in English, namely, B D F H N P Q T X.

C and G (named *cay* and *gay* by the Romans) were always pure, as in *car*, *celt*, *sceptic*, *scheme*, *get*, *give*; and never corrupt, as in *cent*, *gem*.

I when a vowel, as in *field*; when a consonant, as in *collier*, or *y* in *year*, but the latter is distinguished in most modern books by having the base of the character turned to the left 'J.'

31 M as in English, except as a final, when it nasalises the preceding vowel, as in its derivatives in the Portuguese *bom* (good) or French *nom* (name.)

Hence in Latin poetry, as -UM &c. is U made nasal, it is treated like a pure vowel and elided in poetry before another vowel, as in *BELLŪM INGĒNS* (a great war,) read *BELL' INGENS*, as *FŌRTŪNĀ INGĒNS* (great fortune,) is read *FORTUN' INGENS*. In these pages nasal vowels are mostly printed as in *BELLŪM*. Those who cannot pronounce a nasal vowel may use a slight *m*, which is better than to confound the French nasality with English *ng*.

N has two powers, the first in *no*, the second in *angle*. The latter occurs in all cases before C, G, X, Q.

Q is a duplicate of C and indicates that the V (*oo*) which follows it has the consonant power of *w* in *well*, and not the vowel power in *ooze*.

R requires to be trilled.

S has its Spanish power, as in *hiss*, not as in *rose*, *miser*, *sure*, *mission*.

T always as in *tea*, *NĀ-TĪ-O* (*nâ-tee-o*, nation.)

32 V has a vowel power as in *rule*, and a consonant power as in *quart*.

U' is commonly (but not always) used for the former, and 'V' for the latter, as in Anglosaxon.

L is the only Latin letter about the power of which there is doubt, and to this the ancient grammarian Priscian assigns three powers, the first being heard in ILLĒ (he,) the second in FLĀVŪS (yellow,) and the third in LĒCTŪS (a bed.)

33 Latin, like Italian, has consonants doubled, *nn* in CŌNNĒCTO being pronounced as in *one name*, *ll* in ĀLLĒGŌRĪĀ as in *all-loving*, *mm* in ĪMMŌRTĀLĪS as in *some man*, *drum-major*, and other English compounds.

34 The vowels have each a long (ˉ) a short (˘) or a common (≈ long or short) quantity, the last being often left unmarked. A long vowel (or syllable) is twice the length of a short one, and has the same quality, as in English *o*, which is long in *own*, *oh*, and short in *oath*, *obey*, without falling into the vowel of *moth*, *object*. A syllable is commonly "long by position" when a vowel is followed by two consonants. We often mark such a vowel with a dot. A vowel before another is commonly short. Diphthongs are long.

35 The *power* and *name* of the Latin vowels are as in the following English words—

A	is <i>long</i> in	ārm,	<i>short</i> in	ärt,	never as in	āt
E	"	thēy,	"	ēight,	"	ēbb
I	"	fīeld,	"	deceit,	"	īt
O	"	ōh,	"	ōbey,	"	ōx
U	"	fōōl,	"	fūll,	"	ūp

36 The diphthongs are combinations of two sounds each of which, according to Priscian, must be pronounced. The first letter (as A in AE or Æ, and O in OE or Œ) has its ordinary Latin power, whilst the second must have such a modification as to allow the combination to form a single syllable. Thus *clōy* has, and *claw-y* has not a diphthong; and if *showy* and *clayey* were monosyllables, they would contain the Latin Œ and EI or EJ. Æ and Œ occur in the Portuguese *pae* (a stick) and *oeto* or *oito* (eight;) and

Shanghae (-high) is a Portuguese orthography. EI occurs in the Spanish ley (law,) and AV in the Danish ha v n (a haven, rhyming with *town*,) and German bra u n (brown,) h a u s (house,) m a u s (mouse.)

37 The following detached lines are from "Living Latin," London, 1847—

"The French, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese,  
As did the Romans, sound their several Is. . .  
"If its [M final] exact validity you seek,  
You must with care observe a Frenchman speak,  
Whose nasal sound without a question shows  
Its power when any word with M did close. . .  
"But who amongst us sounds the Latin V?  
Echo the question only softens—Who? . . .  
"The Latin diphthongs most in common use  
Are Æ and Œ and AV; and to produce  
Their proper sounds, you only have to turn,  
And those of their component parts to learn.  
Thus if you to the first this rule apply,  
My rhyme will aid you to pronounce it Æ. . .  
"And of the next I say the same, if you  
Blend into one the Latin A and V,  
(And this to be correct you must allow,)  
You will not mispronounce the Latin AV."  
To these we add, that English words like *showy*  
Contain the Portuguese and Latin Œ.

38 The accent of Latin falls upon the second and third syllables from the end, in dissyllables always on the former, and in words of three or more syllables on the latter, unless the second from the end is long, when that takes the accent.

### 39 GREEK ALPHABET.

Figure.	Name.	Power.	As in	Figure.	Name.	Power.	As in
A α	άλφα	a	arm, art	H η	ήρα	ē	there
B β β	βήρα	b	bay	Θ θ θ	θηρα	th	thin
Γ γ	γίμμα	g	giving	I ι	ιώρα	i	field
Δ δ	δέλτα	d	dell	K κ	κάππα	k	king
E ε ε	ἒ ψιλόν	ē	epsom	Λ λ	λάμβδα	l	lamb
F ϛ		h	harm	M μ	μῦ	m	moon
Z ζ	ζήρα	zd	wisdom	N ν	νῦ	n	noon

Figure.	Name.	Power.	As in	Figure.	Name.	Power.	As in
Ξ ξ	ξῖ	os	azis	Υ Υ υ	υ ψιλόν	y	[Danish.]
Ο ο	ὀ μικρόν	ō	ō-bey	Φ φ φ	φῖ	ph	
Π π π̄	πῖ	p	pea	Χ χ χ	χῖ	ch	[German.]
Ρ ρ ρ [ρ̄]	ῥω	r	[rh Welsh.]	Ψ ψ	ψῖ	ps	eclipse
Σ σ σ	σίγμα	s	seek	Ω ω	ὦ μέγα	ō	own
Τ τ τ	ταῦ	t	tower				

40 ' SPĪRĪTŪS ĀSPĒR (rough breathing) is placed as in *ō* (read *ho*) *the*, *oḗ* (read *hō-w* or *hoo*) *where*. The ' SPĪRĪTŪS LĒNĪS (smooth breathing) indicates the absence of the initial rough breathing, as in the English *owe*. Some authors omit it. These and the accent marks are placed over the second letter of the diphthongs.

As *zd* has a single character ζ, so its cognate *st* is often written with σ, as in *ἄστρον* or *ἄστρον* (*astron*) *a star*.

The character σ is initial and medial, and ς final, as in *σῆδος* *firmness*.

The characters E, H, P, X, have not the same power in Greek and Latin.

Γ, γ, γ̄, before γ, ζ, ξ, χ, has the power of *ng* in *sing*, as in *ἄγκυλος* *curved*, Latin *ANGŪLUS* *angle*. In these pages this power will be represented by γ̄.

Ρ, ρ, ρ̄, is the trilled Latin R; ϖ the whispered aspirate Welsh *rh*.

Φ, φ, phi is not F, being made by the contact of both lips, as in blowing.

Υ, Ῡ, υ, is German *ü* and French *u*, a sound between Latin U and I. It was not thus pinched in the Aeolic dialect, nor as the last element of the diphthongs.

Χ, χ, is the German (Latin) Polish &c. *ch*.

41 Diphthongs—*ai* as in *aisle*; *oi* nearly like *oi* in *going*, *owe-ing*, *oi* the same, but longer; *ηι* nearly as in *clayey*; *ει* like *ηι* but with the vowel of *get*, or as *e* and *y* in *get-ye*; *ωι* like *ow* in *brown*; *οι*, *υι* properly like *o-w* in *no-wonder*, but it was corrupted at an early day to Latin U, French *ou*, Eng-

lish *oo* in *too*, its power in Modern Greek. The former diphthongal power (for which the spelling was made) is the best, and it aids etymology, as in *θοῦς ox*, Latin genitive *BŌV-ĪS of an ox*, where *v* corresponds with *V* (*oo*, English *w*), as in *ναῦ-ς, NĀV-ĪS ship*.

42 Greek accent is of three kinds, the acute (´) which is the principal, the grave (`) and the circumflex (˘), the differences not being well understood. The marks show what syllable is to be accented—and that a final syllable may be accented, wherein it differs from Latin. Circumflexed vowels are always long.

## GRAMMAR

43 *Conjugation* is the inflexion of verbs. Most Latin verbs end in *-o* (Greek *-ω*) in the first person singular number of the indicative mood present tense, as *ĀMO I love*, of which the root is *ĀM*. The infinitive mood *to love* adds *-RĒ* to the stem *AMA*, forming the infinitive *ĀMĀRĒ to love*. The infinitive sign of the 1st conjugation is *-Ā-*, of the 2d *-Ē-*, of the 3d *-Ĕ-*, and of the 4th *-Ī-*.

44 The Latin dictionaries give the present tense, as *ĀMO I love* (often loosely defined by *to love*), and with it, either the infinitive, or a numeral, 1, 2, 3, or 4, to indicate the conjugation to which the verb belongs. To these are added the perfect tense, as *ĀMĀVĪ I have loved*, and the verbal noun called the first supine, as *AMĀTUM to love* (in order to love.) Other inflexions must be looked for in the grammar, as the second supine *ĀMĀTŪ to be loved*; the participles, present *ĀMĀNS loving*, future *ĀMĀTŪRŪS about to be loving*; *ĀMĀTŪS loved*; *ĀMĀNDŪS to be loved*; gerund (a kind of noun) *ĀMĀNDŪM loving*, *ĀMĀNDĪ of loving*, as—*CŪPĪDŪS ĀMĀNDĪ desirous of loving*.

§ 45 The four conjugations are thus distinguished—

<i>Conjugations,</i>	1	2	3	4
Infinitive,	-ĀRĒ	-ĒRĒ	-ĔRĒ	-ĪRĒ
Perfect,	-ĀVĪ	-ĒVĪ	-Ī	-ĪVĪ
Supine,	-ĀTŪ <sup>m</sup>	-ĒTŪ <sup>m</sup>	-ĪTŪ <sup>m</sup>	-ĪTŪ <sup>m</sup>
Part. passive,	-ĀTŪS	-ĒTŪS	-ĪTŪS	-ĪTŪS

PĀTĒR ĀMĀNS a *loving father*; PĀTĒR ĀMĀTŪRŪS a *father about to be loving*; SŪ<sup>m</sup> AMĀTURUS *I am to love*; ĒRĀ<sup>m</sup> AMĀTURUS *I was to love*. DICĪT *he says*, MĒ *me*, ĀMĀRĒ *to love*—DICIT ME AMARE *he says (that) I love, he asserts me to love*. Here the verb DICIT governs the accusative (objective) case ME, and ĒGŌ *I* cannot be used as in English, where *I* is considered a nominative case to the verb *love*. The English sentence contains the assertion *I love* (which may not be true,) from which the Latin is free.

46 PŌSSŪ<sup>m</sup> ĀMĀRĒ *I can* (am able to) *love*; VĒNĪŌ ĀMĀTŪ<sup>m</sup> *I come to love* (in order to love.) In the expression “*I can love*,” (German, *ich kann lieb-en*; Danish, *jeg kan elsk-e*,) *love* is an infinitive; in “*I am able to love*,” *to love* is a supine. In the following examples (commencing with an interrogative adverb,) “*can blind lead blind*,” both forms of “*blind*” (blind-person) are in the singular number, and *lead* is in the infinitive mood, in Gothic, Greek, and Latin—

ibai	mag	blinds	blindana	tiuhan.
μῆρι	δύναται	τυφλός	τυφλὸν	ἰδόντων;
NUNQVID	POTEST	CAECUS	CAECU <sup>m</sup>	DUCCERE?
	can	the-blind	<sup>2</sup> the-blind	<sup>1</sup> lead? Luc. 6 ; 39.

Forms like the following are due to grammatic inflexion—

immerge	immerse	concur	discourse	refund	infuse	deface	defeat	infect
remit	remiss	move	promote	degrade	digress	infringe	infract	
conduce	conduct	draw	trace	tract	expend	dispense	assail	assault

47 Three cases are assigned to English, as exhibited in the pronouns—

Nominative	he	she	who	they
Possessive	his	hers	whose	theirs
Objective	him	her	whom	them



§ 48 The possessive corresponds with the Latin *genitive*, and the objective with the *accusative*. Latin has also a *dative* case, as SĒRMŌNĪ (to a speech;) and an *ablative*, as SĒRMŌNĒ (with a speech,) the nominative being SĒRMŌ a speech, and the accusative SĒRMŌNĒ<sup>m</sup>.

A few nouns have a distinct *vocative* case, as DŌMĪNŪS a lord, DŌMĪNĒ O lord; γίγῆς a giant, γίγαυ O giant.

49 The cases which differ from the nominative are called oblique cases. The English *sermon* may be called an oblique case of SĒRMO, because it is not derived from the Latin nominative, nor from any single oblique case.

50 As the Latin cases vary considerably, they are divided into five declensions, distinguished by the termination of the genitive case singular number, as follows—

1	2	3	4	5
-AE	-Ī	-ĪS	ŪS	-ĒĪ

51 In English derivations from Latin nouns (adjectives, participles,) it is often necessary to know the “crude form,” which is generally present in an oblique case, and the dictionary gives the nominative and genitive, as in CŌRPŪS, -ŌRĪS, *body*, whence *corporeal*, from the crude form CORPŌR underlying the genitive case CŌRPŌR-ĪS (of the body,) which is implied by -ŌRĪS. The following are similarly derived—

<b>itiner</b> -ary, ĪT-ĒR, -ĪNĒR-ĪS, a <i>journey</i>	<b>lapid</b> -ary, LĀP-ĪS, ĪDĪS, a <i>stone</i>
<b>milit</b> -ary, MĪL-ĒS, -ĪT-ĪS, a <i>soldier</i>	<b>fraud</b> , FRĀV-S, -D-ĪS
<b>pulver</b> -ise, PŪLV-ĪS, -ĒR-ĪS, <i>dust</i>	<b>front</b> , FRŌN-S, -T-ĪS
	<b>sanguine</b> , SĀNGV-ĪS, -ĪN-ĪS, <i>blood</i> .

Examples of case in Gothic, German, English (Anglosaxon,) and Nordish (Islandic) will be given under the suffix -mer.

As the *r*, *t*, *d*, *n*, of *pulver-ise*, *milit-ary*, *fraud*, *sanguine*, &c. occur in the declensions, they will be termed R declensional, &c. especially as they do not always form part of the base, or crude form.

52 As most English nouns borrowed from Latin happened to be of the second and third declensions, the *i* of their geni-


tive case has become the connecting vowel with nouns of the first declension, as in penniform (not pennaeform) from PĒNN-Ā, -AE (a feather.) Primigenous (first born) is formed from the adjective PRĪM-ŪS, -Ī (first,) and primogeniture from the adverb PRĪMŌ (at first.)

53 O, a common connective in words of Greek origin, may be due to the crude form, or to the noun and adjective termination *-os* of the nominative case, with *ς* dropped, as in philo-sophy, auto-bio-graphy. O of a genitive case is present in phraseo-logy (*φράσις*, *-εως*), cŷnos-ure (*κύων* dog, gen. *κυνός*), aer-o-naut, aer-o-lite, from *ἀήρ* (air) genitive *ἀέρος*; but aer-ial is from the Latin form *ĀĒR*, gen. *ĀĒRĪS*.

54 Phos-phorus preserves the *ς* of the nominative *φῶς* (light,) whilst the genitive *φωτός* is used in photo-phorus, photo-graph.

55 Other connecting vowels appear in strata-gem, penta-gon, archi-tect, lexi-con, patri-arch, pan-e-gyric from *πᾶν* (all) *ἀγορά* (assembly;) where *πᾶν* is the neuter of *πᾶς*, as in pas-i-graphy, genitive *πάντος*, as in panto-graphy.

56 The *t* in ego-t-ism and *n* in tobacco-n-ist are connectives, and *g* has slipped into poly-g-archy, for poly-archy (rule of many) by the *induction* or influence of olig-archy, the rule of (*ὀλίγος*) few.

57 A *connecting element* may be no part either of the base-word or the affix, as *t* in ego-t-ism and *i* in penn-i-form;—it may belong to the base-word, as in gan-d-er (-m,) asthma-t-ic; to the affix, as *a* of -ary in milit-ary, because (§ 51) MĪL-ĒS, gen. MĪLĪT-ĪS has no *a*;—or to both base-word and affix, as in making formul-a-ry from *formula* and -ary; but as the *a* of *formul-a* was originally short, and that of -ary long, the suffix has the better claim to the *a* of *formul-ary*, subterranean, and others.

58 The connecting element is often added to the suffix, as *a* in -ate, -ātūs, where the etymology, and forms like SĒLĒC-TŪS show that the participial portion is not -AT, but

-T, which may be preceded by any of the Latin vowels, the *a* of -AT being due to the first conjugation (§ 45) as in *ĀDVŌCĀRĒ* (to advocate,) *ĀDVŌC-ĀTŪS*. Nevertheless, as -ATUS occurs in words underived from verbs, as *HĀM-ĀTUS* (hamate, hooked,) the heading -ATE is given. Similarly, -AX, -EX, &c. might have been placed under -X; -ANT, -ENT, under -NT, &c.

59 In Greek there are three declensions and five cases, which bear some resemblance to the Latin cases. In the Latin *LĀC* and Greek *γάλα* (milk,) little resemblance is apparent until we take an oblique case, as the genitive *γαλακτός*, *LACTIS*. Compare—

<i>ποῦς</i>	<i>PĒS</i>	a foot,	whence	<i>pāce</i>		
<i>ποδῶς</i>	<i>PĒDĪS</i>	of a foot,	“	tri-pod, ped-al		
<i>οδῶς</i>	<i>DĒNS</i>	a tooth,	“	tine, tooth		
<i>οδόντος</i>	<i>DĒNTĪS</i>	of a tooth,	“	dent-al, mon-odon		
<i>χάρις</i>	grace, <i>χάριτος</i>	of grace,	“	charity		
<i>βοῦς</i>	<i>BŪS</i>	an ox, <i>βοῶς</i>	<i>BŪVĪS</i>	of an ox,	“	beef, bov-ine.

60 *Inflectional* elements are such as are used in grammatic inflexions, as the participial -t in -tous. *Mutational* elements are such as interchange, as *d*, *t*, in spelled, spelt. *Declensional* elements occur in declensions, as *n* in sermon, which is the crude form (§ 51) of *SĒRMO* a speech. *Formative* elements are used in making forms of words, as *p* in forming the noun *ras-p* from the verb *raze*.

61 The characteristic part of a derivative word is often to be looked for in the inflexions of the verb. Thus the Greek *Φράζω*, in the Doric dialect *Φράσδω* (I speak) gives phrase, and the perfect tense *πέφρακα* (I have spoken) is akin to the Latin *PRĒCŌR* (to pray,) German *fragen* (to ask,) and English *pre-c-atory*, pray.

62 Latin inflexions are much used in the law, as *mandamus* we command; *capias* you may take; *affidavit* he (she) has made faith to; *sci-licēt* to wit, that is to say, (*SCI-RE* to know, *LĪCĒT* it is lawful;) *vidē-licēt* to wit, namely, (*VĪDĒRĒ* to see,—it is easy to see,—it may be seen;)

mittimus we send; cāveat let him beware; certiorāri to have notice given.

63 *Gender.* Many English forms depend upon the variations in the originals indicative of gender. The name Maximus (*greatest*, primarily an adjective,) indicates a male, of which the feminine would be Maxi-ma, and the neuter maximum. But there are exceptions to such indications of gender. In Greek, canon is masculine, chaos and drama are neuter, and exodus is feminine; and in Latin, QVĒRCŪS (an oak) is feminine, and GĒNŪS γένος neuter.

<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine,</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Antoni-nus	Antoni-na	tympa-num
pylo-rus	hyd-ra	fule-rum
nauti-lus	spicu-la	specu-lum
isth-mus	ac-me	chrysanthe-mum
asbes-tus	aor-ta	asphal-tum
direc-tor	direc-tr <sup>ix</sup> <sub>ces</sub>	spec-trum

64 The Islandic adjectives of the three genders have the following forms—

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
glǫðr	glöð	glatt	<i>shining</i>
goðr	göð	gott	<i>good</i>
blindr	blind	blint	<i>blind</i>

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## AFFIXES

65 Affixes are additions to roots stems and words, serving to modify their meaning and use. They are of two kinds, *prefixes*, those at the beginning, and *suffixes*, those at the end of the word-bases to which they are affixed. Several affixes occur in long words like *in-com-pre-hen-s-ib-il-ity*, which has three prefixes and five suffixes.

The term *interfix* is hardly necessary for *ad* in anim-ad-vert, or *t* inserted as a fulcrum between the vowels of ego-t-ism.

§ 66 A root is a word or part of a word without affix, sometimes having and sometimes wanting a distinctive meaning. *A* (in *arm*) is the *root* of *a-ir* and *a-sthma*; it has not the definite meaning of a noun or verb, but signifies *blow* in a general way, without being a part of speech.

67 *Eat* is, and *ed* is not a word, but both are *stems* in *eat-able* or *ed-ible*, and derived from the *root* *AD*,—but roots and stems cannot be distinguished in all cases. *Sta* is the root of *sta-nd*, *sta-tion*, and its cognate *sti* is the stem of *con-sti-t-ut-ion*.

68 *Irk*, the stem of *w-ork* and *irk-some*, is disguised in *org-an*, *lit-urg-y*, *en-erg-y*, *su-rg-ery*; and *work* is disguised under *wrigh-t*. *Beauty* (from *belle*) is equally the stem of *beauti-ful* and *beaute-ous*, for Etymology pertains to language and not to orthography.

69 Etymology takes cognisance of the relation of *proof*, *prove* (proof,) and requires the latter to have final *v*, which, with final *i*, *j*, and double *v*, *j*, *e*, *k*, are forbidden by English spelling. The English and Germans call *house* (haus) by the same name, so that each has four elements and closes with a consonant. Similarly *orb-s*, *pea-se*, *cloth-es*, *beau-x*, have the same plural element, and the last never had an etymologic letter *ex*—but in old French vertical script, the final ‘*s*’ with the tail thrown forward resembled ‘*x*,’ which printers used for it.—In dialects of old English, *the* was pronounced with *th* in *thin*, and spelt with the Anglosaxon letter *þ*, for which ‘*y*’ was used by printers who wanted the type or mistook the letter, and this typographic error leads some to fancy that *the* was formerly pronounced with English *y*.

70 It cannot always be determined whether derivative words are compound, or formed with an affix. This doubt appears in *overreach*, *undersecretary*, *magnificent*. The following are compound—*astro-logy*, *atmo-sphere*, *ceno-taph*, *demo-crat*, *hemo-rrhage*, *hydr-aulic*, *hydro-gen*, *leth-argy*, *lit-urgy*, *mel-ody*, *olig-arch*, *mon-arch*, *cham-o-mile*, *strat-agem*, *kale-ido-scope*.

71 The force of affixes being variable and often evanescent, care must be taken to accept the definitions of them in a general sense; and when their force is known, it need not be

recalled in analysing a word, except where it seems to be strictly applicable. On account of their occasional indefiniteness, some of the affixes are left undefined, and in some cases the definition of the examples does not quite correspond with that first given.

72 The prefix *un-* is a variation of *in-* (not,) yet insignificant means *not significant*, and insignificant means *trifling*; pertinent is *to the purpose*, impertinent *insolent*; and *not famous* would be an inaccurate definition of infamous. Compare disposition and indisposition, delicate and indelicate.

73 Although the Latin prefix SUB (SUC-, SUG-, &c.) means *under*, it also means *from beneath, in, at, towards, somewhat*. Thus SŪB-VĚHO means, I carry *up*; SŪG-GĚRO I put *under*, bring, annex, supply, *suggest*; CĚDO I go, SŪC-CĚDO I go *under*, submit, ascend, belong to, follow after, prosper, *succeed*. PRĚ-TĚNDŌ I stretch forward, place before, prefix, exhibit, *pretend*.

74 IN-DŪCO I lead in, clothe, exhibit, deceive (take in,) overlay, annul, put on (as shoes,) *induce*.

75 IN-FŌRMO I form, show, instruct, *inform*. DĚ-FŌRMO I form, describe, design, beautify, *disfigure*. ĪN means *in or on*, and SĪSTO I place, whence IN-SĪSTO I step towards, come, stop, pursue, press upon, (used figuratively in the English) *insist*.

76 The primary sense of 'ascribe' is *write to*, but it means *to attribute*, which is composed of *to* and *give*. The original sense of attribute is evident in tribute and contribution, whilst in retribution it has a more figurative extension.

77 Composed means *placed together*, decomposed means *separated* in regard to a previous union, and although undecomposed is a negative of decomposed, it is not quite equivalent to composed.

ADVERSŪS turned towards, fronting, adverse, hostile.

DĚJÍČŮ I throw under, expose, substitute, falsify, throw upwards, add, reply, hint, give, cast down, overthrow.

CŌNVĪNCĚŘĚ (CŌNVĪNCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) to conquer, disprove, prove, convict of crime, whence *convince*, *convict* and *cónvict*.

78 In the course of time the force of some words with an affix has become identic with that of their simple form, as sever dissever, loose unloose, sport for disport, encounter rencounter, ornament adornment, to adorn to ornament.

79 The Latin MĒNDĀ (a fault) has produced mend (to repair) by the loss of the prefixes (ab-, ex-,) of a-mend and e-mend, implying removal of the fault.

80 In add and aid the prefix ad- is all that is left of ĀD-DO and ĀD-JŮVO; cull is the prefix con- of collect; trance is the Latin TRĀNS-ĪTŪS (a going beyond,) reduced to its prefix; enter is the prefix ĪNTĚR, ĪNTRĀ deprived of the verbal termination observed in ĪNTRĀŘĚ (to go in;)

81 Rencounter is composed of re-in-contra. Hipped is the prefix and suffix hyp—ed of hypochondriasised, with a dozen silent letters; in-super-able is composed of three affixes, dis-a(d)v-ant-age-ous-ly of six, and supreme and prae-tor of two, the latter being for PRĀE-Ī-TŌR a fore-go-er or leader, having lost its root I of ĪŘĚ (to go.) Sur-pr-ise has lost the root hend (take) of com-pre-hend.

82 The prefix re- implies *back* or *again*, but it is used in re-mark without re-gard to the first speaker, or to the replying one; and something is re-ferred (borne back) to a person who re-ceives it for the first time. A nation is reduced (led back) to subjection which had previously been free, and a man is re-duced to poverty who had never been poor.

3 Here the prefix has ceased to have a separate signification. It is *verbal*, indicating that in practice, remark is a *word* independent of its constituents.

§ 84 A recluse is one *shut back* or re-tired, although RE-CLŪDO means to unclose, bring out, expose.

85 The al- of al-cove is verbal, meaning nothing as a prefix, and there is a tendency to consider inter-mediate as a verbal form—

Sometimes this composition is exactly *intermediate between* that of the uplifting and that of the upheaved rocks.—‘The Geologist,’ 1859.

I beg that you will *mediate* ’twixt my errors,  
And your stern mother’s wrath.—*Thos. Heywood.* (Modern reprint.)

86 Affixes may be definitive, being used to limit the words to which they are applied, to some use to which the base-word would be equally applicable,—separating transitive from intransitive, and figurative from radical meanings, as in the following examples.

FĪGO I fix, make firm, thrust in, strike, <i>post up</i> .	DĒFĪGO I fix, plunge, plant, strike, <i>astonish</i> .
SĪGO I mark, express, paint, seal, record, <i>sign</i> .	DĒSĪGO I mark, denote, sketch out, <i>designate</i> .
LŪDO I play, sport, trick.	DĒLŪDO I deceive (some one.)
CĒRNO I sift, discern, decide, judge, determine.	DĒCĒRNO I separate, distinguish, determine, deliberate.
CLĀMO I shout, exclaim.	DĒCLĀMO I make set speeches.
fill to make full.	fulfil to fill a purpose.
λέγω I speak, col-lect, se-lect, choose, reckon up, tell over—(whence <i>catalogue</i> .)	κατα-λέγω I select, choose, count over, <i>make a list</i> (of names for military duty.)
Danish skille to separate, sever, put asunder, divide, <i>divorce</i> .	a d skille to separate, sever, put asunder, divide, <i>distinguish</i> .

87 In FRAVDO, DEFRAVDO (I cheat, deceive,) de- might be regarded as intensive, but it is better to consider it restrictive to verbal forms, the derivatives (as fraudulent) being formed without the prefix, on the noun basis FRAVS, genitive FRAVD-ĪS. So the adjective PRĀVŪS (crooked, perverted,) instead of having a verb *pravo* (I crook,) has DĒ-PRĀVO v. t. I vitiate, deprave.

88 In DĒLĪBĒRO (I weigh, consider,) the prefix *restricts* or *defines* the word as that derived from LĪBRĀ (a balance,)



thus distinguishing it from a different word, LIBĒRO I make (LIBĒR) free; and re- dissociates re-mem-ber from *member* to associate it with *memory*, which does not require it.

89 NŪDO, DĒNŪDO (I make bare, despoil, disclose,) have about the same meaning; and if we divide words in de- into sections according to the force of this prefix, de-nude may occupy several places. It may be considered a *verbal* (§ 82) form of nude—an *intensive*—a *restrictive* to a particular object—and *privitive* or separative in regard to something removed, as in—

Charles I, having *denuded* himself of some of the principal attributes of sovereign power . . . Rev. Michael Russell.

90 Some words are never used without an affix, as the Latin CŌN-SĪLĪŪ<sup>m</sup> coun-sel; ĒX-ĒMPLŪ<sup>m</sup> ex-ample; CŌN-TĒM-PLŌR I con-tem-plate; and the English be-neath, neth-er, con-dign, dign-ity, in-fer, sub-sist, con-vict, con-nect, re-ject, as-sume, in-dignation, but Spanish has both *dignacion* and *indignacion*.

91 As forms like 'leviate' and 'lieve' cannot be used, they must be replaced by al-leviate and re-lieve (to lighten again.) This may render a word figurative, and cause the power of the affix to be so much enfeebled, that an auxiliary preposition might be required (independently of its use before an objective case,) in the locutions *al-lude to*; *de-lude with*; *de-pend from, upon*; *de-scend from, upon, into*; *re-, im-pose upon*; *sub-mit to*; *re-, ap-ply to*; *sup-ply with*; *ob-ject to*; *con-fer on, with*.

92 The sign of the infinitive mood being identic with the preposition *to*, this double use of the same vocable causes *to* to lose its force as a preposition and to be transferred to the condition of a prefix, as in several of the locutions following—*disposed-to* work, *indisposed to-work*; *inclined to-do* it, *inclined-to* it;—which induce the forms—*averse-to* such a course; *disinclined-to* it, *disinclined to-do* it.

What cat's averse to fish?—Gray.

To this I humbly must dissent.—Gay.

They were naturally averse to the exercise of the tongue.—*W. Irving*, Charlemagne, ever averse . . . to judicial bloodshed.—*G. P. R. James*. . . . averse to study.—*Gibbon*. On his re-turn he made many at-tempts to in-troduce the foreign school WITH which he had become ACquainted to his countrymen.—*Prescott*, 1845. When we have acquired Vertue into our reach, &c.—*Ferrand Spence*, 1686.

93 Attempts are sometimes made to secure the conjoint action of prefix and preposition, by forms like—*disinclined from*, *averse from*,—the use of which embarrasses the language by assigning to particles a greater force than the corresponding idea justifies.

And why not live and act with other men?

Because my nature was averse from life.—*Byron*, Manfred.

. . . such a detestation of vice . . . such an aversion from, and contempt of corrupt manners.—*Clarendon*, 1674. Burning for pleasure, not averse from strife.—*Byron*. With a mind averse from outer objects.—*Haselitt*. Dryden had shown himself not averse from marriage . . . *Westminster Review*, 1855.

. . . it has been concluded by many that they were averse from public shows, . . . *Horatio Smith*, Festivals, &c. 1831.

94 *No uniform rule is adopted* in admitting foreign words into a language. Some words become naturalised, whilst others similarly formed, and equally good, or bad, are avoided, or if proposed, do not come into use. Thus English has from Latin, 'emolument' *profit*, but not 'emoliment' *trouble*—

absorb	not <i>absorb</i> .	com-, re-, inter-, not <i>a-</i> , <i>circum-</i> , <i>de-</i> ,
convenient	" <i>ob-, pro-venient</i>	o-, per-, sub-, " <i>di-, im-, super-</i> ,
disturb	" <i>ob-, con-, pro-turb</i>	ad-, trans-mit " <i>præ-, pro-mit</i>
exhaust	" <i>perhaust</i>	con-, e-, de-, in-, " <i>ob-, per-, pro-</i> ,
promotion	" <i>permotion</i>	circum-volve " <i>sub-volve</i>
occasion	" <i>occision</i>	circumscribe " <i>circumsede</i>
dispensation	" <i>offensation</i>	excite not <i>sucsite</i>
pro-, de-tect	" <i>perlect</i>	implore " <i>oplore</i>
pre-, sub-scribe	" <i>perscribe</i>	subterfuge " <i>subterduce</i>
impinge	" <i>intinge</i>	concise " <i>succise</i>
con-de-scend	" <i>conscend</i>	successive " <i>successive</i>
coerce	" <i>exerce</i>	contractile " <i>compactile</i>
prorogue	" <i>irrogate</i>	in-, re-voke " <i>sevoke</i>
in-, re-quire	" <i>per-, ex-quire</i>	corroborate " <i>roborate</i>
irritate	" <i>proritate</i>	arrogate " <i>irrogate</i>
in-, oc-, re-, con-	" <i>per-, præ-, pro-, de-</i>	fabricate " <i>perfabricate</i>
cur, suc-cour	" <i>cur</i>	com-pete, repeat " <i>ap-, ex-, im-pete</i>
de-, post-pon	" <i>oppon</i>	suggest " <i>suggress</i>

in-, as-, con-, de-,	not <i>circum-</i> , <i>ex-</i> , <i>in-</i>	as-, con-, re-, dis-	not <i>per-</i> , <i>præ-</i> , <i>sub-</i>
per-, re-, sub-sist	<i>ter-</i> , <i>ab-sist</i>	sent	<i>sent</i>
ab-, dis-, re-solve	“ <i>ex-</i> , <i>per-solve</i>	hypocrisy	“ <i>epicrisy</i>
en-, epi-demic	“ <i>apo-</i> , <i>meta-demic</i>	energy	“ <i>aergy</i> , <i>pertergy</i>

95 *Modern languages are not uniform* in the prefixes adopted with ancient words. Thus the Spanish has *disformidad*, *disfamia*, *confraccion*, *confugio*, *conturbar*, and (Latin *DIS*, *ĀVDĪRĒ* to hear,) *desoir*, not to pay attention.

96 *Many suffixes are lost* in English words of Latin origin, as masc. *LĪQVĪD-ŪS*, fem. *LĪQVĪD-Ā*, neut. *LĪQVĪD-U<sup>m</sup>* liquid.

ĀNTĪQVŪS*	antique*	PĀLMĀ	palm
CLĀRŪS (-A, -U <sup>m</sup> )	clear	* CRĪMĒN	crime
RĀRŪS	rare	MĀGNĪFĪCO	magnify
SĀNCTŪS	saint	RĒFŪGĪŪ <sup>m</sup>	refuge
GRĀV-ĪS (-IS, -E)	grave	RĒMĒDĪŪ <sup>m</sup>	remedy
SŌLĪCĪTŪDO	solicitude	STŪDĪŪ <sup>m</sup>	study
PLŪMĀ	plume	SĪMPLĒX	simple
PĒNNĀ	pen	SŌLĀTĪŪ <sup>m</sup>	solace
HĒRBĀ	herb	ĀLĪMĒNTŪ <sup>m</sup>	aliment

97 *There are many hybrid words* in English, with Greek suffixes to Latin or other stems, as *flut-ist*, *drugg-ist*, *mineralogist*, *natur(al)ist*; *journal-ism*, *fanatic-ism*, *quiet-ism*; but most of those in *-ism* are correct. In *oxid-ation* the stem is Greek and the suffix Latin; in *ridd-ance* the stem is English and the suffix Latin.

98 As compound hybrids are seldom used by the educated, the etymologist must not resort to two languages until he has found that one language is not sufficient. *Cālīgŭlā*, from *CĀLĪGĀ* (a military shoe,) must not be referred to the Greek *καλός* (handsome) and Latin *GŪLĀ* (neck); nor *pentecost*, *πεντηκοστή* the *fiftieth* (day after Easter,) to *πέντε* (five,) and *COSTÆ* (ribs.) *Cosmó-polite* means world-citizen, not world-polite.†

\* Observe the identity of sound and accent between the Latin and English *é*.

† Such Etymology, and Entomology as bad, have been furnished "By Authority" to the defrauded citizens of New York; in a book on *Injurious Insects*, by E. Emmons M.D. Here, to cite a single example, *Notióphilus* (from *νότιος* *wel*, and *φίλος* *lover*), is rendered *notion beetle*.

§ 99 *Care must be taken to determine* how much of a word constitutes the stem and affix. The prefix subter- in subterfuge does not occur in subterranean, where the prefix is sub- and the stem TĒRR of TĒRRĀ the earth; nor does sub- occur in subulate, from SŪBŪLĀ an awl, and this from SUO I sew.

100 Trans- is the prefix and form the stem of transform; whilst in exude and transude, the stem is SŪDĀRĒ (to sweat,) and the prefix ec'-, tran'-, with the first s absorbed by the second. If TRĀNSĪTŪS a *passing over*, were improperly divided, it would mean (SĪTŪS) *situated over*.

101 As re- means *back*, and retro- *backwards*, a re-traction or *drawing back*, might be converted into retraction an *acting backwards*; and abstain to *hold from*, might be taken for abstain to *stand from*.

102 The English word angelic and Anglish angelic are far removed from each other, the latter being angelic *a-like*; and in Danish, unytte is *in-utility*, as if from Latin ŪTŪR I *use*; but the prefix is u- *not*, and the stem is cognate with the German nutz *profit*. The Danish vandrende is both a *wanderer* and a *water-pipe*, in the former sense from vandre to *wander*, and in the latter from vand *water* and rende a *channel*.

103 The Latin PĪSC-ĀT-ŪR and Welsh pysg-o-t-wr (fisherman) are from the cognates PĪSC-ĪS, pysg (fish,) and seem to correspond in all their parts; but AT in the Latin is participial, and Welsh -ot is for the plural sign -od of pysg-od (fish-es,) and -wr is for gwr (man,) so that the Latin word means a *fish-er*, and the Welsh a *man (of) fish-es*.

104 The Romans often omitted s after ex-, as in ĒXPĒCTO for ĒXSPĒCTO I *expect*. Hence ĒXPŌLĪO, to *polish off, scrape*, (from PŌLĪO, to *polish*,) may stand for ĒX-SPŌLĪO, from SPŌLĪO, to *strip, spoil*. If extinct, extirpate, exult, exile, had retained an etymologic form, they would have the forms of *exstinct, exstirpate, exsult, exsile*.

§ 105 In Greek, *ἄστρον* is a *star*, *νόμος* *law*, and *ὄνομα* *name*, so that if *astro-nomy* (the *law* or science of the stars) were divided into *astro-nomy*, it would mean *star-naming*.

106 *The position of an affix is seldom changed* (as in *mistake*, *remiss*) altho it may happen that a prefix in one language may be a suffix in another.\* German has *ab-brennen*, *an-halten*, and Danish *af-brænde*, *an-holde*, where English has *burn off*, *hold on*. English has *ful-fil* and *mirth-ful*; an *off-set* and a *set-off*; an *off-cut* and a *cut-off*; to *up-hold* and *hold up*; to *over-look* and *look over*; an *out-breaking* and a *breaking out*.

107 *If the same affix were used* both as a prefix and suffix, the listener could not in many cases determine whether an affix between two words should belong as a suffix to the first, or a prefix to the second, as in—

His teeth all shattered, *rush* inmixed with blood.—*Pope*, *Odyfsey*, 18: 117.

The English *to set tan* to *set to*, was not continued in English, because the use of the infinitive sign *tō* would cause an awkward alliteration, as in *tō-tō-set*.

108 *As long as the constituent parts* of a word remain, there is no difficulty in detecting them, if the language to which they belong is known; but the case is different when the significancy of the fragments ceases to be perceived.

109 If the prefix *ex-* (*ecs*) had become extinct, the relation between the *e* of *e-duce*, and the *s* of *s-pend* could not be determined, and were there two words *spend* and *pend* (*nip snip*, *plash splash*,) of the same signification, it would be difficult to determine whether *spend* was the original and *pend* a mutilated form, or this the stem and *s* a prefix. In a

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\* As in the language of Georgia (or Gurgistan,) where *bustani* is a *garden*, and *mebustani* a *gardener*; *marili salt*, *samarili* a *saltcellar*. Hindoostanee *īmān faith*, *bē-īmān faithless*, *be-imān-i faithlessness*. Basque *berdin equal*, *berdinxu subequal* or *nearly equal*. But other languages differ, as Hebrew, where a vowel change distinguishes between *bāqār* a *herd*, and *bōqēr* a *herdsman*; *kerem* a *vineyard*, and *kōrēm* a *vinedresser*.

strange language a pair of words like lone and alone would present the same difficulty.

110 In Welsh, *ys* (*ardency* as a noun, *exists* as a verb,) is a common intensive prefix—used also by induction in introduced words, by prefixing *y* before *s*, as in *ysgolfeister*, *ysgarlad*, (schoolmaster, scarlet.) Its force appears in the following Welsh examples—

pig <i>a point, pike, beak</i>	yspig <i>a s-pike, s-pine</i>
par <i>a germ, a s-pear</i>	yspar <i>s-pear, lance</i>
plan <i>a ray, a shoot</i>	ysplan <i>s-plendid</i>
llac <i>loose</i>	yslac <i>s-lack</i>
taen <i>a sprinkling</i>	ystaen <i>a s-tain</i>
paid <i>quiet</i>	yspaid <i>cessation</i>
porth <i>aid</i>	ysporth <i>sustenance</i>
ig <i>vexing</i>	ysig <i>fretting</i>

#### MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Words hyphened like *met-hod*, *hyp-hen*, to indicate their etymology, are not to be thus pronounced.

‡ Assimilation, as when *ad-* becomes *af-*, in *af-fect*.

+ Obsolete, disused, or supposed forms, as \**TEMPLOR*, which does not exist, but is inferred from *CŌN-TĒMPLŌR* I *con-template*.

*See*, refers principally to the Vocabulary.

The grave accentual is used for long accented syllables, and the acute for short ones, as in *depōse*, *depōsit*, *deposition*.

↓ Indicates that a word is not under its original form, as ↓*shine*, which is not the original of *shone*, as ↓*сѣно* (I cut) is newer than its apparent derivative *IN-CĪDO*.

— The dash separates forms like “*temperature—enclosure*,” the former being regularly deduced from Latin, and the latter not. It also separates Greek from Latin forms.

A word printed like *voy-age* is explained under *-age*.

Educed elements are represented as in number, *numer-ous*, where *b* is educed from *m*.

The English (Anglosaxon,) Gothic, and Norse, Nordish (old Islandic,) characters for *th* in *thin* will be represented by Greek *θ*. English *z* is sometimes represented by *z*, and *sh* by *r*, and *z* in *azure* by *j*. The old English character *ȝ* in ¶ 11, page 41, is not a *z* (a letter often improperly used for it,) but a representative, according to the dialect and place in the word, of *y*, *g*, and *gh*.

.. Indicate (with italics) lost or “silent” elements, as in *counterfei..t*, which has lost the *c* of *counterfiet*; *may..*, *might*, &c.

A single dot (·) is sometimes used to indicate the length of a syllable by position (§ 34,) as in *CA·PTUM*, where the *vowel* is naturally short, whilst in *MĒNSURA* the *ē* is long independently of the consonants which follow.

A few Sanscrit words quoted, are in Latin orthography, the character corresponding to English *w* being represented by *v*; *k* by *c*; and *y* by *j*; —*ch* in *chip* by *rr*, and *g* corrupt in *gem* by *dj*. *ṛ* is a kind of untrilled *r*.

with the tongue so far from the palate that the element is considered a vowel, and is long and short. *ſ* is used for a kind of *h* which becomes *s* in Greek and Latin.

*ſ* and *ʒ* are a peculiar *s* and *t* (termed cerebral,) formed by turning the tongue back. Their formation need not be attempted. PH, TH, &c. are pronounced as in *uphold*, *pothook*. Sanscrit short vowels are commonly unmarked. See the author's Analytic Orthography (Trevelyan Prize Essay,) Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1860.

*š* and *ʒ* represent Arabic *sād* and *ta*, Hebrew *sadēi* (which is *not ts*), and *teth*. They are formed with the flat of the tongue. *q* is used for Arabic *qaf* and Hebrew *quph*, a deeper sound than *k*.

*Ss.* *Sanscrit*; *G.* or *Ger.* *German*; *D.* or *Dan.* *Danish*; *Isl.* *Islandic*; *B.* *Belgic*, the language of Holland (commonly called Dutch) including *Flemish*; *Go.* *Gothic* (i.e. *Mæso-gothic*); *W.* *Welsh*; *Ir.* *Irish*; *It.* *Italian*; *Sp.* *Spanish*; *Port.* *Portuguese*; *Fr.* *French*; *Gr.* *Greek*; *L.* or *Lat.* *Latin*, but these are seldom used, the Latin being in *LATIN* or capital letters, and Greek characters are well known.

*Heb.* *Hebrew*, generally given in *Latin* letters, so that *j* is English *y*, *v* English *w*, &c. In a few cases it was convenient to represent Hebrew and other languages in Greek typography. *Ohg.* old high German.

*Ang.* *Anglish* (Anglosaxon); *Sax.* *Saxon* (or Plattdeutsch,) a living language. It is a grave error to use the term *Saxon* for *Anglosaxon*.

Pronounce English *e*, *g*, *v* as in Latin, *y* like Danish *y*, French *u*, *Gr.* *v*; and *æ* as in *fat*. (Compare *cirnel kernel*, *brocen broken*, *vul wool*, *vægn wagon*.) *ŷ* is *th* in *then*, *þ* *th* in *thin*, but *θ* is used for this, and the Latin *v* for its English form *p*.

*v.* *verb*; *adv.* *adverb*; *n.* *noun* (or *s.* *substantive*); *m.* *masculine*; *f.* *feminine*; *neut.* *neuter*; *pl.* *plural*; *a.* (or *adj.*) *adjective*; *dim.* *diminutival*.

In headings like A- AB, the hyphen is omitted when the prefix can be used as a separate word, like the prepositions. Latin prefixes are printed like ABS-, Greek like SYN, and all others, including true English forms, and modifications of Latin, like **be-**, **-ness**. -N-oUS shows that *o* does not belong to the Latin form, which is -N-US.

Silent letters are often in a different type, and in some cases they have no etymologic value, as the *e* in *apocalypse* compared with that in *apocope*.

Words which form exceptions are frequently in italics.

In the definition of "abs-tract (TRĀHO) to draw from," &c., "to draw" belongs to -tract and TRĀHO, and "from" to the prefix abs-. Many of the words with Latin prefixes occur in Latin, so that *abs-tract* might have been referred to ABS-TRĀHO; *abstain* to ABS-TINEO, &c.

As TRĀHO means strictly, *I draw*; and TRĀHĒRE *to draw*, a word and its definition are separated by a comma point when they do not quite correspond, thus TRĀHO, *to draw*.

Old English was pronounced mostly like the European languages, with *e* in *they*, &c. as in Chaucer's *bifore before*, *diocise diocese*, *gret great*, *slee sleay*, *her-es hairs*, *goo go*, *stoon stone*, *hoom home*, *goot goat*, *awook awokē*, *na-tu-res nature's*, in three syllables, accented on the second. The rhythm determines the accent and syllabication, as in the following examples—

Stomak ne con-fci-en-ce know I noon; . . .  
 And fche agayn anfw-erd in pa-ci-ence: . . .  
 Compaffi-oun, my fai-re Cana-ce, . . .  
 And for the foul-es that the herd-e fyng, . . .  
 And therfor hath this worthy wif-e knight . . .  
 Yer-es and day-es fleet this cre-a-ture . . .  
 And fraun-ge made it of hir mar-i-age.—Chaucer.

## PREFIXES

**a-** *on, at, in.*

[**a-** is a fragment derived from several originals. It commonly indicates adverbs, and is applied to prepositions (a-b-ove,) adjectives (a-kin,) nouns (a-piece,) and verbs (a-rise.)]

## ¶ 1.

The heterogeneous nature of **a-** appears in the following examples—

**a-mong** Ang. onmang, amang, on-ge-mang, Old Eng. bi-mong.

**against** Ang. togean, ongean, agean, agēn.

**afore, before** Ang. toforan, onforan, ætforan, við-foran.

Braffias had flaine a knight tofore.—'King Arthur,' 1634.

**along** Ang. onleng, emb-long, andlang; em- *even, equal*, sometimes used for emb- *about*.

Yclenched overthwart and endelong  
With yren tough.—*Chaucer*.

¶ 2. *in, on, &c.*

**a-** is partly due to the English on, ān, meaning *on, in, un-*; and partly to old Frisian and Islandic ā *on, in, at*.

onbæc (Islandic ā bak) *aback*; onbedippan *to dip in*; onlēsan *to make loose* (unloose); ānbīdan *to abide*; ānvadan *to invade*; ānvēg *away*; **adays** Ang. āndægēs; on handa, old Eng. anhond, onhande, old Frisian ā hand, *on or in hand*; ānbūgan *to obey* (how to); anælan *to anneal* (ælan *to burn, bake*.)

Old English has forms like on sleepe, in slepe *asleep*; on side *aside*; on life *alive*.

And here-againes no creature on live  
Of no degree availleth for to strive.—*Chaucer*.

How that they wolde on huntinge gone.—*Id.*

## ¶ 3. Position.

**amidst** (Ang. on middan,) in the middle.



**aboard** on board. (Nordish *ā borði*, Fr. *à bord* (§ 9,) Ger. *am* (for *an dem*) *borde*, Dan. *om bord*. **astern** at, towards or behind the stern. **aground** on or at the ground or bottom.

**atop** **abed** **ashore** **alee** **aside** **apeak** **abaft** **+ahorse**  
**+adoors** **afield** **ahigh**

**Ab-out**, round the outside, Ang. *emb-utan*, *on-butan*; as in *emb-long along*. See **AMBI-**.

... between 9 and 10 a Clock,—*Dr. Thos. Short*, *Hift. of the Air*, London 1749.

... he then went out a-doors.—*Pepys*. Born 1632.

#### ¶ 4. Condition.

**asunder** in a divided condition. (Ang. on *sundran*; old Ger. *besunder*.) **adrift** in a drifting condition.

**aga'te**, **aga'd** on the (Sw. *gata*, old Eng. *gate*) way, road.

**abroad** from home. (Nordish *ābraut forth*; *braut* a road, travel, region.) **agog** on the lookout. (Ger. *gucken* to look.)

**apart** **afloat** **ablaze** **alive** **awake** **asleep** **astir** **agape**  
 —**anew** **afresh**—**+afeared** or **afraid** (§ 13.)

Of perill why that she oughte a ferde to be . . . .

They were a dradde of him as of the death.—*Chaucer*.

Their dam upstart out of her den effraide, . . . *Spenser*.

#### ¶ 5. Direction.

**athwart** across. (Ang. on *θveorh*; old Ger. in *duëran*.)

**aback** towards the back. **abreast** opposite, or towards the breast. **ahead** in advance of the head; in front.

**alength** (on, at,) in the direction of the length.

**aslant** **across** **askance**—**awry** **afar** **askew**—**above** **abaft**

My berd that hangeth long a down.—*Chaucer*.

#### ¶ 6. Manner.

**astride** in the manner (or condition) of striding.

**atilt** in the manner of tilting; in a tilting position.

**afoot** by means of the feet; on the feet.

**aslug** like, in the manner of a slug.

**aloud** in a loud manner.

¶ 7. For *off*.

**adown** (Ang. of *dūne*,) down, downwards, towards the ground.

¶ 8. For *of*.

**ashamed**, made the subject of shame. (Old Eng. *ofchamed*; English verb *of-sceamian*.)

**anew** in the new. (Old English of *new*.)

¶ 9. For *ad-*.[Fr. à *at, to*. See AD-.]

**agree** to be on good terms. (GRĀTĪĀ favor, good terms.)

**appoint**, Fr. à point; Ital. a punto.

**assets**, old Fr. *assez*, Lat. *sātis* enough.

**apiece apart alert adieu amort apropos avast aver  
affront avail avow \*agreve annoy** (*anoie*, Chaucer) **abash  
abate abroach abandon ameliorate alarm alloy achieve**

Obs. The *ad-* of *affront*, *appoint*, *a-scribe*, *a-scend*, *a-droit*, *amass*, has become *a-* as perfectly as *on* has, in *aside*, or *at in ahead*; because English speech does not admit of doubled consonants.

¶ 10. For *in*.

**around**, Fr. en rond; Ital. in ronda.

**arrange**, Fr. en rang, au rang; *au* being for à *le at the*.

¶ 11. For *ge-*. See *c-*.

**aback aright aware alike adrift among \*anough**

The fischers wer radi anouȝ . . . (See in Halliwell.)

. . . bothe yliche

Honoured were.—Chaucer.

¶ 12. *be-, by*, period.

**anight** (Chaucer,) by night, during the night.

**anights nowadays afore aforesaid aforesite**

. . . afore the harvest.—*Isaiah*, 18 : 5.

¶ 13. For *ex-*.

**amend** (for *emend*) to remove (MĒNDĀ) a fault.

**award** the sentence of an arbitrator. (Old Fr. *esward*, a right to something; *eswardeur*, an inspector.)

**afraid** impressed with fear. (Fr. effrayer to frighten.)

Ther wol I firste amenden and begin.—*Chaucer*.

What frayes ye, that were wont to comfort me affrayd?—*Spenser*.

I hid my selfe from it as one affeard;—*id.*

¶ 14. For *ah, oh*.

**alas alack**, exclamations of sorrow.

¶ 15. Verbal, or redundant.

**alight awake arise arouse abide adry afar ado**

*Alone* is composed of *all* and *one*, with the old spelling and pronunciation.\*

Sire, he feide . . . the Lord ys God at one, . . . —*Robert of Gloucester*, about 1300.

A-, AB, ABS- *from*.

[Lat. Ā-, ĀB, ĀBS *from*; Sanscrit APA, AP-, AVA *far*; āpō, āp-, āp-, ā- *from*; Russian, Polish, Bohemian ob-; Irish as; (Aztec accidental,) Irish, Gaelic a-; Welsh af- (negative,) o *from*, aw *a flow*; eb, wif *motion from or out*; ob *a going from*, if *that is impelled*; wy *that proceeds from*. Gothic af, abu; German ab; English af-, of-, a-; English of, off. Sanscrit root AB, AMB *to go, to move*.]

**abs-tract** (TRĀHO) to draw or take from; an abridgment.

**abs-tain** (TĒNĒO) to hold from; to forbear or refrain.

**abject** (JĀCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) thrown away; mean; worthless.

**abjure** (JŪRO) to swear from; to renounce on oath.

**abrupt** (RŪMPO, RŪPTU<sup>m</sup>) broken off.

**abs-ent** being away. (ĒSSĒ to be; ĒNS, gen. ĒNT-ĪS being.)

**a-vert** (VĒRTO) to turn aside, from, or away; to prevent.

**ab-use** to use improperly; to maltreat; to revile.

**abs-cond** (CONDO) to hide from, whence s-coundrel, with abs- reduced to s. **ablution** a washing off (LUO I lave.)

**abbreviate** and **abridge** (βρᾶχῦς BRĒVĪS brief) to shorten. **abridgment** a synopsis or compendium.

**advance** and **advantage, avant-**, belong here as heteronyms of the French av-ancer, av-antage, from AB, and ĀNTĒ *before*. The old English authors give the true forms.

As foth is fayd, elde\* hath gret advantage; \* *Old age.*  
 In elde is bothe wifdom and ufaçe. † † *Experience.*  
 Men may the old out-renne but not out-rede. ‡ ‡ *Counsel.*  
*Chaucer.*

To ketch him at advantage in his snares.—*Spenser.*

Obs. 1. s-cout is from *AVSCULTO* I listen, *AVS* for *AVRĪS* the ear, and *CŪLO* (*CŪLTŪM*) to practice.

2. By the loss of *b*, *abs-* may become *as-*, as in *ĀSPŌRTĀRĒ* to carry off; *ĀSPĒLLĒRĒ* to drive away; and *ab-* is *AV-* diphthong in *AVFĒRO* I bear away; *AVFŪĠO* I fly from.

3. It is doubtful whether *ab-* or *ad-* is the prefix in *abbreviate* and *aperient*.

**apo-calypse** (*αἰλῶπτω* I cover,) a revelation or uncovering.

**apo'cope** (*κόπτω* I cut,) a cutting off.

**aph-elion** a planet's most distant position from (*ἡλιός*) the sun. **a-podal** footless.

*A-* without. See *AN-*.

**a-damant** or **diamond** (*ἀδάμαντας*, *a-* not, *δαμάω* I subdue, whence *tame*,) that (mineral) which is unconquerable.

The dore was all of athamant eterne.—*Chaucer.*

### AD to.

[*AD*, Welsh *at*, *idd to*; Ss. *ADHI*, *A towards, at*; Fr. *à*; Go. *at*; Ang. *at*, *oð*; Isl. *ad*, *at*. Gaelic *ath-* *very*. (Heb. *יָב, יָבֹ.*) Ss. root *AT to move*; Welsh *eth*, *s. what is in motion*; *add*, *s. a laying upon*; *idd to, into*; *eto yet, also*; Gr. *ἔτι yet*. Akin to Ss. *AT'HĪ and*; Ang. *ant*, *an and*; Lat. *ĀT but*; *ĒT and*; Eng. *and*, *at*, *y-et*, *to*.]

a- ac- ad- af- ag- al- an- ap- as- at- ar-

**adapt** (*ĀPTO*) to fit to. **adhere** (*HĀRĒO*) to stick to.

**admire** (*MĪRŌR*) to wonder at. **adore** (*ŌRO*) to pray to.

**accept** † (*CĀPIO*) to take to. **accede** (*CĒDO*) to give to.

**affix** † (*FĪGO*) to fix to. **affluent** (*FLŪĒNS*) flowing to.

**aggregate** † (*s. GRĒ-X*) flock together.

**aggression** (*v. GRĀDĪŌR*, *s. GRĒSSŪS*) a stepping towards.

**agglutinate** † (*s. GLŪTĒN*) glued together.

- alleviate** (LĚVO) to give comfort to.  
**alloquy**† (v. LŎQUŎR) a speaking to.  
**annex** (NĚCTO) to tie to.  
**annotation**† (NŎTĀTĪŎ) a noting to.  
**announce** (NŪNCĪŎ) to bring news to.  
**annihilate**† to reduce to (NĪHĪL) nothing.  
**annul**† (NŪLLŪ<sup>m</sup> nothing) to make void; reduce to nothing.  
**apparent**† (PĀRĚŎ) to be present to.  
**append** (PĚNDĚŎ) to hang to.  
**aposition** **apprehend** **approve** **apply** **appropriate**  
**applaud** **approximate**.  
**assign**† (SĪGNO) to inscribe, commit to.  
**associate** (SŎCĪŎ) to join to.  
**a-scend** (SCĀNDŎ) to climb up.  
**a-scribe** to attribute to (in writing.)  
**attract**† (TRĀHO) to draw to.  
**attribute** (TRĪBŪŎ) to ascribe to.  
**arrogate**† to claim to (one's self.)  
**arrest** (RĚSTO) to bring to a stop.  
**a-l-e-r-t**, Fr. *alerte* (**a-** for **ad-**, see **a-** ¶ 9; **l-** for the French article *la the*.) at the e-Rec-T, on guard. (Lat. Ē-RĪG-ĚRĚ, E-RE-C-T-Ū<sup>m</sup>, to erect, animate, take courage.)

Obs. The dental vocables *ad-*, *ana-*, *ante*, *and*, *at*, *in*, *on*, &c. may be regarded as akin.

#### **al, el** *the*.

[The Arabic article *al* (*ar-*, *as-*, *ad-*) *el*. The Spanish article *el* (Ital. *il*, Port. *o*.) is different, being derived from the Latin pronoun *ILLĚ he*.]

- alcove** the vault, the arch; Arab. *qubbah*, Heb. *qūbāh*.  
**ar-roba** the fourth (of 100 lbs.)  
**alcauna** the henna, a kind of plant used in dyeing red.  
**alcaid** (*qāid*) the *cādi*. **alcoran** (*āl qorān*) the reading.  
**Fomalhaut** (*al hūt the fish*, *fam mouth*.) the name of a star.  
**Aldebaran** (*ad dabarān*.) **l-ute** a kind of guitar. **alqali**  
**Alpherat** **alchemy** **alcohol** **algebra** **el-ixir** **a-thanor**  
**a-pricot** **artichoke** **admir-al** **ūs-sūgay'** (*-gay* as in *guide*.)

Al-ligator, Port. o lagarto, Sp. el lagarto, *the lizard*, Lat. LĀCĒRTŪS, with *c* as *k*, which accounts for the pure *g* (gay.) Elecampane is for *Enula campana*.

## ALL-

[ἄλλος; ἄλιϋς *other, another*. ἄλιῖας *otherwise*. ἄλιβι *elsewhere*.]

**all-egory** ἀλλ-ηγορία a speaking differently (conveying a sense different from the natural meaning.) ἀγροεῶω I speak in public. **par-all-el**, **par-all-ax** see *PARA*.

**alien-ate aliquot alter alternate**

AMBI, AMPHI *around, on both sides*.

[Ss. ABHI; Greek ἄμφι, ἀμφίς, Aeolic ἀπι; Ang. emb, embe, ymb, ymbe, imb, umb, em; Belg. om-; Dan. om; Swed. om-; old Ger. umpi, umbi, umb; Ger. um *around*; Lat. AMBI, AMB-, AM-, AN-†, as in AN-QVĪRO I *seek carefully*. Ss. root ἄB, ἄMB to *move*. See AB.]

**amb-i-ent** *surrounding*. (ĔO, Ī-RĔ, Ĩ-TŪ<sup>m</sup>, to go.)

**ambitious. am-pu-tate** (PŪTO) to cut round or off.

**amphitheatre** (θεᾶῖοματι, to see) a theatre with the view from all sides.

**amphibrach** a poetic foot ( ~ - ~ ) with a (βραχὺς) short syllable on each side of a long one.

**ab-out** (Ang. ymb-, ymbe-, embe-, emb-utan) round the outside.

AMBO *both*.

[Ss. UBHA; Gr. ἄμφο; Lat. āmbō *both*. Ss. root ūMBH to *heap up*. The Greek and Latin forms are confused with AMBI, ἀμφί.]

**amphi-bious** (βίῖος life) living in air and water.

**amphis-bæna** (βαί-ν-ω I go) a genus of serpents with the head and tail very much alike, and thought capable of moving in either direction.

**am'-phora** (φέρω I bear) a vessel with a handle on each side. **amb-iguous** (ἄγο I move) dubious, moving on both sides. **ambidexter ambi'logy ambi'loquy**

*AN-, A- without.* See *IN-, un-*.

**a-byss** (*βυσσος* the bottom) a bottomless pit; immensity.

**a-chromatic** without (*χρωμα*) color.

**a-maranth** (*ἀμραντος*) unfading.

**am-brosia**† (*ἀμβροσία*) the food of the gods; *ἀμβρόσιος*, *ἀμβροτος*, *ἀβροτος* immortal; *εβροτος* mortal. (The *m* is due to the *b*.) **a-cephalous** headless. **an-omaly** (*ἀνωμλία*) irregularity, not (*εμαλδος*) re-sembling. **an-onymous** without name. **an-odyne** (*ἄν-*) without (*οδδύνη*) pain; whence (using *νή-* without,) *Νωδύνα*, n., *Νώδύνον*, adj. whence the corrupt Latinised form **laudanum**, a medicine which relieves pain.

**apetalous asymmetric an-ecdote aphyllous a-sym-ptote a-sylum a-tom azoic azote an-aesthetic anarchy atonic**

#### an-

**ann-eal** to temper by means of heat. (Ang. *an-ælan*, for *on in*, *ælan to burn, bake*.)

**ann-eal** (*aneal, anele*, Ang. *æl oil*) to anoint.

Cut off *euen* in the bloffomes of my finne,

Vnhouzzled, difappointed, vnnaneld,—'Hamlet' Act I, Sc. 5. 1596.

*Anoint* is a corrupt form of *unguent*, but Chaucer uses *en-oynt* (also *anoynt*), as if to associate it with French *en-*, Latin *in-*.

*Answer* belongs to *ANTI*.

*ANA back, up, again.*

[Ss. *ANU on, after*; Gr. *ἀνά back*, &c., *ἄνω upwards*; Gothic *ana up, on, in*; Ger. *an*; Eng. *on*. Ss. root *AN to move*.]

**analysis** (*λῦσις*) a loosing back, an undoing, unravelling, or explanation. **analyst analytic**

**anapest** (*παίω* I strike, *ἀνά* back) a poetic foot, like *ānāpēst*, used in Greek and Latin verse.

**an-eurism** a disease of the arteries. (*εὐρῦνω* to dilate, swell up, broaden out.)

**ana'-dromous** running up, said of sea fish which ascend

rivers. **anadem** a chaplet. (*ἀνα-δέω* to bind up or around.)  
**analogue** something with a *parallelism*, or correspondence with something else. **ana'logous ana'logy**  
**anamorphosis** a forming *anew*, or over again.  
**anatreptic** *overturning*, upsetting, subversive.  
**an-choret** one who retires, goes away, goes back; from *χωρέω* I go, give way.  
**ana-tomy** dissection, a cutting up, through, or apart.  
**anabaptist** one who baptises *again*.  
**anachronism** a *transposition* of periods of (*χρόνος*) time.  
**anagram anastomo'sis ana-glyptic ana-lectic**

*AN-O* adv. *above, up.*

**ano'stoma** a genus of snails in which the (*στόμα*) mouth or aperture of the shell is turned upward.

ANTE, ANT- *before.*

[Ss. ATI *beyond*, ANTI *against*; Gr. *ἄντι*, *ἄντι* *against, before*; Lat. *āntē*, ANTI-, Oscan ANTER *before*; Ital. *ante-*, *anti-*, *anzi*; Russ. *ot-*; Go. *anda*, *and-*; Ang. *anda-*, *and-*, *æt-*, *et-*. Sanscrit root AT or AN to *move*.]

*ante-*, *anti-*, *ant-*, *an-*, *-aunt*, *-ance*, *anci-*

**antecedent** (CĒDO I go) going before.

**an-cestor** for *antecessor* or *antecessor*.

**antedate antemeridian antediluvian anti-cipate**

**an-ti-que anci-ent adv-ance advantage avauit**

√ ANTI, ANT-, ANTH- *against.* See ANTE.

**ant-agonist** he who has (*ἄγων*) a contest *against* some one.  
**ant-arctic** *opposite to* the arctic region or circle.  
**anth-elminthic** (*ἔλμινς* a worm) a medicine given to expel tape-worms, &c. **anti'pathy** adverse (*πᾶ'θος*) feeling.  
**an-swer** (swear, Ang. *andsvarian*), to speak in return.  
**a-long** (Ang. *andlang*, *ondlong*), at length, lengthwise.  
**antispasmodic antibilious antichamber ant-acid**  
**ant-ecian anth-em antidote \anti'pod-es anti'thesis**



*APO, AP-, APH-* from. See *AB-*.

**apogee** a point in the orbit of the moon (and sun) most distant (ἄπδ) from (γῆ) the earth.

**apologue** (λόγος a discourse) a fable with a moral meaning apart from the narration. **apology** vindication, excuse.

**apoplexy** (ἀποπληξία) a striking down. Adj. **apoplectic**.

**apostrophe** **apostasy** **apocalypse** **aph-elion** **aph-orism**  
**aph-e'resis** **ap-agoge** **apo-stle** **apothegm** **apoth'e'osis**

### AR-

[An obsolete Latin preposition in *AR-BIT-ĒR*, assimilated to *ag-* in *exagger-ate*, and present in *ARCĒSSO* (frequentative of *cĪĒO* *I call*), *I summon, accuse, repeat*. Irish and Welsh *ar* upon, hence *Armorica* a country on (mor) the sea.]

**arbiter** (BĪTO *I go*) one who goes near; a looker on; an umpire. **arbitrator** **arbitration** **arbitrary** **arbitrate**

**exaggerate** to heighten by representation. (*A'GGĒRO* *I heap up, add*; *ĒXA'GGĒRO* *I heap up much, magnify*.)


### AUTO- self.

**autograph** (αὐτῶς one's self, γραφή a writing) a person's handwriting.

**auto'maton** (μᾶ'ω to feel an impulse,) a self-moving mechanism. **autocrat** (αὐτῶς rule) one who rules alone.

The said hero of this auto-biography or auto romance of Casanova appears to narrate it with design of exciting our admiration both of his gallantry and wit.—*Westminster Review*, 1827.

**auth-entic** self-authoritative; ἀθεντέω, to have authority or independent power; from the second aorist participle εἶς, gen. ἐντος, of ἔημι to be (or to put) in motion. Ellenic (Modern Greek) ἀθέντης, pronounced ἀφθέντις (with τ as English *d*), a master of his own actions, a proprietor, whence the Turkish **effendi** *Sir*, a title of respect. **Reis effendi** chief *effendi*; Arabic *râis* a chief.

*Author* is from  ἄΥΓĒO.

**avant** *before*. See A-, AB.

**avantcourier** (CŪRRO I run) one who runs (ĀNTĒ) before.

B-, P-, F-, v-, w-, m-, be- *by; to make, &c.*

[Hebrew B-; Syriac, Ethiopic BA *at, by, in*. Arabic, Persian VA- (wa-) *by, with*, Pers. bi-. Go. bi; old Eng. be-, bi-, by-; old Frisian bi-, be-, b-; old Ger. bi, pi, pe, be, pa, ba; old Saxon bi-; Ger. be-; Ang. be, bi, big, b-, as in b-innan *within*; Belg. bij; Dan., Swed. be-, bi-. Sanscrit 𑀧𑀢𑀺 *by, on*, 𑀧𑀢𑀺𑀓 *near, on*. Pers. ba, aba *with*; Gr. *ἐπι, on*. Sanscrit labial roots vā, vi, ab *to move*. Welsh *uf that is over or diffused, aw a flow, af a going forward, ib that runs forward, ff aptness to move*. Akin to *pre-* AB, OB-, AMB-, and indicating *approach, junction*. It sometimes serves to locate the act, and sometimes intensifies.]

**beset** (Ang. bissetan) to set on, make an onset.

**besiege** to sit by, to invest with an army.

**benumb** (Ang. benuman) to make (cause to be) numb.

**bemire** to make miry, or cover with mire. § 86.

**behead** to deprive of the head. (Ang. biheáfdhan.)

**f-la.me** (φ-λέγ-μα, F'LĀMMĀ†) **f-licker, fu-lgid,**

**b-leach, b-lanch, blink, blank, bleak, black,**

**blight, blaze, please, placid, flash,** (Latin LŪCĒO, to glitter; φ-λέγ-ω, F-LĀGRO, to burn.)

**b-lot** (LĪNO, LĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>) to bedaub. **p-reccation** rog-ation.

**p-linth, p-late, f-lat,** ~~lat~~ LĀTŪS broad.

**b-rave** Welsh rhab, old Ger. raw.

**w-aste** ἔσθω, to eat, waste.

**flap, blab,** lip, lobe, λεπις λοπις a scale. **break** wreck  
**flavous livid**

**begin**, old Eng. biginnen, 1250; bigan, 1280. bi gete, Rob. Gloucester. **bethought**, bithoute, 1280. **bylaw**, Ang. bilagu. **a-b-ove**, Ang. b-ufan. **a-b-aff**, Ang. bæftan.

**becalm bedim bedeck bedrop become befall betray**  
**below between before beside**

**dep-riue** be-reave

**block** lock

**brim** rim

**plaud** laud


**plump** lump

**frigid** rigid

**flag** lag

**blithe** lithe

**flaccid** βλαξ lax

**work** irk, co-erce. **b-eak, b-eac-on** see under *-N*.  
**m-orn**  *ÖRIÖR*.  
**b-ooth** W. *bwth*, from *wth* that expands. **f-oo-d** see *D*.  
**m-axillary m-ucronate m-eagre m-agnify b-ig m-icroscope**  
**v-ex v-oice v-ictim v-agrant v-icinity v-igor**

Obs. 1. This prefix may be *locative*, as in **bemoan** to moan for a particular object, **behind**, in the posterior position: it may be *intensive*, as in **berate**; and *completive*, as in **become**.

Obs. 2. In Welsh names, *b, p* (for *ab, ap*) means *son*, as in Price (*ap Rhys*), Pugh, Parry, Barry, Bevan, Bowers.

Obs. 3. In old books are found the forms *biholde, bihelde, bifore* (old Ger. *bifora*), *bigynne*. Ihon Frampton 1577, uses *bicause*; R. of Brunne *bicome*, *bisought*, *biforhand*; Wiclif *biholde*; and Chaucer (born 1328) *beblotte*, *begiled*, *berained*, *bimene* (moan), *biwopen* (weep), *believe*.

Obs. 4. In German *graben* is to *dig*, *begraben* to *bury*; *halten* to *hold*, *behalten* to *keep*, *verhalten* to *retain*; *klagen* to *complain*, *beklagen* to *pity*, *anklagen* to *accuse*; *langen* to *reach* (*ng* as in singer,) *verlangen* to *desire*, *belangen* to *attain*, whence *belong*.

Obs. 5. Polish *lewý* *lef-t*, (*w* as English *v*), *wlewo* on the left. An accidental resemblance occurs in the Caffre *amba* to *catch*, *pamba* to *hold fast*.

BINI *two by two*. See BIS.

**bin-ocular** pertaining to, or having two eyes; pertaining to a telescope or other optical instrument, adapted to vision with both eyes simultaneously.

**binary combination binoxid**

BIS, DIS- *in two, twice*.

[Sanskrit *dvīs* twice, *dvi*; *ḍvā*; Lat. *dūō* two; *bīs*, *bi-*, *vi-*, *dis*, *di-*; Zend *bi-*; Irish *di-*; Welsh *dis-*, *di-*. Gr. *δίχῃ* in two ways; *διπλός* (Ionic *διπλος*, Attic *διπλός*) double; *διὰ* through. Sanskrit root *do* or *dvīs* to cut, separate.]

**bi-sect dis-sect** (*sĕco*, *sĕctū<sup>m</sup>*) to cut in two.

**biscuit** twice baked **bicornous** having two horns.

**ba-lance** *BĪLANX* (*LANX* a dish) a pair of scales.

**biangular bivalve biped bis-sextile**

Biology is a (*λόγος*) discourse on (*βίος*) life.

**bu-** augmentative.

[βοῡ, often referred to βοῡs an *ox*, but Eichhoff refers it to Sanscrit BHŪJAS *much*.]

**bulimy** (βουλιμία) morbid insatiable (λιμὸς) hunger.

Bu- means *ox* in bugloss (*oxtongue*), bucolie, bucentaur, bucrania.

**c-, g-, y-, a-** *much, perfectly, be-*

[Gothic ga-; Ger., Ang. ge-; old Ger. ga-, gi-, ka-, ca-, ki-, gha-, cha-, ha-; old Saxon gi-; Swed., Dan. ge-; old Frisian gi-, i-, je-, ie-, e-, i-, a-; Gr. ε-, γ-, κ-, as in λήμη and γλήμη *blearedness*; λάβω *I take*, κ-λέπ-τω *I steal*. Old Eng. i-, y-; English a-; Welsh c-, g-; Celtic h-. Akin to the Greek and Latin guttural reduplication of the perfect tense. Its intensive power is seen in the Welsh wrdd *impulse*, gwrd *vehement*; Ss. RĀR (as if *rash*) to ring, CRŪR to *resound*. As intensives and restrictives, ge- and be- are allied, and the following are English examples of their use—  
 fyllan to *fill*, befyllan to *fill up*, gefyllan to *fulfil*.  
 healdan to *hold*, behealdan to *behold*, gehealdan to *preserve*.]

**c-roup** a disease of the throat accompanied by a peculiar cough; Belgian roepen (*oe* as in shoe) to *call*; geroep a *cry*.

**a-ware** (Ger. v. gewahren,) having a perception of.

**g-lean** (λαμπω) to shine much.

**ch-lor-ine** a gas of a greenish color. (χλωρός green; λεπ-ός pale, (whence *lily*;) LŪR-ĪD-ŪS lur-id.)

in-**c-line**, as if in-**ge-lean**, λελω I bend. .

**q-uake, q-uag-mire**, wag. **g-uile**, wile. **c-reep** RĒPO.

**a-mong** Ang. gemang, mæng-an (*ng* as in singer) to *mix*.

**a-back** Ang. gebæc. **e-nough** Ang. genóh. **y-ore** Ang. geára, ær, or *time*. **y-ond-er** Ang. geond. **c-lammy**

loam, lime. **cloud** Ang. hlidan to *cover*. **c-lump** lump.

**c-rumple** rumple. **ga-llep** c-lip leap. **c-liff** λεπός a rock.

**c-rib, g-rab, g-ripe**, rob. **g-rumble** **g-lance** **g-globe** **c-rude**

**a-like** **a-right** **a-wake** **a-long** **a-weary** **a-go** †agon **y-cleped**

†ygon †ydon **jeo-pardy** **aready, aredy**, Gothic garaids.

And fawe his barge yfailing in the fe.—*Chaucer*.

. . . . . it ought ynough suffise

Five houres for to flepe upon a night.—*id.*

I know you well inough.—‘King Arthur,’ 1634.

*CATA, CAT- CATH-* against, down.

**cataplasm** (πλαῖσσω I smear) a medicinal plaster.

**cat-echise**, ἠχέω I echo, utter, ἄτηχέω I sound *abroad*, teach (with the voice.)

**cataract** a falling or dashing down.

**catastrophe** a turning over, or upside-down.

**cat-acomb** an underground structure for the repose of the dead. (κατακοιμίζω to set *κατά* down to sleep.)

**catachresis**, (χρησις) use (of a word, *κατά*) against its proper sense, as in calling a *camel* a 'ship.'

**catalogue** has the prefix *restrictive*; the word meant *according to* account or selection, having been applied to the list of persons se-lected for military duty. See under § 86.

**catalepsy**, a disease in which sensation and motion suddenly cease: λαμβάνω, to take, *seize*, (and with *κατα-*) to seize *firmly*, the prefix being *intensive* and *restrictive*.

**cath-olic** pertaining to, or including (ὅλος) all; general; universal.

Catholic Affections of simple Bodies, namely Bulk, Shape, and Motion, or Rest . . . — [Boyle, 1675.]

Fishermen of the Catholic religion.—Asiatic Researches, 1799.

The Catholic or general epistles: viz. of James, Peter, John, and Jude.—Dr. Adam Clarke, 1820.

CAT-O adv. *below*.

**cato'stoma**, a genus of American fishes (known as suckers) in which the (στόμα) mouth is (*κάτω*) below.

CIRCUM *around, about.*

[Lat. CIRCŪS, CIRCŪLŪS a circle; γῆρ-ᾶς *cur-ved, gyr-ate*. Ss. root C R H to *enclose*.]

**circumambulate** to walk around.

**circumnavigate** to sail round.

**circumpolar** about the poles.

**circumscribe -vallation -ambient -locution -flex -spect**  
**circu-itous**

CIS *on this side.*

[cĭ-s, a Latin preposition formed of the indicational element C, and the adverbial suffix -s in bĭs, twi-ce.]

**cisalpine** on thi-s (the Roman) side of the Alps.

**cisatlantic** on this (the Europèan) side of the Atlantic.

## C-L' continuative.

The root of ech-o (and ĭc-tŭs a blow,) gives the following—  
**clack** (l-augh l-ick) **click** **clock** **cluck** **clang** **clink**

CO-, CON-, SYN *with, together.*

col-, com-, cor-, cu-, cur-; co-ad-, co-al-, co-ap-; co-ex-,  
co-ef-; co-en-, co-in-; con-de-; con-sub-; coun-.

[Gr. ξδν (csŷN) σδν; Lat. co- cōn-; Rhaetian cun-; Wallachian kon-. Welsh can-, gan-, cy-, cyn-, cyd-, cym-; Irish co-, comh-. Akin to c-, g-.]

**concur** (CŪRRO I run) to agree in opinion.

**congregate** (GRĒX a flock) to assemble together.

**coun-sel** CŌNSĪLĪŪ<sup>m</sup> consultation, advice. (CONSŪLO, to consult, advise.)

**coun-cil** CŌNCĪLĪŪ<sup>m</sup> an assembly summoned by authority. (CĀLO and CĀLO I call.)

**comb-ustion** (CŌM<sup>m</sup> ŪRO,) *b* is educed from *m*, which is assimilated from *n* before the labial vowel.

**cu-stom**, Lat. CONSUETUDINEM. **co-uch** COLLOCO I put in place, lodge. **cur-ry** to dress leather; Ital. corredare, old Fr. conroyer *to dress or prepare.* (*H. Wedgwood.*)

**qu-ash**, old French esquachier *to crush*; Latin CŌ-ĀCTŪS *a constraining.* (*Diez.*)

**construct** **convene** **conduce** **condign** **co-gnate** **co-operate**  
**coequal** **coexist** **co-st** **coun-tenance** **compose** **compress**  
**compatriot** **commotion** **correct** **correspond** **correlative**  
**corrode** **collapse** **collect**

**synchronous** (χρόνος time) simultaneous.

**synonymous** (δνομα name) identity of meaning.

**sy-stem** ( $\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , to set) a setting together to form a theory.  
**sy-stole** ( $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$  I send,) the contraction of the heart which sends the blood forward; the reverse of dia-stole.

**syllable** ( $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$  I take) a taking together (as much of a word as can be pronounced at an impulse.)

**sym-ptom**† ( $\pi\iota\tau\pi\tau\omega$ , to fall) that which happens *with* something else; a concomitant sign or indication.

**symmetry** ( $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu\sigma$  measure) regular proportion.

**sympathy** ( $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$  feeling) fellow feeling.

**sy-zygy** ( $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\acute{o}\omega$ , to yoke) a joining together.

Obs. *syn-* becomes *sy-* before Greek Z because this being *sd* (in wisdom,) the *n* of *syn-* would be brought before *s*, which would not be a Greek sequent. But if Greek Z were *ds* (as some suppose) it would be possible, *nd* being a Greek sequent, as in *συν-δουλεία* joint-servitude; *ανδρεία* manhood.

#### COM- *with*.

[In Sanscrit, the root *RAM* or *SAM* to *unite*, gives rise to *SAM*, *SA*, *SAN*-† *SA*,-† *with*, which are probably distinct from *CON*, *σύν*, *ξύν*. The Latin *CŪM*, Gr. *ἔμα* (Εἶμα) *with*, we refer to the Sanscrit *JAM* to *hold*.]

**con-com-it-ant** going (*CŪM*) *with*, accompanying.

**com-ity** companionableness.

#### CONTRA *against, opposite to*.

[L. *CO*-NTRĀ; Oscan *CONTRUD*; Fr. *contre*.]

**contra-st** (*STŌ*) to stand against, or in opposition to.

**counter-march** to march in an opposite direction.

**counterbalance** to balance with an opposite weight.

**contrary** **contravene** **contradistinguish** **contradict**  
**contro-vert** **counter** **counteract** **-sign** **-current** **-poise**

**country-dance**, in which the dancers stand opposite each other. A heteronym.\*

**cont-rol**, as if counter-roll, a check-book—its primary meaning; restraint; v. to restrain; to direct.

\* That is, a form due to a second (*ἕτερος* different) etymology, as sparrowgrass, Jerusalem artichoke, admiral, corporal.

CONTRŌ- *against*.

[Akin to CONTRA; and probably, with INTRŌ- and RĒTRŌ-, obsolete ablatives.]

**controvert** (VĒRTO v. a. I turn, change, overthrow) to turn an argument against an opponent; to dispute.

## C-R', G-R'

[Intensive and imitative, and commonly indicative of noise. See C-L'.]

**croak** (CRŌC-ŪO, ↓*χρῶζω*), to cry as a raven.

**crack** the noise of striking or breaking. (*κρῆνω*, to strike, to sound from striking.) **cricket** a noisy insect.

**creak s-creech crash craunch or crunch crake grackle grunt groan grin grumble grate s-cratch s-crape scrub**

## D-, T-, L-, N- intensive, frequentative.

[Greek intensive *δα-, ζα-*, (Bohemian *do-*), as in *δάσκιος* very *shady*, (compare *du-sk-y*;) *ζα-πλούτος* very *rich*; *δ-πέπ-ω* I *reap*; *τ-πίβ-ω* I *rub*; *δ-πίπ-τω* I *tear*; *θ-πίπ-τω* I *break*. *ἄκοη* a *sound*, the *ear*; *ἤχη* *clamor*; *ἤχῳ* *echo*; *Λ-άκω*, to *sound like breaking*; *Λ-έγω*, to *speak*. Lat. *L-δούστᾶ* a *grasshopper* (a noisy insect); *L-δῶνδρ* I *speaks*, *FLĀGĪTO* I *demand*; *D-īco* I *say*; *D-δῆο* I *t-each*; *R-ogo* I *ask*; *LA-R-YNX* the *seat of the voice*. Welsh frequentative *dy-*, as in *yw* that *exists*, *b-wy* to *live*, *b-wy-d f-oo-d*, *bwyta* to *eat*, *dy-fwyta* to *be eating often*; Irish *d-lighe* *law*.]

**d-icete diction doctor or teacher—l-ogic dial-ogue dialect apology—loction loquacity locust c-l-ack c-l-ang f-l-ag-iti-ous-ness—d-rum t-rumpet** rumble rumor st-rep-erous—**t-ake**, *δέχομαι* [*δέ* TĀNGŌ] **tangible touch tact technical dignity d-ecens indicate d-extrous pand-ect dactyl th-ing—l-ick** a blow, Lat. *īcrūs*; *īco* I *strike*; *n-ēco* I *kill*. **t-ribulation diatribe t-rouble th-rob d-rub**, (*τ-πίπ-τῆρ* a *pestle*.) **d-rive pl-ague kn-ock n-udge kn-uckle—n-oxious inn-ocent n-ight**

**d-windle wane d-arn** (Welsh a *patch*, from *arn* a *fragment*.)

**d-EEP**, W. *wf* a *flow*, a *glide*, that is *liquid*; *dwn* *origin*, the *deep*.

**t-wirl whirl t-roll t-rill trip tramp tripe trap**

**de, d- of.** See DE.

[French *de, d' of*.]

**dandelion** Fr. *dent de lion* *lion's tooth*.



**daffodil** Fr. fleur d'asphodèle *asphodel flower*.

**diaper** figured linen (d'Ypres) of Ypres in Flanders. (In the language of Holland and Flanders, *y* or *ij* has the power of English *y* in *by*.) **louis d'or moidore**

(**d-** *duck*.)

**d-rake** the male of the (XNĀS, gen. X'NĀTIS, Ital. anaTRa, Ger. enTē, Dan. anD,) duck. (Ger. ent-r-ich, Dan. and-r-ik a *drake*.) In old English, *drake* is also a form of *dragon*, as in *fire drake* a meteor.

**de-coy** a lure or snare (originally, to take ducks;) v. t. to lead into danger. (Flemish eend a *duck*, kooi a *cabin*, eendekooi a locality contrived for taking wild-ducks.)

**decoyman** he who decoys wild fowl. (Flemish kooiman, the *oo* as in *floor*.) The *e* of *decoy* is to be sought in the plural *eenden*, rather than in *eende* the dative singular,

## DE-

[Lat. DĒ. Sp. de-; Ital. de-, di; Fr. dé- *from*. Irish di-, dith *want of*. Akin to DIS-, and SE-. Ss. roots DI to *decrease*; SE to *finish*.]

¶ 1. *down, downward*.

**depend** (PĒNDĒO) to hang *down from*.

**depose** (PĒNO) to put *down, from, aside, off, away*.

**deponent deposit deposition depot depository**

**dejected** (JĀCĪO) cast down; disheartened; discouraged.

**despise, despise** (SPĒCĪO) to look down on.

**destitute** (STĀTŪO) placed or fixed down; forsaken.

**decoction** (CŌQVO; DĒCŌQVO to boil *down* or away.)

**degenerate** grown *worse, or from* its kind. ¶ 2.

**decurrent** running downward.

**decadence, deciduous** (CĀDO) a falling down, or from.

**debate** (Fr. battre) to beat down (with argument.)

**depress degrade debase decrease deteriorate depreciate decline declivity descend devolve decumbent defrude demulcent defluxion demersion devexity demise +demit**

Obs. As *he* shortens into *his, him*, so *de-* is mostly *dī-* in pronunciation, whence the spelling forms **dī-**(for *de-*)**minutive** and **dī-****stīl**; and Chaucer's *distructiōn*.

*Dec-ussate* (DĚCĚ<sup>m</sup> ten,) having cross lines in the direction of those of the numeral sign X.

*Den-arius* (DĚNI ten by ten,) a silver coin equal to ten ases. See Matthew 20 :2, 22 :19, etc. where it is wrongly translated penny. It was worth about eight pence English.

¶ 2. *from, away, aside.*

- detain** (TĚNĚŎ) to hold *from* or *back*; to hinder.  
**despair** (DĚ SPĚRO I hope,) removal from hope.  
**deduce** (DĚ DŪCO) to draw from; infer. (DĚDŪCO I draw or bring down, from, out, with, in, back.)  
**deflect** to bend aside.  
**deviate** to go *aside, from, or out of* the (VĪĀ) way.  
**deambulate** to walk abroad.  
**decease** to die. (DĚCĚDO I go away, depart, subside.)  
**deliquesce** to *dissolve, separate* by liquefaction.  
**debar** to shut *out, keep from*.  
**defend** to fence *out or in, ward off, keep away, repel*.  
**deport** to carry away. **-ment** carriage; behavior.  
**detriment** (DĚ TĚRO, to rub, wear,) damage by use.  
**detrītus** material worn away, particularly from rocks.  
**defray** to remove or discharge (Fr. frais) expenses.  
**detract** a drawing away. **detergent** cleansing away.  
**devoid** void by taking something away.  
**destitute** poor, in want of, (as food, virtue, &c.) DĚSTĪTŪŎ I fix or fasten *down, abandon, run away from, desert*.  
**de-gen-erate** removed from its ancestral kin-d. ¶ 1.  
**decamp** **debar** **depart** **deter** (desert, **dehort**, ¶ 4)  
**deduct** **desist** **defraud** **deforce** **defalcate** **deprive**  
**deceive** **decide** **derogate** **des'ultory** (**decay** ¶ 1) **detach**  
**detail** **deter** **depurate** **deputation** **dethrone** **detruncate**  
**decollate** **defile** n. **delight** **delectable** **delicious** **detort**  
**detour** **detract** **derive** **decree** †**decern** **devest** or **divest**

Quicksilver . . . devested of its external Sulphur, . . . —Boyle 1675.

*Deb-ility* is from DĚBĪLĪS feeble; *dēo*, to need.

*Decent*, DĚCĚT it is fit.

## ¶ 3. Privative.

Separative of an object, and based mostly on nouns.

**decorticate** to deprive of, *remove*, or *separate* the (CŌRTĒX) bark. **deodorise** to deprive of odor.

**desulphurate** to deprive of (SŪLFŪR) sulphur.

**depilatory** a preparation for removing (PĪLŪS) pile or hair.

**demented** deprived of mind.

**decarbonise** **depopulate** **decapitate** **demoralise** **denaturalise** **demercurialise** **desquamation** **despumption**

*Defame* probably belongs to *dis-*, Lat. DIF-FĀMO, to speak evil of.

I shall diffame him.—*Chaucer*.

## ¶ 4. Negative, oppositive.

Reversive of, or oppositive to an act, and based on verbs. The *negative* of composed is uncomposed, but its *opposite* is decomposed.

**desuetude** want of practice; disuse; *not* (SVĒSCO, SVĒTŪ<sup>m</sup>), in the habit of.

**destruction** (STRŪO I build, construct,) the act of pulling down, *unfixing*, *disarranging*; the *reverse* or *opposite* of construction, as **develop** is the reverse of *envelop*.

**devaporation** the changing of vapor into water.

**demolish** (MŌLĪOR, to build,) to *unbuild*; pull down.

**dehort** to advise to the contrary; to dissuade.

**deform** to unform; to deprive of form; to disfigure.

**deplete** (CŌMPLĒO I fill up, make full,) to render less full.

... depleting measures would have killed the patient.—*T. J. Bowen*.

**detect** (TĒGO, TE·CTŪ<sup>m</sup> to cover,) to *uncover*, *discover*, *expose*. **decrease** to grow less.

**desert** an uncultivated waste. (SĚRO, SĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to sow, plant; DĚSĚRO to cease to sow; to leave uncultivated.)

**desert** to abandon in contravention to a compact. (SĚRO, SE·RTŪ<sup>m</sup>, εἶρω, to bind, join.)

**decompose** to separate what was composed; to decay.

**defective, deficient** not fully or *perfectly* made; having a part *unmade*.

**defeat** to undo; to overthrow; to frustrate.

The incantation backwards she repeats,  
Inverts the rod, and what she did defeats.—*Garth, 1669.*

**di-shevel** to have or put the hair in disorder. (Fr. *décheveler*; from *cheveu* *hair*.)

*Demerit* may be placed here, but in Latin it would belong to ¶ 5.

**desecrate    defeasible    defection    derogate    detach**

Obs. Some words in *de-* are spelt with *di-*, and Chaucer has forms like *discend*, *dispise*, *dispoiled*.

¶ 5. Intensive.

*Much, entirely.* Based upon verbs, and perfective, conclusive, or complete.

**detonate** to burn with a sudden explosion; *TŌNO* to sound, to thunder; *DĒTŌNO* to thunder; to finish thundering.

**deflagrate** to burn violently.

**depredate, despoil** to plunder much.

**devastate** to lay waste much, or entirely.

**decide** (*CAEDO*) to cut short; to determine.

**declare** to make very clear, to maintain.

**dehiscent** gaping wide. **deputise, delegate** to give in special charge, to intrust with a particular business. ¶ 7.

**decrepitate** to split with continued crackling, or to the utmost, as salts in the fire. (*DĒCRĒPĪTŪS* *past* making noise.)

**decrepit** completely shattered.


**desolate** entirely (*SŌLŪS*) alone.

**dereliction** an entire re-linq-ishment.

**desiccate** to make thoroughly (*SĪCCŪS*) dry.

**defunct** (*FŪNGŌR* to perform,) entirely done, performed, or gone through with.

**depasture    depauperate    devour    desiderate    desire**  
**debullition    indefatigable    despond**

 SPŌNDĚO I promise, pledge, give a hope; DĚ-SPŌNDĚO I promise, pledge, *despond*,—which may be a *negative* of SPONDEO in its sense of giving a hope; it may be an *intensive*; and by associating the prefix with *de-* of *deject*, *despair*, it may in this place have the sense of *down* or *from*. Similarly, *dethrone* may mean to *depose*, ¶ 1; to drive *from*, ¶ 2, or deprive of a throne, ¶ 3; and to *unthron*e, as the opposite of *enthron*e, ¶ 4. These examples show that in some cases the same word may be placed under different heads according to the shades of meaning with which it is associated. See §§ 86-89.

## ¶ 6. Causative.

**deprave** to make or cause to be (PRĀVŪS) crooked or perverse. **depraved** vitiated; distorted. **depravity** perversity.

**destine** to cause to stand; to appoint, assign, determine.

**determine** to fix a (TĚRMĪNŪS) limit; establish; adjust.

## ¶ 7. Locative.

**dedicate** to *inscribe* or *assign* to a *particular* person or purpose. **devote** (**devout**,) to consecrate *to* a special use. (VŌVĚO I vow.) **deride** (RĪDĚO, RĪSŪM) to laugh at a particular object. **deplore** to lament, etc. **delinquency** a leaving or departure *from* a duty; an omission.

**depict** to paint or draw from an object.

**demonstrate** to point *out*, explain something.

**deprecate** to pray (earnestly, ¶ 5,) *against* something.

**detestation** (TĚSTŌR, to aver,) imprecation against.

**denunciation** a threatening announcement; a declaration against.

**delineate** **describe** **define** **determine** **designate** **denote** **denominate** **delude** **delirious** **default** **defalcation** **demand** **demur** **deny** ¶ 5, 8.

## ¶ 8. Verbal.

**deliberate** **demean** **deplore** ¶ 7 **deprave** ¶ 6 **declare** ¶ 5 **declaim** **demand** **deserve** **debate** **deny** **defraud** **decease**

## ¶ 9. For DI-, DIS-.

*Defer*, is *differ* accented on the second syllable. *Defy*, Ital. *dis-fidare*, to break faith. *Delay*, for *dilay*, DĪLĀTĪO a

putting off. *Deluge*, Lat. DI-LUVIUM. *Device, devise*, are from the root of *divide*. *Device, devise*, are from the root of *divide*.

Obs. Spelling and etymology have but little connexion, and an English word may or may not follow a French original. The deceptive form 'phthisic' is supposed to be as much Greek as *thesis*, although the pronunciation and the form indicate the contrary, the Greek word being φθῖσις (phthῖsis,) French phthisie, Italian tisica, and Spanish tísica. Bishop Wilkins wrote 'tissick' in 1668, and Milton 'tizzie' about the same time, 'phthisic' being apparently a later form, whereas, *dropsy* and *quinsy* are regularly derived from 'hydropisy' and 'squintancy,' which had preceded them.

The following are examples of variation between French and English words.

adresse	<i>address</i>	manuel	<i>manual</i>
caractère	<i>character</i>	mariage	<i>marriage</i>
désordre	<i>disorder</i>	messenger	<i>messenger</i>
discorde	<i>discord</i>	préambule	<i>preamble</i>
discours	<i>discourse</i>	pretention	<i>pretension</i>
extorsion	<i>extortion</i>	propriété	<i>property</i>
frise	<i>frieze</i>	restauration	<i>restoration</i>
hysope	<i>hyssop</i>	rapport	<i>report</i>
jaunisse	<i>jaundice</i>	symétrique	<i>symmetric</i>
losange	<i>lozenge</i>	zèle	<i>zeal</i>

### **demi-** *half.*

[DŮO two; DĪMĪDĪŪM, Fr. *demi a half*. See BIS-.]

**demigod demiquaver demilune demigorge demitint**

*Demiurge* a subordinate creator; *δημιουργός* a maker, a chief Dorian magistrate; *δημῖος* public; *ἔργον* a work, a business.

**des-** separative; intensive.

[French *dés-*, a form of *dis-*, confused with *de-*.]

**des-cry** (DĒ-CĒRNO,) to perceive distinctly; to discover.

**des-cant** DĒ-CĀNTĀRĒ to sing or repeat often.

**despatch**, Sp. *despachar*, to do or send immediately.

**dis-, des-habille** (Fr. *deshabillé*) an informal dress.

**desse'rt** the last course of a repast.

*DIA* through. See BIS.

**diameter** (δι᾿ ἄ μέρους) measure through.

**di-eresis** (αίρω I take,) a taking *apart* (the two elements of a diphthong, as in saying claw-y for cloy.)

**diatribe** a continuous discourse (δια-τρῖβῆ a rubb-ing, a lecture, a dispute.) **diadem** (διᾶ-δέω I bind around.)

**dialogue** (λόγος) discourse *between* (several persons.)

**dea-con** δίακονος an attendant; (χόνις dust; χονέω I run rapidly, raise dust, be active, serve.)

**diaphanous diagonal diagram diatonic de-vil †divel**

Or hellish feend rayfd up through divelish science.—*Spenser*.

DI-, DIS- *apart, un-*.

[Separative. Dŷs-, DĪ; It. di-, dis-, s-; Sp. di-, dis-, de-, des-; Fr. di-, dis-, dé-, des-. See BIS.]

¶ 1.

**diverge** (VĒRGO) to incline apart.

**dislocate** to put out of (LŌCŪS) place.

**disquisition** (QVÆRO I seek) inquiry into particulars, or separate parts. **digress** (GRĀDĪŌR) to step aside.

**discuss** (QVĀTĪO, QVĀSSU<sup>m</sup>, to shake, beat, *quash*, *con-**cuss*,) to shake apart;—used in its primary sense in surgery, as, to discuss pimples. Compare *debate*, DE, ¶ 1.

Peny-royal and Nep difcus and shake off the cold in Aguc.—*Holland's Plinie*, 1635.

**dispel** to drive apart. **distract** to dra-w apart.

**disjoin** to unjoin, place apart, separate.

**diminish** to lessen by separation of a part.

**discourse** a passing from one thing to another.

**disperse** (SPĀRGO) to scatter widely.

**di-stant** stand-ing apart. **direct** to regulate, arrange.

**dispose** (PŌNO) to distribute, arrange, adjust.

**dis-cern dis-tinguish discriminate dissolve dispose dif-fer diffuse display splay disport, sport dilate dilapidate dilute digest deluge divide, devise, device**

## ¶ 2.

Dis- has a separative and negative or reversing force, as in **disagree** not to agree. **dishonest** not honest. **difficult** un-fac-ile, not easy. **dishearten** to deprive of heart or cour-age. **defame** (DIFFĀMO,) to spread an evil report of.

I erryd in hurtyng and dyffamyng his book in dyverce places.—*Caxton*, about 1481.

**disable** **disabuse** **displease** **disclaim** **disinter** **disclose**  
**dispossess** **disparage** **disarrange** **discoloration** **diffident**

## ¶ 3.

In **difficult** **discolor** **discomfort** **disease** **discord** **disaster** the *idea* of dis- is allied to that of *δύς- ill, badly*.

Obs. 1. *Disease* is based on *ease* like Bohem. *neduh* (sickness) on *ne* (not) and *duh* (to thrive.)

Obs. 2. The *dis* in *disc-iple* (DĪSCO I learn,) and *disc-oidal* form part of the root. In *di-shewel*, *s* belongs to the next syllable. See DE-, ¶ 4.

Obs. 3. Dis- is used for de- (or the two are confused) in *disguise*, *dis-dain*, *distress*, *disarm* (DĒ-ĀRMĀRĒ), *dishonor* (DĒ-HŌNŌRĀRĒ, Fr. *dés-*, Sp. *des-*) *dissever*. Gosson (1579) uses *discifer* (decipher;) and Chaucer *discent* (descent,) and *dispise*.

Obs. 4. Although DĒFĒRO (I carry, offer,) is a Latin word, *defer* and *differ* are from (dis-) DĪFFĒRO I spread, scatter. *Defy*, *defame* (¶ 2; DE, ¶ 3,) *derange*, *deform* (Fr. *difformer*,) may be placed here also.

DUO, DU- *two*. See BIS.

**duel** **duet** **dual** **duplicate** **double** **duo-decimo** (DŮŮDĚCĪM twelve) **do-deca-hedron** **den-ce** **twi-ce** **two-lve** **dou-bt**

DYS- *bad, badly*.

[*dīs-*; Ss. *DUS*, *DUR* *bad, badly*, as in *DURMANAS*, Gr. *δυσμενής ill-minded, hostile*; *δύστη misfortune*; Russ. *dúrno badly*. Ss. root *dū*, *dŭs* to *harm*. Gothic *tuā* - and Irish *do-* (implying *difficulty*) probably belong here.]

**dyspepsy** *δυσπεψία* bad digestion. (*πέπτω* to cook, digest.)

**dysopsy** dimness of sight. (*ὄψ* eye, look.) **dysentery**

**dyspnœa** difficulty of breathing. (*πνοή* air, breath.)

**dysphagy** difficulty in swallowing. (*φάγειν* to eat.)



**e-**

[Go. and, anda-; Ang. and-, on-; Ohg. and-, ant-, unt-, int-, en-, in-; old Fris. and; ande, anda, ende, end *in, at, on.*]

**e-lope** Belg. ont-loopen, Ger. ent-laufen, to run away, escape; loopen, laufen *to run.*

**e-** prosthetic.

[This e- is without meaning. In Spanish, initial S is not followed by certain consonants, as *cay* and *p*; but as *esc-*, *esp-*, &c. are initial combinations, there is a feeling that initial S in forms like *sc-*, *sp-* ought to make a distinct syllable, a feeling which is realised by prefixing e-, which caused *scōRPĭŌN-ĭs* and *spĕĀĭĒS* to become *escorpion* and *especie*. French has this feature to a less extent.—*Hald.* Analytic Orthography § 219–20.]

**e-squire** or **squire** SCŪTĪĜĒR (SCŪTŪ<sup>m</sup> a shield, ĜĒRO I bear,) the armor-bearer of a knight; one legally entitled to use armorial ensigns; a justice of the peace.

**epaulette** **escalade** **escutcheon** **eschew** **espalier** **espy**  
**etiquette**

*EN in.*

[*ĕv in, on, very; ĕv-†, ĕl-†, ĕm-†, etc.* See IN.]

**engrave** (γρ ᾠφω) to write or cut in. **enaiosaurian** pertaining to a (σαῦρα) lizard living (ἐν) in the (ἄλς) sea.

**en in.**

[The French form of  IN, em-†, am-† an-.]

**enclose** to close in. **am-bush**, **am-buscade**, old Eng. embouissement, abuchyment, Ital. imboscata, Fr. embûche, (as if) in-bush-ed, in the bushes.

**embrace**† (BRĀCHĪŪ<sup>m</sup> the arm,) to clasp in the arms.

**encircle** **enfold** **entitle** **endure** **entail** **entice** **enmity**  
**embody**† **empower** **emperor** **embalm** **embellish** engine

*Obs.* En- is preferable to in-, inasmuch as it has a uniform meaning, whilst in- means both *in* and *not*.

Their wicked engines they against it bent;—*Spenser.*

*ENDO-, ENTO-, INDI-, IND-* *within.*

[Lat. *INDŪ*; *ἔνδον within*; *ἄντρον, ANTRŪM a cave.* See *IN, INTER.*]

**endocarp** (*καρπὸς fruit*), the hard lining or stone of fruit like the peach or cherry.

**endo'genous, endogenes** plants growing within the trunk, and not by external layers like the exogenes.

**indi-genous** produced within; native to a country.

**ind-igent** in want. (*ἔγω̅ I want, need*; *ἔγενς needy.*)

**entozoa** (*ζῶον an animal, pl. ζῶα*) animals (worms) living in other animals.

**enter-** See *INTER*

**enterprise** an undertaking. **entertainment entersole**

*ἘΠΙ over, on.* See *B-*.

[*ἐπι, ἐπ-, ἐφ-*, often intensive or determinative.]

**epide'rmis** the cuticle or outer skin, that (*ἐπι*) *on* or *over* the true (*δέρμα*) skin.

**epi-scop-al** having the super-vision of a bi-shop.

**epitaph** an inscription on a (*ταῦφος*) tomb.

**epi'phany** (*ἐπιφάνια*), a festival commemorative of the appearance of our Lord; *ἐπι-φαίνω* (see *-N-* intensive,) to shine upon, to come forth (*on* an occasion.)

**epi-stle** *ἐπιστολή* (*στέλλω I send*), something *sent*, as intelligence, a despatch, or a letter (by a messenger.)

**eph-emeral** pertaining to (*ἡμέρα*) a day.

**ep-e'n-thesis** the (*θέσις*) placing of an element or syllable (*ἐπι, ἐν*), in a word, as in saying Tartar for Tâtar.

**equi-** *equal.*

**equi-val-ent** of equal val-ue. **equinox** the period when the (*NŌX*) night is (*ÆQVŪS*, gen. *ÆQVĪ*) equal to the day.

**equilibrium** (*LIBRĀ* a balance,) of equal weight.

**equidistant equiangular equity equ-animity equality**

*EU, EV-, well, good.*

[*εὖ well, very; Ss. sŭ forcibly, well; Ss. root sŭ to produce; εῖνω I throw, drive.*]

**euphony** (*φωνή* voice,) good or agreeable enunciation.


**eulogy** a formal (*λόγος*) discourse speaking *well* of some one.

**ev-angel-ist** an announcer of good; *ἄγγελος* a messenger; *αγγελῶ* (*ἄναγγελλω*) I report. **eucharist** **euphemism**

*EX, EC-, E- out, out of, from.*

[Lat. *Ē-, ĒX-*; Ital. *e-, ex-, es-, s-, eg-*; *ἐξ-, ἐκ-*; Ss. *VAHIS*; Pers. *a3*; Gaelic *as*; Welsh *es-* and the noun *yeh* *that is out*, and preps. *o, oc*, odd *from, out of.*]



**except**  *CĀPIŎ*, to take out.

**exclaim**  *CLĀMO*, to call out.


**eclogue** (*λέγω*) a culling out. **excentric** out of the centre.

**effigy** † *FĪNGO*, to fashion out.

**ec-lipse, el-lipsis** (*λείπω* to leave,) a leaving out.

**efflux** †  *FLŪO*, to flow out. **educe**  *DŪCO*, to lead out. **elect** *LĒGO*, to cull out; to select by vote.

**e-normous** out of, or beyond (*NŌRMĀ*) rule.

**e-radicate** ( *RĀDĪX* a root,) to root out.

**expostulate** to urge, demand as a right, complain earnestly. (*PŌSTŪLO*, to demand, require, arraign.)

**explode** to drive out, condemn (as a false theory); to burst with noise. († *PLAVDO*, to applaud with clappings; *EXPLŌDO*, to drive off by clapping and hissing; to condemn.)

... water resulting from the explosion of hydrogen and common air, ... —*Prießly*.

**extenuate** (*TĒNŪĪS* thin,) to thin out, mitigate, excuse.

**extirpate** (*STĪRPS* a stem, a race.)

**exterminate** **express** **expire** **extant** **exhale** **exit** **explain** **expose** **extend** **extract** **egress** **elude** **emanate** **emit** **educe** **s-trange** is formed from *ĒXTRĀNĒŪS* (foreign) by eliding *ec* and converting *E* (through *J*) to English *j*.

**iss-ue** v. to proceed, pass out; n. progeny, result. (ĒX-ĪRĒ to go out; old Fr. iss-ir, participle masc. issu, fem. issue.)

The prefix is ec- or eg- in execute (for ex-secute,) exult, execrate, expire, expect.

**s-camper** (CĀMPŪS a field,) to hurry away through fear.

**s-carce**, the same as **ex-cerpt**, from CĀRPO I select.

**s-spoil s-trip** (drape) **es-cape example** and **sample expand** and **span ex(or dis)pend** and **spend**

Ēx- is intensive in **exalt exaggerate extenuate exhilarate es-tablish es-planade s-pecial**

*Elegy* is from the exclamation *ē alas* and λέγω I speak.

Obs. Astonish, stun, astound, are usually referred to AD (AT-TŌNO, &c.) but Fiedler refers them to EX.

But in the taverne all diſpendeth

The winning whiche that God 'hem fendeth.

*Chaucer, Romaunt of the Roſe, l. 5684.*

**EX-O** adv. *outward*.

**ex-o-t-ic** (T participial) ἐξωτιχός coming from abroad.

**exo-skeleton** a skeleton (ἐξω) on the outside, as in insects.

**exogen** a plant whose stem grows by means of external layers. ☞ GĒNŪS, *ENDOGENOUS*.

**EXTRA** *beyond*.

[Lat. ĒXTRĀ, Oscan EHTRAD. ĒX gives the adj. m. ĒXTĒR or ĒXTĒRŪS, f. ĒXTĒRĀ *external*, whence the fem. ablative case ĒXTRĀ, used as a preposition and an adverb. Similarly formed are ĪNTRĀ, ĪNTRŌ, SŪPRĀ, ŪLTRĀ.]

**extravagant** (VĀGĀNS) wandering beyond; wasteful.

**str-ange** (ĒXTRĀNĒŪS) extraneous, foreign, surprising.

The positive form ĒXTĒRŪS gives the comparative ĒXTĒ-RĪŌR, and the superlative ĒXTRĒMŪS extreme, utmost.

**f-** prosthetic.

**f-lannel** or **f-lannen** (Welsh gwlanen) a loosely woven woollen fabric. Lat. LĀNĀ, W. gwlan *wool*, o wlan *of wool*.

F-L' *motion.*

[Composed of F- and L-;  $\phi$ ,  $\lambda$ ; and of F- preceding L of the root. See under B-, D-.]

**fly fleet flow flush flutter flurry flicker flagrant  
flare flame flirt flash flaunt finch fling flippant  
flagitious flounce flounder flaccid flagellate inflict infect**

Obs. **blow blast** belong here, but **bl- pl-** are much rarer in this sense than **fl-**, which is preferred on account of the greater continuity of **f**. It is sometimes intensive.

**for-** *be, from, against, entirely.* See PER.

[Ang. for-, as in for-loren; Ger. (*v* as *f*) verloren, Dan. forloren, Sw. förlörd *for-lor-n, los-t.* Go. fair-, faur-, fra-; Ohg. far-, fer-, fir-, for-, fur-.]

**forbid** (Go. faur-biudan; Ang. for-beódan; Ger. ver-bieten;) to bid against.

**foredo** to ruin; Lat. *DO I give, put, do*; PER-DO (old Eng. for-do,) *I ruin, destroy, waste*, i.e. put through, whence perdition. **fore-go** (furgo, 1250.) **forefend**

This is the very extasie of love,  
Whose violent property fordoes itself.—*Shaksp.* Hamlet.

I see no more but that I am fordo.—*Chaucer.*

And if thou tell it man thou art forlore.—*id.*

And their forwasted kingdom to repayre: . . .

Forwasted all their land . . .

Ye all forwearied be . . . —*Spenser.*

**forsake** seek. **forgive**, Go. fragiban, Ang. forgifan.  
**forswear** **forbear** **forget** **foreshorten** **foredo** **forelay**

**fore-** *before.* See PRO.

[Ang. fore-, for-, foran; as in forecuman *to come forth*; foreheafod the *forehead*. Go. faura, faur-; Dan. fore; Sw. före; Belg. voor; Ger. vör.]

**foretell** **forewarn** **foreknow** **foresight** **forward** Ang. foreveard, forveard. **foregoing** **foreland** **foreman** **forehead**

Gay girlonds from the sun their forheads fayr to shade . . . —*Spenser.*

**fore-** *out.*

[Lat. FÖRĀS, Gr. θύρα*s* *out of doors*; FÖRĪS a *door, gate*; θύρα, Doric φάρα; Ger. thür, Ang. dūr, Eng. door. Akin to PĒR.]

**foreclose** (CLŪDO,) to shut out. (Old Fr. foreclore, to forbid entrance.) **forfeit**

F-R'. See B-, R-.

**frigid freeze fracture frequent friction freckle  
fritter fry fray**

Fright has the *fr* of *fear*.

**fro-** *from.*

**froward** refractory, going from (the proper direction.)

**gain-** *against.*

[Ang. gēān, on-ge-gen; Ger. gēgen, Dan. gjen- *against*.]

**gainsay** to say against, contradict, controvert, deny.

G-R' intensive or imitative. See C-R'.

**crake, grackle** imitative names of noisy birds; from the root of *ech-o*.

**HEMI** *half.* See SEMI-.

**hemi-sphere** half a (σφαίρῳ) sphere.

**HETERO-** *other, different.*

[ἕτερος *other, different, strange*; CĒTĒR-ŪS, -A, Ū<sup>m</sup>.]

**heterogeneous** of a different (GĒNŪS) kind.

**HOLO-, SOL-**

[ἅλος, Eng. whole, all; Lat. \*sōLLŪS *all*. Ss. ALA, *much*, AL to *occupy, fill*.]

**holocaust** a burnt offering the *whole* of which was consumed.

**holograph** a writing of which the whole (the body as well as the signature) is written by its author.

**soli-citude** SÖLLĪ-CĪTŪDO *great* anxiety; (CĪĒO to move, excite,) whence also **solicit** to put in motion, tempt, urge.

**sol-enn** ceremonial; sacred; reverential. (SÖLLĒMŪS celebrated every (ĀNNŪS) year.—*Kaltschmidt.*)

*HOM, SIM- like. See COM-.*

[Ἑομοίος, ὁμοίως; sĪMLĪS *like*, the *sam-e*; ἵμα (CUM) *with*; sĪŪL *together.*]

**homogeneous** of a like, or of the same (GĒNŪS) kind.

**simul-taneous** occurring at the same time.

**homonym homologous homeo-pathic similar same**

*HYPER beyond, over. See SUPER.*

**hypercritical** beyond, or exceeding (just) criticism; over-critical. **hyperbol-e** a carrying (of speech) beyond strict truth. (βάλλω I throw, cast.)

**hyperborean** far (βορρᾶς) north.

*HYPŌ under. See SUB.*

**hypogene** (γένω, to produce,) produced beneath, as certain rocks.

**hypothesis** (θεσίς a laying down,) that which underlies an argument; a *supposition*.

**hypothecate** (ib.) to deposit under a pledge.

**hyp-h-en** (ὑφέν, ὑπὸ ἐν under-one,) a mark uniting the letters of a written word into one group.

*HYPŌSI- high.*

[Ἑψῖ above, ὕψος height, ὑψηλός high. See OB.]

**hypso-metry** the art of measuring heights. (μέτρον a measure.)

**Hypsiprymnus** a genus of kangaroos with the (πρόμυα) rump elevated.

## IN-, un- not, without.

[Ss., Zend, AN-, A; *ā-*, *d-*. Welsh an-; Gaelic ana; Irish an-, ain-. Ger. ohn-, ohne *without*. (Coptic an; Heb., Arab., **אין** (>AJIN) *nothing*, *not*, have a doubtful place here.) Bohem., Russ. ne-; Pol. nie-. Gothic, Saxon, German ūn-; Swed. o-; Dan. u-; Belg. on-; Ang. un-, on-, an-, in-; Eng. un-, in- *not*. *ἀνευ* (to which Scheller refers *σῆνῆ*), *ā-*, *d-* *without*. Hindoo un-, u- (pronounced with *u* in *up*), ni-, nā-, nā *no*, *not*. Lat. in-; Fr. in-, im-; (and by accident, Aztec a-, an-.) Ss. root ūn to diminish. In- is used with adjectives, adverbs, participles and nouns.]

**un-** or **in-** constant *not* constant; *without* or *wanting* constancy. **un-crowned** *adj.* not crowned, without a crown; (part.) deprived of a crown.

**un-**(or **in-**)conceivable -conclusive -constant -compact -proper

**immense**† (MENSŪS; **ΜΕΤΡΩ** MĒTĪŌR to measure,) not measurable. **uncolored** not colored; without color.

**ignoble** not *gnoble*. (NŌBĪLĪS, \*GNŌBĪLĪS; GNŌSCO I know.)

**en-emy** ĪNĪMĪCŪS unfriendly. (ĀMĪCŪS a friend.)

**ignominy** **igno-r-ant** **immodest** **illegal** **irreverence**†

Some lead a life unblamable and just,

Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust . . . —*Cowper*, 1737-1800.

Obs. 1. The un- is intensive in unloose (Ang. onlesen, on- meaning *into*, *to*), unremorseless† until.

Obs. 2. In some words un- has displaced the Latin in-, as in unambitious, ungenial, unhumiliated, unnumbered, unfortunate. In- is used where assimilation is required, as un- is never assimilated.

Obs. 3. "There can be little doubt that *in*, *on*, *un*, *avri*, are all from one stock."—*Webster*.

Obs. 4. Un- is the preferable form, used almost exclusively in English, as in untamed *untamed*. Latin has a bad feature in the use of in-, not only for *into* (as in *īndūco* to lead *in*), but negatively, as in *īncōnstāns* *not* constant; *īnvōcātus* called upon, and *not* called upon; *īmmūtātus* changed and unchanged;—and intensively, as in *īnāq̄uo*, to make level; *īnāstīmābĪlĪs* *very* estimable; *īngēmō*, to groan; *īnfūscō*, to sully.

Altho the definite Germanic ūn- is naturalised in the English ūn-, there is a tendency to retain the indefinite in-, which leads to the use of discrepancies like *unequal* and *inequality*; *unfailing* and *infallible*;—causes the toleration of forms like *invaluable*, apparently used by Bp. Taylor for *not valuable*, or *not able to be valued*; and (as if ironically) by quacks in



describing their nostrums;—and it obscures the spoken language, as in asserting that—

The Christian doctrine . . . makes our greatest happiness here to lie *in dependence* of God's providence and contentment in our conditions.—*Stillingfleet*.

*In offensive operations*, the points which it is desirable thus to occupy, reduce themselves to, . . . &c.—*Westminster Review*.

Already the Richmond papers indulge *in offensive* criminations . . . —Philadelphia "Press," Feb. 1862.

In a word, all good and every ill are *in common* among them, and all work together *in harmonious* union for the good and defence of the whole.—*Mrs. A. H. Dorsey*.

Sinners seek for delights only *in sensible* things.—*id.*

It is written throughout with great power and *in harmonious* language . . . —Penny Cyc. 3, 431.

A Christian's wit is *inaffensive* light,

A beam that aids but never grieves the fight.—*Cowper*, born 1731.

The contents of the sheath are composed of a series of globules, arranged very regularly, their convexities causing the sheath to project *in definite* lines.—*Wyman*, Lectures on Comparative Physiology, 1849.

Pollen . . . cohering *in definite* or *indefinite* waxy masses.—*Lindley*, Botany 1830.

I could scarcely realize the terrible event, and *in voluntarily* addressing the corpse, I muttered, 'Are you really dead, Kozengo?'—*Andersson's* Okavanga River.

. . . the astonished spectators begin to believe that it has been trained to dance *in correct* time.—*Illustrated Magazine of Art*, 1853.

The entire machine was now *in action*, every separate wheel was revolving . . . —*Rev. William Kirby*.

### IN *in; upon; very.*

[Ss. AN, *ā at*; NI, Pers. *ni- in; iv, ivi*; Lat. *in in*; Irish *in-*, *an- in, very*; Welsh *en* (intensive) *yn n. a state of being in*, prep. *in*. Ang. *an, on, in in*; Go., Ger., Eng., Belg., *in*. Dan. *i, ind, inde*; Sw. *i, in*. Fr. *en, em-, in-*. Russ., Pol., Bohem. *na-*. Ss. root AN to *move*. Akin to ANA.]

**include** IN-CLŪDO to shut *in*; to contain; to comprehend.

**il-lumine**† to throw (LŪMEN) light *upon*. **illumination**

**incite** to rouse *up, on, against*. (CĪĒO, CĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to call, incite.)

**emphasis**† (ἐν, φάσις assertion,) stress of voice on particular words in sentences.

**energy** active vigor. (ἐργον work.) **engrave**, see EN.

The prefix is intensive in **infringe**, **infrac**tion, **inflame**, **ensign**.

**infuse** **infer** **inculcate** **induce** **ir-ruption**; **irritate**

**il-lude**† **im-bibe**† **impel** **improve** **embalm** **em-** or **im-body** **in-** or **en-gulf** **-close** **-quire** **-sure** **-dorse** **-dite** **-sue**

IND-, INDI- *within*. See ENDO-.

INFRA *below*.

[Lat. INFRA adv. from INFĒRŪS, ĭ-, ū<sup>m</sup>; adj. compar. INFĒRĪŌR.]

**infraorbital** below the orbit (of the eye.)

**infer-nal** pertaining to the lower regions.

INTER *between*.

[Lat. INTĒR; Ss. ĀNTĀR; Zend (Anc. Pers.) antarē; Pers. ender, enderūn; Gaelic eader; Go. undar; Ger. ūntēr; Ohg. untar, intar, undar, under, undir; Eng. under, inner. Gr. εντός, εντ-, ενδ-, *within*. See IN.]

**interpose** (PONO,) to place between. **interposition**

**intermix** -line -pose -rupt -cept -sect -vene -lude  
-marry -jection **inter-ior** **inter-nal** **entertain** **enterprise**  
**entr-ails** ἐντετρα internal parts, (influenced by -ΑΛ-ΙΑ.)

INTRA *within, inwards*.

[Lat. adv. INTRĀ on the inside, See INTĒR.]

**intravert** to turn inwards, **intramarginal** inside of the margin. **intramural** within walls; inside of a city.

INTRO *within*.

[INTRŌ adv. into a place, within. See INTĒR, EXTRĀ.]

**introduce** to lead in. **introversion** a turning inwards.

**introit** (ĪO, ĪTŪ<sup>m</sup> to go,) an entering (psalm.)

**is-** *in*.

**is-agogic** εισ-ἄγωγικός elementary, introductory to a science or art. (ἀγωγή a leading, a method or system.)

**eso-te'ric** more inward; abstruse or secret. (ἔσω-τερος, the comparative degree of ἔσω, εἴσω *within*.) **ep-is-ode**.

JUXTA *near, next*.

[JŪXTĀ, from JŪNGO I join.]

**juxtaposition** contiguity of position.

**l-** *the.*

[French article masc. le, fem. la *the*; Lat. pronouns ILLĚ *he*, ILLĀ *she*.]

**a-l-e-rt** = at-*the*-erect. See under AD.

**l-oover** or **l-ouvre** (French l'ouvert *the opening*), a kind of steeple or ventilator for the exit of smoke.

*l-one* is for al-one, all one.

**M-** See B-.

[Welsh *my* (*y* as in *myrrh*), *that is, that is 'in agency; ma what is produced; mw that is forward or about.*]

**mash** (commonly spelt 'mesh,') W. *masg* (*my-as-g*) *that is interwoven, lattice work, an interstice of a net.* From as a *particle, asg a splinter*; whence also b-*asg a plaiting of splinters, basged a basket*; and f-*asg, fflagged a wicker vessel, whence fl-ask, fl-asket.*

W. *ma what is produced, ma-g the act of rearing, magi a principle of generation, magiod, (a collective plural,)* **ma-gg-ots.** W. *ma-d what proceeds, madr adj. become pus, madredd putrefactive ma-tter.* W. *mus (from mw that is forward, and ws that is impulsive,)* *that starts out, an effluvium, hence mu-s-k and mu-s-tard, tardd issue.*

**ma** *my.*

[Lat. masc. pron. MĚ-ŮS, fem. MĚĀ, neut. MĚŮM; Fr. fem. ma.]

**madam** and **madonna** *my* (DŎMĪNĀ, Ital. donna, Fr. dame) *lady.*

(MAL-, MALE *bad, badly.*)

[Lat. MĀLĚ *badly; MĀLŮS bad.*]

**malaria** *bad* (Ital. aria) *air; poisonous air of marshes.*

**malady** (APTŮS seized, adapted,) *dis-ease; indisposition.*

**mal-a-pro-po-s** Fr. (Lat. MĀL-, ĀD, PRŌ, PŎSĪTŮM *placed,*) *put forward badly, or at the wrong time or place.*

**malĚ-diction malĚ-factor mal-ad-ministration malform-ation malcontent maltreat malice mala-pert mau-gre**

*META* with, beyond, after.

[Gr. μετᾶ́, μετ-, μεθ-; Ss. MIT'HAS; Lat. ĀPŪD; Go. miθ, mid; Ger. mīt; Ang. mid; Dan. med (ved by,) with; English with. Ss. root MID to fit.]

**metaphrase** (φράσις an explanation,) a version with each word translated.

**metaphor**, φορὰ a carrying, φέρων carrying (a word beyond its meaning.)

**metacarpus** the bones beyond or after (CĀRPŪS) the wrist.

**meta'-thesis** a change in words by the transposition of parts, as LeaF compared with FoiL, or eURdle with eRUddle.

**met-em-psycho-sis** the passing of the (ψυχή) breath or soul (em-) into another body after death, a doctrine taught by Pythagoras.

**metamo'rphosis** a changing to a different (μορφή) form, or beyond the proper form.

**method** (ὁδός a way, an art,) a mode constructed with skill, or according to rule; order; systematic arrangement.

**within** inside of. **withal** with the rest. **without** outside of. See under **with-**.

**mis-** wrongly, ill.

[Go. missa-, miss-, evil, different; old Nordish & mis alternately (Grimm, Diefenbach 2,75;) old high Ger. missa-, missi-, miss-, mis-; Ger. miss- or misz-; Sw., Isl. miss-; old Frisian, Ang., Belg., Dan., Eng., mis-; Eng. to miss. Ital. mis-; Fr. mes-, me-. Gr. μῖσος, μισ- hatred; Ir. meis bad; Welsh mēth a failure; Ss. MIT'HOĀ falsely Ss. root MAT'H to move. There are probably two distinct roots here.]

**misdeed** a deed done wrongly; an evil deed. (Go. missa-deds, Ger. misse-that.) **misreading** a false reading:

**misguide** -call -inform -fortune -apply -judge -print -co'nduct -demeanor -govern -adventure -understanding

Obs. 1. The Greek μῖσος; (hatred) appears in **mis-anthropy** hatred of (ἄνθρωπος) man. **miso-gyny** hatred of (γυνή) woman. **miso'-gamy** hatred of (γάμος) marriage.

Obs. 2. The prefix mis- has become confused with the French més-, mé-, Ital. mis- (as in misfatto) which according to Fiedler, is from the Latin

mĪNŪS less. **misprision**, old Fr mesprision; Fr. mépris (contempt, despising, undervaluing,) Lat. PRĒHĒNSĪO, PRĒNSĪO (a taking;) a crime near, but *below* or *less than* a capital offense. **mischance**, old Fr. meschéance. **mischief**, old Fr. meschief.

Nay, quod the fox, but God yeve him mefchance  
That is so indifcrete of governance.—*Chaucer.*

Chaucer uses mis (ill, amiss,—misse being to *fail*,) as in mischefe (misfortune,) mis-de-port (to distribute wrongly,) misefe (un-eas-iness,) misgie (to misgui-de,) misgied or misgyed (misguid-ed,) misborn (misbehaved,) misgo mislede misfaye misfak, &c.

To sclander you is no thing min entent,  
But to correcten that is mis I ment.—*Chaucer.*

### MON-, MONO-, UNI- one.

[Gr. μόνος, ūNŪS, one. W. mōn *an individual*. Ir. man *solitariness*.]

**monopetalous** having a single petal.

**mon-arch** the (ᾠ ρ χ ῆ) rule, of one person.

**monotony monologue monad monochromatic monk**

**unilateral** of one letter. **unicornous** having one horn.

**uniformity univalve universe one-eyed oneness**

### MULTI-, POLY- many.

**multiform mult-angular multifarious multivalvular  
polysyllable polypetalous polygon polytheism polypus**

### n- an.

[An otosis (error of the ear,) as in saying a *neg* for an *egg*.]

**n-ewt** an eft; a salamander or lizard.

### N-, NE, NEC, NEG-, NO, NON not.

[Ss. NA *not*; Lat. NĒ, NI-, NEC, NEG- *not*; NEQVE *and not*, (QVE, *kai and*), N-ŪLLŪS *not any*; *ve-, vn-, v-* *not*; NŌN *not, no*. Ital. ne-, ni-; Russ., Bohem. ne-, Pol. nie-; Persian ni-, n-; Welsh na, ni *not*. Akin to IN-.]

**ne-uter** not (ŪTĒR) either. **ne-ut-r-al-ity neutralise**

**ne-cessary** that cannot be (CĒDO, CĒSSŪ<sup>m</sup>) ceded, given away, or dispensed with.

**neg-otiate** (ŌTĪŪ<sup>m</sup> ease, NĒG-ŌTĪŪ<sup>m</sup> business,) to traffic.

**nu-bi-ious** cloudy. Ss. na-bhas, νέ-φος NŪBĚS a cloud; that which does not (bhā) shine.

**nefarious** not to be (FĀRĪ) uttered; wicked.

**deny**, (NĚGO, NE not, ĀJO I say.—*Kaltschmidt*.)

**negative negation nay nonessential nonentity n-ullity an-n-ul n-ever n-one n-aught n-either no n-or no-thing**

**No-t (n-aught)** is the German nicht, (n-ichts nothing,) the stem of which is akin to the German ächtĕn to regard, to value; ěcht genuine, real, (Ss. ICS to see,) as if *something seen*. (Chaucer uses not for ne wot *know not*.)

The prefix of neg-lect, (LĚGO to lay together, pick up,) is considered by Prof. Key as identic with the German nach (after, at, by,) as in nach-lassen (to leave behind.)

## (NUN-)

**an-nun-ci-ation, an-noun-ce-ment** the delivery of a message. (NŪN-CĪ-ŮS a messenger, from NŮVŪM new, and cĪĚo I call.)

**nun-cup-at-ive** (NŌMĚN name, CĀP-ĪO I take,) mentioning by name; pertaining to a verbal declaration.

OB *against, upon.*

[Lat. ob; Oscan op, ūp. Gr. επί' upon, ὑψὺ high. Eng. up, above; Dan., Belg. op; Sw. upp; Go. ufar over; Ger. ob above, auf on. Welsh wp a state of being out or up. Russ. по along, beyond. Ss. API towards, UPA by, near; Ss. root UB'H to heap up.]

**obje'ct** (JĀCĪO,) to throw or place *against*.

**obstinate** (STO, STĀNS) standing against, or (OBS-TĪNO,) holding against. **ob-ey** (AVDĪO,) to give ear to.

**oblige** (LĪGO,) to bind upon; to constrain; to favor.

**obliterate** (LĪTTĚRĚ a pen mark,) to blot out; efface.

**obvious** in the (VĪĀ) way; easily seen; distinct.

**obconic** *inversely* conic. **o-mit** not (MĪTTO,) to send.

**oc-casion**† (CĀDO, CĀSŪ<sup>m</sup>), a falling upon; a happening. **offer**† (FĚRO,) to bring before; to present.

**officious** (𐌵𐌹 FÄCYO I make,) acting against, or contrary; intermeddling. **oppress**† (PRĒMO,) to press upon.

**oppose** (PŌNO,) to place against.

**os-tentation** (𐌵𐌹 TĒNDO, to stretch,) a showing out.

**upright** (Ang. upriht) **upturn** **upstart** **upland** **upo'n**  
**upward** **uproot** **upset** **uphold** **uplift** **uphill** **upright**

Obs. The s in obs-cene is from OBS-.

**off** *from*.

[Go. af; Ger. ab. See A-, AB.]

**offshoot** a shoot from. **offspring** **offset** **offhand** **offal**

**on** *upon, forward*.

[Ss. ANU; Gr. ἄνω *up*. Go. ana, at; Ger. an; Ang. on; Belg. aan. Russ., Pol., Bohem. na. See AD, ANA-.]

**onset** **onslaught** **onward**—**away** **along** See a- ¶ 1.

‘OMNI- *all*.

**omniscient** all-knowing. (𐌵𐌹 SCYO I know.) **omnific**  
**omnipotence** **omnipresent** **omnivorous** **omnibus**

**or-** for **over**

**or-lop** a kind of deck, or an additional deck. (Belg. loop a walk, a run.)

(OR-, ORI-)

[See under ÖRIÖR, OR-T-US, *to rise*.] **orient** **ori-gin** **ab-ort-ive**

**out** See EX.

[Ss., Angl., Isl., Sw., old Frisian UT; Dan. ud; Gothic us, ut. Russ., Pol. ot; Bohem. od. Ger. aus; Eng. out. In Angl. ut is out, and or-*from, out of*, as in orberstan *to burst out*; orhýdan *to hide from*; orstandan *to stand out*. Ss. UT, UD *above, out*.]

**outburst** a bursting *from*, or from within.

**outside** the *exterior* side.

**outcast** one cast *off* or *away*. **outlandish** foreign.

**ou'twork** n. **outer** **utter** **uttermost** **utmost** **outmost**

**out-** *beyond*. See ULTRA.

**out-bid** to bid beyond. **outlive outdrink outlast outr-age**

OS-

[For OBS-. See under OB.]

**os-tentation** a showing off. (O·STĒNTO I present to view, make a show of.)

*PARA* *beyond, beside*. See PER.

**par-allel** *by, beside, or near* one-another; equidistant. (παρᾶ́ beside, ἀλλήλων one-another, reduplication of ἄλλος *other*.)

**parallax** change of position from being viewed from different points. (ἀλλᾶσσω I change, ἀλλᾶξω I will change.)

**parasite** Greek priests who collected grain for the sacrifices; afterwards, a hanger on. (παρὰ *by*, σίτος grain.)

**paraphrase** a version beyond the text.

**parody** (ὠδή an ode,) an altered version.

**paradox** a (collateral or) *false* opinion.

**parhelion** a mock sun. (παρὰ near, ἥλιος the sun.)

**pa-lsy** (for **paralysis**,) loss of voluntary motion.

**pray** (PRĒCŌR,) παρ- and εὐχή a prayer, as in παρ-ηχ-έω, to imitate a sound; παρ-ηγορέω to exhort, soothe, relieve; whence **paregoric**, a medicine which relieves pain.

**para-, par-**

[French, from Latin PĀRĀRĒ to *contrive, pre-pare, &c.* Ital. parare to *parry*.]

**para-sol** a defense from the (SŌL) sun.

**parachute** a defense from a (Fr. chute) fall.

**parapet** a protecting wall as high as the (Ital. petto, Lat. PĒCTŪS) breast.

r-am-**par-t** (re-, in-) a parrying or defensive wall.

Par-affine is from the Latin adv. PĀR-ŪM but little, and AFFĪNĪS allied.

Par-ity  PĀR equal.



*PALIN* again, backwards.

**palin-drome** (*παλινδρομία* a running back,) a word or sentence which may be read backwards without variation, as—

“snug & raw was I ere I saw war & guns”  
name no one man

**palim-pest**† (*ψάω*, to rub,) a parchment from which the first writing has been (nearly) obliterated, and replaced by a second. The remains of the earlier writing often afford valuable literary material, and some of the productions of Cicero have been recovered by a careful study of palimpsests.

*PAS, PAN, PANT-* all.

[Greek masc. *πᾶς* (gen. *πάντος*), fem. *πᾶσα*, neut. *πᾶν* (pl. *πάντα*), all, every.]

**pasigraphy** universal (*γραφή*) writing.

**panto-logy** universal (*λόγος*) science.

**pantheist** one who believes creation to be (*θεός*) God.

**pantheon** (*πάνθειον*) an ancient temple devoted to all the heathen deities. **dia-pas-on** see -*ON*, 3.

**panacea** (*ἄκροματ*, to heal,) a universal remedy.

**Panax** a genus of plants, all-heal, ginseng.

**panorama panegyric pandæmonium panoply pantagraph**

*PEN-* almost.

**peninsula** (*ΠΕΝΗΣ*) almost (*ΙΝΣΥΛΑ*) an island.

**penultimate** next to the last. **penumbra**

*PER* through.

[Ss. *PĀRĀ* across, against; *PĀRĀ*,; *pārā*, *πέρα* beyond, *πέρ-* very. Lat. *PER*; Bohem. pro *through*; Span. por, Fr. pour for. Old high Ger. far-, for-, fer-, fir-, furi-, Ger. *vēr-* (*v* as *f*;) Eng. for-, far, fr-om, forth, frith or firth, to fare. Gr. *πέρω* to pierce; *περᾶω*, to traverse, penetrate. Lat. *FŪRO*, to bore. Ss. root *PUR* to advance.]

**per-for-ate** (*FŪRO*), to bore through.

**perfect** (*ἄρτι* *FĀCĪO* to make,) finished, thoroughly made.

**peroration** the close of a speech.

**perish** (PERĪ EO, IRĒ) to go, through its course.

**perennial** (ANNŪS the year,) lasting.

**perjure** (JURO,) to swear, *beyond* the truth.

**perfidious** past (FĪDĒS) faith.

**per-p-lex** (PLĒCTO,) to involve, *much*.

**pervert** v. tr. to turn aside.

**perspicuous** (SPĒCĪO to see,) very evident.

**pil-grim** a wanderer abroad, or through the (ĀGĒR field, or) country. **pellucid**‡ shining through, transparent.

**pur-sue** (Fr. poursuivre) and **persecute**. (PERSEQVŌR, PERSECŪTŪS to follow *up* or *after*.)

**par-don** (DŌNO,) to give (forgive) *entirely*; but the Romans used CONDŌNO I present, remit.

**para-mount** (Fr. monter) to rise *above*; superior.

Per- is intensive in **peracute** very sharp; **permutate** to change entirely; **persuade** to exhort much.

For- is intensive in **forbid forlorn forgive**

For- is negative in **forbear** (to bear fr-om,) **forget forswear forsake** (seek,) as in the German kaufen to buy, verkaufen to sell.

Obs. 1. *l* and *r* are akin and subject to interchange, as in pilgrim for peregrine, and French co-lonel, pronounced *curnl* in English.

Obs. 2. Although *per* and *very* agree in their elements, the latter belongs to ~~PER~~ VĒRŪS true.

Per agrees with *for* in the phrase PĒR MĒ LĪCĒT for me it is lawful.

### PERI around.

[Gr. περι'; Ss. PARI around, as in AP to hold, PĀRJĀPTĀS, περιάρτος, Lat. PĒRĀPTŪS adapted. See PER.]

**pericardium** the membrane around the (x̄αρδία) heart.

**period** (ὄδος a way,) a circuit; the year of a planet, &c.

**perihelion** the point where a heavenly body passes round (and nearest to) the sun.

**periphery** and **periphrase** from the Greek, correspond with *circumference* and *circumlocution* from the Latin.

*POLY-* many.

[Gr. πολῦς. Akin to *plus* PLŪS more, *plenus* PLĒNŪS full, and probably to *mūltus* many. Ss. PUL to *augment*.]

**polytechnic** (τέχνη art,) pertaining to many arts.

**Polynesia polygon polyglot polysyllable polygamous polyp**

POR- *before*. See PRO-.

[Lat. PŌRRŌ, πῶρρον, Eng. far, be-for-e.]

**por-rect** (PŌR-RĪGO, -RĒCTUM,) st-retch-ing or reaching before **por-tend, -tent**, a showing before, a foreboding.

For por-trait see pur- and PRO. Chaucer uses pourtraie, pourtraiture, purtraye, purtreiture, purveye, parfit (perfect,) parfourme (perform,) etc.

## POS- See B-.

[Lat. in PŌS-SĪDĒŌ, POS-SESSŪM, to have, own, enjoy. Russ. po by, near, on.]

**pos-sess** to own. (Ang. besitten, Ger. besitzen. SĒDĒŌ, SE-SSŪM, to sit, stay, dwell.)

**possession** that one owns, as land which one has acquired the right to *settle on*.

**Po-mer-ania** a country *by* or *along* (Russ. more, Lat. MĀRĚ, Fr. mer) the sea.\*

**P-russia** (formerly a Slavonic country,) along Russia.

*Pos-sible* is from PŌ-SSŪM I am able, for PŌTĪS able, SŪM I am.

POST *after*.

[Lat. PŌST, allied to PŌNO (PŌSĪTŪM,) to place. Persian پس *after*.]

**postpone** to put after; defer. **postscript** written after.


**pu-ny**, Fr. puis né, Lat. POST NĀTŪS after-born; inferior.

Obs. The Romans often reduced POST to PŌ-, as in POST- or PŌ-MĒRĪDĪĀNŪS, after (MĒDĪŪS, μέσος) mid- (DĪĒS) day.

\* Ar-mor-ica is similarly formed on an Irish basis, with ar *at, upon*.

PRE-, PRÆ *before.*

[Lat. PRÆ, PRĚ-; Ital., Sp. pre-, pri-; Fr. pré-, pre-, pri-. See PRO-.]


**precede** (PRÆ-CĚDO) to go before. **prejudice** judgment beforehand. **premise** **praetor** or **pretor**  ĚO.

**prison**, PRĚHĚNSĪO a taking. See -ION.

**provost**  PŌNO.

The Latin PRÆ- becomes pre- in English, as in **predestine** **prefix** **preside** **prevail** **prevent** **prejudice** **preclude** **preface** **preamble** **precipitate** **precocious** **predict** **prefer** **preach**



PRÆTER *before, past.* See PRÆ.

**preter-it** ( ĚO, ĪTŪ<sup>m</sup> to go,) a past tense implying an action finished; the perfect tense.

**preternatural** beyond nature.

**preterperfect** a past tense.

PRO- *before.* See PER.

[Ss. PURA, PRA; Zend FRA; Gr. πρό (Eolie παρ, Lat. PRÆ;) Russ. pred-, Bohem. před; Go. faur, *before*. πρῶτ *early*, πρῶτος *fir-st*. Lat. PRŌ, PRĚ, PRI-, PRÆ, PRIŪS *before*; PRÆTĚR *beyond*; PRĪMŪS *first*; PRI-ST-ĪNŪS, Ss. PRATANA5 *ancient*. Gaelic ro; Ger. vōr *before*. Eng.  for-,  fore-, for-mer, for-ward. Welsh noun masc. pri *origin*. See PER.]

**promote** (MŌVĚO, MŌTU<sup>m</sup>) to move, forward.

**proceed** (CĚDO) to go forward. **provident** (VĪDĚO) to see or look, before. **provoke** (VŌCO) to call forth.

**pro-d-igal** (XGO to act,) squandering away.

**procrastinate** (CRĀS tomorrow) to defer.

**procure** (CŪRĀ a care) to get in advance; to have in care *for* (some one.)

**pro-ph-et** (φ᾿ώ I tell) he who foretells.

**prostyle** a colonnade in front.

**prologue** **protract** and **portrait** **prior** **pri-me**  -me, PRĪMŪS

 fore- forward forth far farthest first

Pro- means *instead of* in **pronoun**, **proconsul**.

The prefixes are intensive in **procure** **prolix** (LĀXŪS loose,) **pre-**

**cinct** (CINGO, to bind, surround,) as in the Latin PRÆPŪTĒNS very powerful; NŪPĒR newly, lately, PRŌNŪPĒR very lately; PRÆCLĀRŪS very clear.

Obs. PROD-, RED-, SED- may have been the original form of PRO-, RE-, SE ; or the D may be akin to the Oscan and archaic Latin ablative case ending, and preserved in Latin between vowels, where it would act as a fulcrum. The Oscan forms of CONTRA, EXTRA were CONTRUD, ETRAD. Compare the Russian pered *before*.

### PROS

[Gr. πρὸς to, upon, in addition, towards, near, etc. See PER.]

**proselyte** one who (comes towards or) adopts some view or system. (ἐλεῶθω I draw near, approach.)

**prosody** ποσωδία, (ᾠδὴ a song, an ode,) the laws of versification, over and above those of prose.

**pros'-thesis** an addition to the beginning of a word, (the reverse of aphæresis,) as 'espy' for *spy* (see under e-), 'squelch' for *quench*—

Rivers squench'd their thirst.—*Ferrand Spence, Miscellanea, 1686, p. 74.*

### PROTO- first. See PRO-.

**prototype** the first or earliest type or model.

**prot-oxid** the first or lowest degree of oxidation.

**proto-martyr** (St. Stephen.) **protho-notary**

### pur- See PRO-.

[Fr. pour, Sp. por *for, para*. Lat. PRŌ *before*, confused with PĒR *through*.]

**purpose** (PRŌ-PŌSĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to set before; to intend.

**purvey** to supply; to procure. (A form of pro-vidē.)

**pursue**, Fr. poursuivre, Lat. PRŌSĒQVŌR or PERSĒQVŌR (PERSĒCŪTŪS,) to follow after.

**purchase** (PER-) Fr. purchaser to follow ardently, as a deer or an employment,—from CĀPTĀRĒ to catch at, strive to

obtain; through the false form CApTJare, whence *chase* and *catch*.

And here I ride about my pourchasing  
To wote wher men wol give me any thing:  
My pourchas is th' effect of all my rent,  
Loke how thou ridest for the same entent.—*Chaucer*.

So was it shewed in that purtreiture.—*id.*

### R- intensive.

[Akin to S, and transmutable with L. Gaelic *ro* *very*; Lat. *r-ārūs*, Gr. *ἀραιός* *rare*, *thin*. W. *rha* *that forces onward*; *rhe* *a swift motion, active*; *rhy* *excess, very*.]

**r-ogation** supplication. **ar-r-ogate** to make undue claims. (RÖGO I ask. See under D- and C-R'.)

**r-ec-ent**

**im-p-r-ec-ate** to invoke evil on any one. (PRĚCÖR I p-r-ay.)




**r-asher**, W. *rhasg* a slice; from *rhy*, and *asg* a piece sliced off.

**c-r-ow**, **r-ook**, **c-r-eak**, **break**, are partly imitative.


### RE-, RED- *back, again, down.*

[Lat. *r-*, *rĕ-*, *rĕd-*; Sp. *re-*; Ital. *ri-*, *-re*; Fr. *ré-*, *re*, *r-*; Irish *a-*. Ss. root *R̥* to *go*, to *reach*.]

*ra-m-*; *re-ab-*; *re-ad-* (*-af-*, *-an-*, *-ap-*, *-ar-*, *-as-*;) *re-con-* (*-com-*, *-co-*, *-col-*;) *re-de-*; *red-in*; *re-dis-*; *re-e-*, *re-ex-*; *re-en-* (*-em-*, *-in-*, *-inter-*, *-intro-*;) *re-n-*; *-re-re-*; *re-sur-*; *re-sus-*.

**re-sur-rec-tion** a rising again. (RĚ-, SŮB, RĚGO;  SŮRGO.) **recede** ( CĚDO,) to go *back*. **recline** (C-LĪNO,) to lean back. **red-ĕem** (RĚDĪMO;  ĚMO,) to buy back.

**repeat** to mention *again*. **revolve** to turn over.

**red-ound** ( ŪNDO,) to run over. **recall** to call back.

**red-undant** running over. **ra-m-par-t**, † see **para-**.

**re-pose** a lying *down*. **remote** moved *away*.

**repel** to drive back or *off*. **redraft** n. a second draft.

**re-col-lect** **re-ad-apt** **renovate** or **renew** **refuge** **re-duce**  
**red-olent** **un-re-con-cil-ed** **un-re-pre-sent-ed** **respect** **revise**  
**residuum** **resign** **reprobate** **reside** **re-st** **refer** **ra-gout**

Obs. The Latin RĒD-DO, RĒDDĚŘĚ to give back, gives **render** and **rent** (with *n* educed from *d*), which are essentially formed from the prefix. Spence (1686) writes *reflex*, *reflection*.

Alexandria, which being rased and destroyed by the Barbarians, *Antiochus* the son of *Seleucus* re-edified.—*Holland's Plinie*, 1635.

RĒTRŌ backwards, back, again. See RE-, RED-.

**retrospect** (SPĚČĪO,) to look backwards.

**retrocession** (CĚDO I cede,) a ceding back.

**arrear** AD RĚTRŌ. **retrograde** **retrogression** **retropulsive**

The -tro, of INTRO, RETRO means -wards.

S- much, very.

[An intensive prefix in various languages.\* Bohem. pāl-iti to burn, s-pāl-iti to burn up. Gr. σ-μίλαξ andμίλαξ *bindweed*; σ-μικρός and μικρός *small*; σ-τροφάω and τροπάω *I turn*, whence **s-trophe** and **trope**; σ-τερ-εός, DŪR-ŪS *firm, solid*; σ-τέγω, TĚGO *I cover*; ΆΓΟ, to move, drive, s-ĚQV-ŪR to follow; s-ERVO, to guard, prevent, **s-erve**, ἔρῦ'-ομαί, to ward off, protect, ransom; γρά'φω, s-CRĪBO, to write, Eng. **s-cribe**, **s-cribble**; μειδάω *I s-mile* (*d* to *l*, or *l* frequentative); κίδ-νημι and σ-κεδ-άω to s-catt-er. W. ys that is, that issues, that is active.]

**s-pade**, **s-pud**, **s-patula**, (πέτᾱλον) petal, paddle.

**s-pace**, (PĀTĚŌ,) to extend. PĀNDO.

**s-kul-k**, CĚLO I cover, hide; W. cel shelter, cel-e concealment; Ir. ceal concealment, ceal-g treachery, a cceilg in ambush.

**shad** a fish like a herring, which swims in herds. W. cad a reach or spread out, cadw a herd, ysgadan herrings.

<b>smelt</b> v. μέλω melt	<b>spread</b> broad	<b>slender</b> lean
<b>spare</b> v. PĀRCĚŘĚ	<b>splash</b> plash	<b>scroll</b> curl
<b>sponge</b> FŪNGŪS	<b>scrutiny</b> critic	<b>stolid</b> dull
<b>splice</b> ply	<b>scold</b> call	<b>snap</b> nab
<b>surge</b> irk	<b>skiff</b> cup	<b>snip</b> nip
<b>swirl</b> whirl	<b>slat</b> lath	<b>scourge</b> correct
<b>scratch</b> grate	<b>smoke</b> See M-	<b>spike</b> peg

\* S- in Ancient Egyptian, is the sign of causative action. "It is the sign through the agency of which *being* becomes *action*, or an action is converted into the cause of an action, the stimulus, as it were, to the activity of the predicate."—*Bunsen*.

<b>spigot</b> peg	<b>storm</b> TŪRBO	<b>swing</b> wing
<b>spur</b> bur, Ir. bior <i>a spit</i>	<b>squeak</b> quack	<b>spit</b> v. pit-uitous.
<b>spar</b> bar	<b>swab</b> wipe	<b>scintillate</b> kindle
<b>scald</b> CĀLĪDŪS	<b>smash</b> mash	<b>scoop</b> cup
<b>sparrow</b> PĀRŪS	<b>spine</b> pin	<b>sway</b> wag
<b>slime</b> LĪMŪS	<b>stun</b> din	<b>stin-gy</b> ten-acious
<b>slab</b> lap, lobe	<b>smut</b> mote (Webster.)	<b>squench</b> quench
<b>slack</b> lax	<b>slight</b> light	<b>stir</b> tur-n

**sneeze, snore, snarl,** nose. **squash,** quash. **stick** v. **swash**  
**swell scarce slough strew sprig skirmish shadow**  
**scrape scud small squeeze spank scow snipe snare snow**

Obs. S-ombre belongs to SUB-; s-corch (ex-cortic-ate) s-creen, to  
 EX; and s-coundrel to ABS-.

The following are Welsh examples—

aeth a prickle,	saeth a dart.
enyd time,	senyd, ysenyd a while.
yff a tendency out,	syfag what spreads out.
iâd the side of the head,	sia d the top of the skull.

**sans** *without.* See SINE.

**sansculotte** (Fr. culotte breeches,) a ragged fellow; a radical republican. First applied to the poorest class of the people but assumed as a title of honor by the adherents of the French constitution of 1793. (*Gattel*, 1803.)

Their arena of *Sansculottism* was the most original arena opened to man for above a thousand years; . . . —Westminster Review, 1837.

The spirit of modern *sansculotte*-ism . . . —Democratic Review, 1838.

### S-C', **sq-, sh-**

[Indicative of action, sound, and intensity.]

**sc-ratch** rake ratchet. **sc-raw..I** (RĒPO I creep.)

**scream** a shrill outcry. (Old Eng. reme, Ang. hreman.)

**squeak** (vĀGŪO,) voc-ative, q-uack, of which **sq-ual..I,**

**sq-uea..I** (cater-)wau..I are frequentatives, with the guttural elided. **sh-red** a piece torn off. (RĀDO I sc-rape, rub.)

**sc-rub** **scrabble** **scamble** **scribe** **screw** **scream** **screech**  
 or **shriek** **shrill** **scramble** **scranch** **shrivel** **rivel**, **ruffle**.  
**shrink** **wrink-le** **squabble** **squib** **squirt** **squash**



SE- *aside, apart.*[Lat. sĕ-, sĕD-, sĕ-. Sanscrit root sĕ to *finish*.]

**seclude** (↓CLAVDO,) to shut apart. **select** (LĚGO,) to gather apart. **segregate** (GREX a flock,) to se-parate.

**secern s-creen** (CĚRNO, *ρίνω* I sift, separate)

**so-lve** (SĚ-LŮO,) to wash apart; to remove difficulties.

**s-ober**, (ĚBRIŮS drunk.) **secede sever separable**

Obs. *Se-cure*, without (CŮRĀ) care, may have SE- from SĪNĚ *without*. *Sedition* is commonly referred to SE-, with *d* (see T) connective and *ŕ* ěo, but Prof. Key thinks it may be connected with DĚTĪO power.

SEMI-, HEMI- *half, somewhat.*

[Ss. SĀMI; Lat. sĕMĪ; *ἡμί* half. Ang. sam- half, samod together. Sanscrit root SĀM to *place together*.]

**semiannual** half yearly. **semilunar** half-moon shaped.

**semifluid** somewhat fluid. **semi-vitreous** somewhat vitrified. **sin-ciput** (SĚMĪCĀPŮT) the front of the head.

**semitone** or **hemitone** a half a tone.

**semi-bituminous hemicycle megrim** (for hemicranium.)

SESQU-, SESQUI *one and a half.*

**sesquichlorid** a compound of three parts of chlorine and two of a base.

SINE *without.*

[Lat. sĪNĚ; sĪ *if*, NĚ *not*. Sp. sin; Ital. senza; old Fr. sens; Fr. sans.]

**sinecure** (an office) without care.

**sin-cere** without mixture. (*κερᾶω* I mix.)—*Kaltschmidt*.

## S-L' intensity.

**sling slug slack sleight slight slap**

## S-P' motion, intensity.

**sp-ic-ule** (ĀC-EO to be sharp,) a small sp-ike.

**sp-rink-le** ir-rig-ate **sp-eak** ech-o

**sp-lice** (PLĪCO I fold, LĪGO I tie.)

**spirt sprout spray spill split splash spit sputter  
spew speed spray spreyc spring sprig spruce spark**

Obs. The same -irt occurs in sp-irt, bl-urt, fl-irt, squ-irt; but s-tart is akin to s-tir, tur-n.

S-T' *much, very.*

**st-roll** roll. **stretch, streak** reach. **strip** rob, rip. **straight** or **strict** right, rect-ify. **strand**, Ger. rand (a margin.) **str-ike, st-ick, st-ing** (īcrūs a blow.) **st-alk** v. στρέλλω (I go, stalk.) **struggle** wriggle. **stake stick string strong strive street stream streperous**

SUB, *HYP*O under, somewhat, after.

[Sanskrit UPA; 'ὑπό; Lat. sŭb; Go. uf under. See OB.]

**submarine** under the sea. **subacid** somewhat acid.

**subangular** nearly angular. **subrotund** somewhat round.

**suffix** to place after or under. **re-sur-rec-tion**. See RE-.

**subscribe** to write a signature after or under a document.

**succor** Fr. secourir to aid. (Lat. CŪRRĒRE to run, SUB- or SUCCURĒRE to go near, hasten to.)

**s-care** to startle with fright. (SU-CCŪTĒRE (QVĀTĪO I shake,) Fr. secouer to shake violently.)

**s-lip** to slide on a surface. (SUBLĀBŌR to go to ruin, glide away, as 'relapse' to slide back.)

**sub-di-vide** (FĪNDO, to split,) to divide farther, or again.

**supplicate**† (PLĪCO, to fold,) to kneel down; to pray earnestly. **sur-rep-titious** in a sneaking, dishonest manner. (RĒPO I cr-eep.) **s-ombre** under (ŪMBRĀ) shade.

**subjugate succeed succinct sufficient suffer suggest\***

**sum-mon**† ('mon' as in ad-mon-ish.) **suppress surrogate**†

Sub- is much used in natural history for somewhat, as in

\* Sug- of suggest is for sub- before pure Latin *gay*, the change of which involves the former. English has its laws of assimilation as well as Latin, and these forbid a union like *gj*, so that *gay* is as improper in *sū'gest* and *exā'gerate* as it would be in *cudgel* (from cog,) according to the laws of *speech*, which are seldom consulted by the orthoepists.

“black, subrugulose, subsulcated, sides convex, angles subacute.”

Sub- is verbal, or it has lost its force in **so-journ**, and **sup-ple** (PLÍCO to fold or bend,) often pronounced *souple* in accordance with its French original *souple*.

The adverb SU·BTĚR is used in **subterfuge** (evasion,) and SU·BTŮS (Fr. sous,) is observed in **subs-traction**.

Su-rrender is the French ‘se rendre’ to render one’s self; Ital. rendere, with *n* educed from the *d* of Latin RĚDDĚRĚ.

### SUPER *above, beyond.*

[Ss. UPARI; ‘*ὑπέρ*; Lat. SŪPĚR; Ital. sopra-. Go. ufar; Ger. über; old Fris. ova, bova, ovir, ur; Eng. over, upper; Ohg. oba, ope, ob, op; Eng. up, Ger. auf. Persian *seber above*; aber, ber *upon*. Lat. sŪRSŪM, sus-upwards; Fr. sur, sus-. Etymologically -ER is an adjective suffix, as in EXTRA. See OB, SUB.]

**superpose** (PŌNO,) to place *above* or *over*.

**supernatural** *beyond* nature; spiritual.

**super-ab-undant super-in-cumb-ent -fine -scribe -sede**

**super-ior super-b—hypercritical hypochondria hypocrite**

**sove-reign** supreme. (Ital. sovrano; Lat. SŪPĚRNŪS.)

**over-flow -shadow -reach -act -arch -plus -load -whelm**

**sur** *over, beyond.* See SUPER.

**surmise** (MĪTTO, MĪSSŪM to send,) to pass over (mentally.)

**survey** to look over; inspect. (VĪDĚRĚ to see, *to view*.)

**survive** to live beyond (some event or contingency.)

**surbase** the part above the base.

**surname** or **sirname** a name besides the personal name; a man’s real name, or that with which he is born.

**surpass** to pass beyond. **surplus** overplus.

**sur-pr-ise surtout surface surfeit surmount**

Obs. Sur-reptitious and sur-rogate belong to sub-; and sur-geon is composed of *χσιρῶν hand*, *ἔργον work*.

SUS- SU- *up, above.* See SUPER.

**sus-pend** (PĒNDĚŎ,) to hang up; to interrupt; to delay.

**sus-ceptible** taking up; readily subject to an influence or affection. (CĀPIŎ, CA·PTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to take.)

**re-sus-ci-t-ate** (T intensive,) SUS-CĪTO to rouse, raise up, cause to rise (again.)

**sustain** (TĒNEŎ,) to hold, up.

**su-spic-ion, su-spic-ious** looking upwards, or with mistrust; distrustful.

Obs. Sus-pic-ion may be from *sub-*, under the form *subs-*, as in *abs* for *ab*.

SY-, SYL-, SYN, SYM- *with.* See CON.

**quinsy** or **squinancy** a disease of the throat;—corrupted forms of σννάσχη, from ἄσχω to suffocate.

T- intensive. See D-.

**t-rite** worn out. (Lat. T-RĪT-ŪS bruised, rubbed; RĀDO I shave, RŌDO I gnaw. Compare ir-rit-ate.)

**t-rachyte** a rough lava. (τρᾶχηῦς, rough, βᾶχος, βᾶχος a rag, wrinkle.)

**t-wink** wink **t-winge** wince

Obs. Compare Irish baladh *a scent*, do-bhaladh *a rank scent*; dealbh *the countenance*, doi-dhealbhach *ill-featured*; faghail *to procure*, do-fhaghala *rare, hard to be found*; blasda *savory*, do-mblasda *insipid*.

t- repetitive.

[English ed-, ob-, æd-, æt- *again, re-*, as in edgifan *to give again*, edcoelnes *a recooling*. Gothic id-, as in idreigon *to re-form, convert*; Ohg. lōn *wages*, itlon *re-payment*; old Saxon idur *again*. Irish ath-, aith-, as in cogadh *war*, atchogadh *re-bellion*; beòdhaim *to enliven*, aithbhéodhaim *to re-live*. Welsh ad-, at-, dy-, as in byw *alive*, adfyw *re-lived*; bod *to be*, atfod *to re-exist*; cre *a cry*, dychre *a cawing*. Lat. ĩo (ĭrŭ<sup>m</sup>), *to go*, ĭĕro *I repeat*. Ss. root ĭ, ĭr̥ *to go*, jat *going*.]

**t-wit** to reproach by citing faults. (Ang. *edvitan* to reproach, *vitan* to blame.)

And evermore she did him sharply twight  
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmly plight.  
*Spenser, Faerie Queene Bk 5, canto 6.*

T-awdry, Saint Awdry (Ethelred,) from a fair bearing his name.

### T- *this*.

[The indicative dental consonant of *the, this, there* Ger. *da there, here*; Greek neuter article *τὸ*; Ger. plur. and fem. sing. *die the*.]

**t-auto-logy** repetition in speaking. (*ἀὐτὸ ἴτ, τ-αὐτὸ the very same, λέγω I speak*.) See *AUTO-*.

### to separative.

[Gothic *dis-* (differing from Latin *dis-*, according to Diefenbach 2,629;) Ohg. *zar-*; German *zer-*, with a separative and destructive force (as in Ger. *reißen to tear, zerreißen to tear to pieces*), but confused with **to-** at &c. Gothic *du-*, as in *duginnan to begin*; <sup>2</sup>*dugann iaisus*<sup>1</sup> *qīθan*<sup>3</sup> *Jesus began to-say*.—*Matt. 11 : 7*; *dugannun . . . raupjan ahsa they-began to-pluck ears*.—*Marc 2 : 23*.]

Common in old English, and not restricted to the infinitive, as in *to-torn torn apart*; *to-broke* (Ger. *zerbrochen*) *broken to pieces*; *to-hewen hew to pieces*; *to-bete beat much*; *to-shrede cut to pieces*.

The helmes they to-hewen and to-shrede . . .  
For which Almachius did him to-bete  
With whip of led.—*Chaucer*.

So they ran together that Sir Griflets spere all to shevered.—‘King Arthur.’ 1634.

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech’s head, and all to brake his skull.—*Judges 11 : 53*.

### to- at.

[Gothic *du, to, at, by, be-*; old Saxon *te*; Ang. *tō*; Ohg. *za, ze, te, ti*; Ger. *zu to, at, at the*.]

**tomorrow**, Go. *du maurgina*; old high Ger. *in morgan*, *te (ti, zi, ze) morgane*; Islandic *ā morgun*; Ang. *to morgen*, on *morgen*. **tonight**, Ang. *to-niht*. **today**, Ang. *to-dæg*.

**together**, Ang. to-gedore. **against**, Ang. to-genes. Ang. to-middes in the midst. \***tofore**, heretofore formerly.

In parts of England toyear (to-yere of Chaucer,) is used for *this year*, and Halliwell has to-month, to-medis (in the midst,) to-whils (whilst.)

**to** supinal. See **to at**.

[The preposition 'to' indicating a supine, as in 'to go.' Ger. zu haben, Danish at have, Swedish att hafva *to have*; Gaelic do bheith *to be*; Cornish tha vewa, Armorican da veva *to live*. In Spanish, de of is used, as in de ver *to see*; and in Albanian me with, as in me passune *to have*.]

T-R' **dr- thr-** motion.

[Composed of T- or D- preceding R- or r. W. rholyn *a roll*, trolyn *a roller*; rhes and dref *a bundle*.]

**tr-emble** (τρέω, τρέμω.) **dream** **trepidation** **tramp** **trape**  
**travel** **tread** **trot** **trip** **intrude** **thr-ust** **trend** **trundle**  
**trudge** **trill** **troll** **drive** **thrive** **throw** **throb** **strike**

TRANS *beyond*.

[Lat. TRANS, TRAN-, TRA-, as in TRĀNSLĀTŪS or TRĀLĀTŪS; TRĀNSMĪTTO or TRĀMĪTT; TRĀNSSŪO or TRĀNSŪO *I sew through*. Welsh tra *over*. Sanscrit tīr *to traverse*.]

**transmit** (TRĀNS MĪTTO,) *to send beyond, or forward*.

**tra-vesty** (VĒSTĪO,) *to dress beyond; to disguise* (Fr. travestir, as a man in female attire;) *to make a ridiculous translation*. **transmontane** *beyond the mountains, north of the Alps, unItalian*.

**transfer** **trans-it** **tran-scend** **tran-scribe** **tres-pass** **tra-ject**  
**tra-duce** **tra-dition** **tra-verse** (**tra-vail** or **travel**) **tur-moil**

ULTRA *beyond*.

[Lat. adj. masc. ŪLTĒR, fem. (adv.) ŪLTĀR *of that side*; comparative ŪLTĒRĪŌR *farther*: superlative ŪLTĪMŪS *farthest*. Fr. outre; Eng. out-beyond.]

ult-, ulter-, ultra-, ut-, outr-.

**ultramontane** beyond the mountains, south of the Alps, Italian. **ultraist** one who goes to extremes.

**ult-imate** extreme. **ult-imo** the (month) preceding.

**Ut-recht** (ŪLTRĀ-TRĀJĒCTŪS.)

**outr-age** (ĀĜĒRĒ) to act beyond (propriety,) old French *oultrager*, (and also *ostraigne*.)

**un-** *not; without; -less.* See **IN-**.

**unfit** *not fit, without fitness; v. t. to deprive of fitness.*

**unfruitful** *not producing fruit; fruitless; unproductive.*

Christina, though uncrowned [having relinquished her crown,] demurred on some points of court etiquette.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

Burke's phrase, nevertheless, must be allowed to be infinitely more unphilosophical, immoral, irreligious, uncivil, impolitic, inhuman, and insolent than either.—*John Adams, Works, 6413.*

Young (Night 7, London 1776,) uses — **un-absurd unask'd unavoidable unbelief unbelieving unborn unbounded unbrewed uncaus'd unconfin'd unconfounded unconscious undebauch't undesign'd undrawn undrew un-embittered unexpected unfading unfaithful unfashion'd unfear'd unfeign'd unfelt unintelligent unlock unmade unmann'd unmarr'd unmerciful unmixt unpaid unportion'd unprecedented unquench't unrefunding unrequested unresolveable unriddle unripen'd unroll'd unsond unstretch't unsubstu'd untaught untie untill'd untormented unwilling unwisely unwish't unwrought**

Th' illustrious master of a name *unknown;*

Whose worth unrivall'd, and unwitnes'd loves,—*Young, Nt. 8.*

Unpeopled, unmannur'd, unprov'd, unpray'd;—*Spenser.*

All mourn the minstrel's harp unstrung,

Their name unknown, their praise unsung.—*Scott.*

### **un-**

[Gothic *und-* *to, unto, against;* old Frisian *ont, und till.*]

**until** *to a certain time.* (Old Frisian *ont, und till, to;* Swedish *till to, till, at, by;* Danish *til to, towards, in,* as in *tildeels in part;* *tilforn before, formerly;* ind *in,* as in *indhegne to hedge in;* *indfrossen frozen up;* *indtil until.*)

**un-**

[Anglish on- *into, to*, as in onlesan *to unloose*.]

**unloose** to make loose; to loosen. **unrip unstrip**  
**unto** to, implying motion towards, or onwards. (*To*, with-  
 out un-, expresses various relations.)

**\*an hungered** hungry; the subject of hunger.

Obs. Old English has anhoned *hung up*, anhytte *hit*, anlifen *livelihood*, anondyr *under*, and others.

UNI- *one*. See *MONO*.

**unity** oneness. **unite** to join into one. **disunitedly**  
**union unicorn uniform universal un-animous unit**  
**unique triune unison univalve univalvular**

**under** *beneath, less than*. See *INTER*.

**underrate** to rate at less than the true value.

**underling** an inferior agent. **underhand** clandestine.

**undercurrent -clerk -sell -growth -wood -value -neath**  
 Used figuratively in *underhand, undergo, understand*.

**up** See *OB*.

**uphold upset upstart upland upright uproar uproot**

## VE-

[A Latin intensive (Ss. AVA, VI *of, to*; Pers. BI;) perhaps akin to B-  
 Ss. VĪ *to pass*.]

**ve-st-ige** a footstep; *στ-εῖγ-ω* I go, st-alk. **in-ve-st-ig-ate**.  
**ve-stibule** an antichamber. (STĀBŪLŪ<sup>m</sup> a standing place.)

VE-, **wi-** *without*.

[Ss., Zend vī, Pers. BI- *without*. Latin, as in vēcōrs *without* (heart or  
*mind*. Russian, Polish, Bohemian bez *without*.]

**veh-e-ment**, Lat. VEMENS (and VĚHĚMĚNS vehement,  
 inconsiderate.—*Eichhoff*.) Ss. VĪ; and MAN to think, whence  
 also *man* and *mind*.



**wi-dow**, Lat. VĪDŮĀ; Sansc. VIDHAVĀ, from DHĀVĀŚ a husband, (root DHŪ to move, direct.)

**vice** *instead of.*

[Lat. vĭcis a *turn* or *change*; vĭcĕ, its ablative case, a dissyllable pronounced as a monosyllable in English.]

**vicero**y one who governs in the name of (old Fr. roy) a king.

**vicegerent** (GĔRĔNS ruling,) exercising delegate power.

**vic-ar** a substitute. **vis-count** one next in rank to a count.

**viciss-itude** regular change.

Obs. This prefix ought to be pronounced vĭs- to prevent confusion with *vice* (a fault,) Lat. vĭrĭŭm; and *vice* or *vise* (a screw-press,) Fr. vis a screw. Vicinity, vĭcĭnŭs near. Vicennial, vicenary, vĭcĕnĭ twenty.

**with-** *from.*

[Ss. root VIDH to *separate*. Goth. viþra; Ang. viþer-, viþ-; Ger. wider *against*; widrig *contrary*; widerlich *repugnant*. Dan. mod; Sw. mot *against*, mota to *hinder*.]

**withdraw** to retire, recall. **withhold** to hold back.

**withstand** to stand against. **notwithstanding**

**whitwitch** (in Devonshire,) one employed to counteract witchcraft.

To **weather** a storm, Ang. viþrian to *resist*.

**with** *with.*

[Ang. viþ, old Eng. mid, Ger. mit; μετὰ *with*. Ss. root MĔTĪH to *adapt*, unite; Lat. MUT-UUS *mut-ual*, *reciprocal*. See *META*.]

**within**, Ang. viþinnan. **without**, Ang. viþutan.

Obs. The Ang. viþ *with* and *against*; and probably the Greek μετὰ *with* and *beyond*, include this and the preceding prefix.

**y-** See **c-**.

**z-**

The reprehensible exclamatory oath *zounds* (and *oons*) is for *by-his-wounds* (*woods*), in allusion to the sufferings of our blessed Savior.

## LIST OF THE PREFIXES

<b>a-</b> at on	
<b>a-</b> fore } <b>be-</b>	
<b>a-</b> like } <b>c-</b>	
<b>an-</b> in	
<b>a-</b> shamed of	
<b>a-</b> round in	
<b>a-</b> priest <b>al</b>	
<b>a-</b> vow } <b>AD</b>	
<b>a-</b> way on	
<b>a-</b> ward } <b>EX</b>	
<b>A-</b> } <b>AN</b>	
<b>A-</b> }	
<b>AB</b> }	from
<b>ABS-</b> }	
<b>ab-</b> out } <b>AMBI</b>	
<b>ac-</b> cept } <b>AD</b>	
<b>AD</b> to	
<b>adv-</b> ance } <b>AB</b>	
<b>af-</b> fect } <b>AD</b>	
<b>ag-</b> gressive } <b>AD</b>	
<b>al-</b> loquy } <b>AD</b>	
<b>al</b> the	
<b>ALL-</b> other	
<b>am-</b> bush } <b>en</b>	
<b>am-</b> brosia } <b>AN-</b>	
<b>AM-</b> }	
<b>AMB-</b> }	around
<b>AMBI</b> }	
<b>AMB-</b> iguous }	
<b>AMBO</b> }	both
<b>AM-</b> phora }	
<b>AMPHI</b> } <b>AMBI</b>	
<b>an-</b> oint } <b>en-</b>	
<b>an-</b> eal on	
<b>an-</b> nex } <b>AD</b>	
<b>an-</b> swer } <b>ANTI</b>	
<b>AN-</b> without	
<b>ANA-</b> again	
<b>anci-</b> ent } <b>ANTI</b>	
<b>ANO</b> up	
<b>ANT-</b>	
<b>ANTH-</b> }	against
<b>ANTI</b> }	
<b>AP-</b>	
<b>APH-</b> }	from
<b>APO</b> }	
<b>ap-</b> pend } <b>AD</b>	
<b>Ar-</b> morica } <b>POS-</b>	
<b>ar-</b> rest } <b>AD</b>	
<b>as-</b> sume } <b>AD</b>	
<b>as-</b> sagài } <b>al</b>	
<b>at-</b> tract } <b>AD</b>	
<b>AUTH-</b> }	self
<b>AUTO-</b> }	
<b>av-</b> antage } <b>AB</b>	
<b>avant</b> before	
<b>ba-</b> lance } <b>BIS</b>	
<b>B-</b>	
<b>be-</b> }	by
<b>bi-</b> }	
<b>BI</b> } <b>BIS</b>	
<b>bi-</b> shop } <b>EPI</b>	
<b>BIN</b> }	two by two
<b>BINI</b> }	
<b>BIS</b> twice	
<b>bu-</b> much	
<b>by-</b> law } <b>B-</b>	

**e-** much  
**CAT-** }  
**CATA** } against, down  
**CATH-** }  
**CIRCU-** } round-about  
**CIRCUM** }  
**CIS** on this side  
**CL'** continuative  
**CO-**  
**COL-** }  
**COM-** } CON-  
**COMB-** }  
**COM-** with  
**CON** with  
**CONTRA**  
**CONTRO-** } against  
**cont-rol** }  
**COR-rode** } CON  
**c-ouch** }  
**counter**  
**country-** } against  
**CR'**  
**cu-stom** } CON  
**cur-ry** }

**D-** very

**d-** }  
**de** } of

**DE** from

**dea-con** DIA

**dec-ussate** DE, Obs.

**de-vil** DIA

**de-fame** DI- ¶ 3

**demi-** half

**den-arius** DE, Obs.

**des** separative

**deu-ce** DUO

**DI-** BIS

**di-stil** DE

**DIA** through

**DIS-** BIS

**DIS-** DI-

**dif-fer** DIS-

**do-**  
**dou-ble** } two  
**dr-** TR'  
**DU-** }  
**DUO** } two  
**DYS** badly

**e-lope**

**e-** prosthetic

**e-nough** C-

**e-** }  
**ee-** } EX  
**ef-** }

**ef-fendi** AUTO-

**el-ixir** al

**el-lipsis** EX

**EM-** IN

**EM-** EN

**EN** in

**en** in

**ENDO-** within

**en-emy** IN- not

**enter-tain** INTER

**ENTO-** ENDO-

**entr-ails** INTER

**EP-**

**EPH-** } on

**EPI** }

**EQU-, EQUI-** equal

**ESO-teric** is-

**EU, EV** well

**EX** from

**EXO** outward

**EXTRA** beyond

**F-** B-

**f-** prosthetic

**FL'**

**fl-ask** M-

**for-, fore** PER

**fore-** out

**fore** before

**FR'**

**fro-** from

**g-** *g-* **c-**  
**gain-** *against*  
 GR'- *CR'*- *intensive*

*HEMI* *half*  
*HETERO-* *different*  
*HOLO* *whole*  
*HOM-*, *homeo* *like*  
*HYPER* *beyond*  
*HYPO-* *under*  
*HYPSE-* *up, above*

*i-* *ignorant* } *IN-* *not*  
*il-* *legal* }  
*il-* *lude* *IN* *in*  
*im-* *mature* *IN-* *not*  
*im-* *bibe* *IN* *in*  
*IN-* *not*  
*IN* *in*

*IND-*, *INDI-* *ENDO-*  
*INFER* } *below*  
*INFRA* }  
*INTER* } *between*  
*INTEL-* }  
*INTRA* *within*  
*INTRO-* *within*  
*ir-* *regular* *IN-*  
*ir-* *ruption* *IN*

*is-* *in*  
*iss-* *ue* *EX*

**jeo-** *pardy* **c-**  
**JUXTA** *near*

**k-** **c-**

*L-* *D-*  
**lau-** *danum* *AN-*  
*l-* *ute* *al*  
*l-* *the, &c.*

*M-* *B-*  
**m-** *ash, mesh* **M-**  
**ma** *my*

**ma-** *tter* **M-**  
**MAL-**  
**ma-** *l-a* *pert* } *badly*  
**MALE** }  
**mau-** *gre*  
**me-** *grim* **SEMI-**  
**MET-**  
**META** } *after*  
**METH-** }  
**mis-** *wrongly*  
**mis-** *chance* **mis-** *Obs.*  
**m-** *iss* **ma** *my*  
**MON-**, **MONO-** *one*  
**MULT-**, **MULTI-** *many*  
**mu-** *s-tard* **M-**


**n-** *an*  
**N-** *D*  
**N-**  
**NE-**  
**NEC-**  
**NEG-** } *not*  
**no** }  
**NON** }  
**NU-**  
**NUN-** *new*  
**NUN-** *name*

**o-** *mit* }  
**OB** }  
**OBS** } *against, up*  
**oc-** *eur* }  
**of-** *fer* }  
**off** *from*  
**OMNI** *all*  
**on** *forward*  
**op-** *press* **OB**  
**or-** *over*  
**OR-**, **ORI-** *begin*  
**OS-** **OB**  
**out-** *beyond*  
**out** **EX**  
**outr-** *age* **ULTRA**  
**over** **SUPER**

**P-** } B-  
**P-russia** } POS-  
**PALIN, PALIM**† again  
**pa-lsy** } PARA  
**PAN, PANT** } PAS all  
**PAR- PARA** beyond  
**par- para-** protection  
**par-affine** } para, Obs.  
**par-don** }  
**para-mount** } } PER  
**PAS, PASI-** all  
**PEL-lucid** } PER  
**PEN-** almost  
**PER** through  
**PERI** around  
**pil-grim** } PER  
**pol-lute** } PER  
**POLY** many  
**Po-merania** } POS-  
**POR-** before  
**POS-** by, near  
**POST** after  
**PRÆ** }  
**PRE-** } before  
**prea-ch** }  
**PRÆTER** }  
**preter** } } beyond  
**PRI-** }  
**PRO** } before  
**PROD-** }  
**PROS** near, &c.  
**PROTO-** } first  
**protho-** }  
**pu-ny** } POST  
**qu-ash** } CO-  
**ra-m-part** }  
**RE-** } back  
**RED-** }  
**RETRO** backwards  
**sans** } SINE  
**s-trange** } EX  
**S-** much, very  
**s-ombre** } SUB  
**s-coundrel** } ABS

**s-ober** } SE  
**sovo-reign** } SUPER  
**SC'-** action, &c.  
**SE** aside  
**SEMI** half  
**SESQUI** one and a half  
**sh-** } SC'-  
**SIM** }  
**SIMUL** } } HOM-  
**SIM-ple** }  
**SINE** } without  
**so-journ** } SUB  
**so-lve** } SE  
**SOL-** } HOLO-  
**s-care** } SUB  
**s-port** } DIS-  
**sp-** motion, &c.  
**sq-** } SC'-  
**ST-** much  
**str-ange** } EXTRA  
**SU-, SUS-** above  
**SUB** under  
**subs-** }  
**SUBTER** } } SUB  
**SUC-cor** }  
**SUF-fer** }  
**SUG-gest** } } SUB  
**sum-mon** }  
**SUPER** above  
**SUP-plicate** } } SUB  
**SUR-rogate** }  
**sur-pass** } SUPER  
**su-rrender self** ( } SUB).  
**SY-** }  
**SYL-** }  
**SYM-** } with  
**SYN** }  
**T-, T-AUTO-** this  
**T-, th-** intensive  
**t-** repetitive  
**thr-** } TR'-  
**to-** at  
**to**

TR'- motion

TRA-	}	<i>beyond</i>
TRAN-		
TRANS		
<b>tres-</b> pass		
<b>tur-</b> moil	}	 DUO
<b>twe-</b> lve		
<b>twi-</b> ce		

ULT- <b>Ut-</b> recht	}	<i>beyond</i>
ULTRA		


un-  IN- not**under**

UN-	}	<i>one</i>
UNI-		

up  OBut-ter  outv-  B-VE *very*

VE- without

<b>vic-</b>	}	<i>instead of</i>
<b>vice</b>		
<b>vis-</b>		

w-  B-weath-er v.  with-wi-dow  BIS a.

<b>whit-</b> witch	}	<i>from</i>
<b>with-</b>		

**with** *with*y-  c-

z-



## SUFFIXES

-A adverbial.

[Latin in *ĒXTRĀ*, *ĪNFRĀ*, *ĪNTRĀ*, *JUXTĀ*, *SŪPRĀ*. Formed on the ablative case of feminine adjectives in *-Ā*.]

-A, -Ē, n. *that which*.

[Gr. *-α, -η*;<sup>a</sup> Lat. *-Ā*, rarely *-Ē*. Sanscrit *-Ā*, *-Λ5*; Bohem. *-a*. Nouns, mostly feminine. *PŌĒTĀ* *poet* is masculine; *PĀRRĪCĪDĀ* *paricide* is common.]

**idea** that which is seen or known mentally. (*ἰδεῖν* to see, to know.) **plethora** fulness, repletion. (See *-TH-*.)

**asth-ma** (see *-TH-*) **cassia dogma** (see *-MA*) **hye-na man-ia** **naphtha nausea trachea scoria sphere** (*σφαῖρα*)—**ac-me zone** (*ζώνη*) **strophe epítome diatribe** (see *DIA*) **hyperbole**

Obs. 1. This suffix is sometimes omitted, as in axiom-a poem-a sophism-a stratagem-a epigram-ma epoch (*εποχή*.) epoch-a crown (*cŏrŏnĀ*), aunt (*ĀmĭtĀ*), ruin-a picture (*pĭctŭra*), fame (*fĀma*.)

Obs. 2. Many of these words being anglicised (as *epítomĕ* rather than *epitomĕe*), it is equally proper to give them an English plural form, as *epitomes* and *areas*, rather than *epitomai* and *areæ*; and as singularity is to be avoided, it is better to say *dogmas*, *tsarinas*, and *saharas*, than *dogmata*, *tsaritsa*, *saharats*, and *zemindarán*, with the original plurals.

Latin—**alga** (pl. *algæ*) **amphŏra** **animal** **area** **arena** **argillaceous** **caesura** **calumniate** **camera** **catenary** **corolla** **causative** **cerate** **Claudia** **Cornelia** **cretaceous** **crustaceous** **coronal** **ulpable** **epistolary** **fibula** **Flavia** **formal** **formula** **fortunate** **herbaceous** **irate** **January** **Julia** **lamina** **linear** **lunar** **larva** **lyrate** **material** **molar** **nebula** **palmate** **pecuniary** **peninsula** **penumbra** **rotate** **saliva** **scapula** **silvan** **Silvia** **spat-ula** **stellar** **tabular** **testaceous** **tibia** **terraqueous** **Tullia** **villa**—**conclave** (*cŏnclāvĕ*.)

**banana** **quota** **savanna** **sofa** **sultana** (Arabic *sooltāna*, with *ā* in *arm.*) **tarantula** **tsarina** **umbrella** **lava** **vista** **Niā'gārā** **jerboa** is Arabic, with German *j* or English *y*, and from the difficulty of pronouncing the Arabic final, it should be suppressed.



**-a, -ah, n.**

[Hebrew and Arabic nouns in -h.]

**masora** (māsōrāh) tradition. **cabala** (qabbalah) **ephah mishna**  
—Arabic **he'gīra** (flight) with *eg* as in *edge* or *idge*.—(It is better to say  
hedge-ra, omitting the *i*.) **Sāhāra** a desert, (with ā in *arm*.)

**-A, -I-A, -T-A, n. pl.**

[*-a, -ia, -ra*; Lat. *-A, -IA*. Pol., Bohem., Gothic *-a*. Plural nouns,  
mostly neuter.]

**phenomena prolegomena exanthemata apocrypha arcana**  
**paraphernalia synonyma credenda** (see **-AND**) **data regalia**  
**effluvia strata errata genera lustra militia stamnia**

**-able, -uble, -ible, a.** See **-ble**.

In some badly formed modern words, *-able* has the power of *full*, as  
veritable *truthful*; forcible *forceful*; charitable *full of charity*;  
sociable *companionly*; profitable *full of profit*. Capable, instead  
of being applicable to an object that *may* (or is worthy to) *be taken*, means  
one having the power of taking. Although honorable, favorable,  
sensible, have Latin originals, they are not used quite in their original  
sense, for the first means—*that procures honor*; the second—*in favor*,  
*popular*; and the third—*perceptible by the senses*.

**-AC, -IC, adj., n. having; pertaining to.**

[Gr. *-ακός, -ικός, -αχος*; Lat. *-AC-US, -IC-US, IQVUS, -EC-*. Fr.  
*-aque, -ique*. Welsh *-awg, -og, -ig*; Irish, Gaelic *-ach*. Norse *-ag-r, -ög,*  
*-ag-t*. Sanscrit *-CA5* (preceded by a vowel,) and nouns in *-CA, -CI*. Gr.  
*ἔχ-ειν*; Goth. *aig-an to have*; Ger. *eig-en own*. Ss. †*Ir to possess*.]

**demoniac** *having, pertaining to, or possessed by a (δαίμων)*  
demon.

**maniac** *affected by (μηνή) the moon*; one moon-struck.

**didactic** *employed in, qualified for, or adapted to (διδασίς)*  
instruction.

**humectate** *made moist*. (HŪM-ĒC-TO, to make (HŪM-  
IDŪS) moist.)

**elegiac paralytic arctic ascetic stom-ach mon-ach-ism**

**prismatic dramatic athletic typic angelic conic cad-uc-ous**  
**prosaic public economic generic concentric fabric Gallic**  
**antique unique op-aque zodiac** (see *-D-*) **music logic**  
**mathematics physic cler-k clerical vern-acular or-acular**  
**medical lettuce** LĀCTŪCĀ **loricate tunicate vesication urtication**

Obs. 1. *Music* &c. (mŪSĪCĀ, adj. and noun fem.) stood originally for the music art or science.

Obs. 2. The suffix of *pacific, specific, horrific*, is FĀCĒRĒ to make.

### -ace, n.

[Lat. -ĀT-ĪŪM,<sup>a</sup> as in PĀLĀTĪŪM a *palace*; -ĀT-ĪO,<sup>b</sup> -ĀT-ĪĀ.<sup>c</sup>]

**preface**<sup>b</sup> (FĀRĪ to speak,) something said (PRÆ) before;  
 a preliminary discourse.

**solace**<sup>a</sup> condöence. (SÖLÖR I condole.)

And I wol tel you verament  
 Of mirthe and of folas.—*Chaucer.*

**menace** a threatening. (MĪN-ÖR<sup>b</sup> I threaten.)

**bullace** ('bolas' in Chaucer,) a sort of plum or sloe.

**terrace** (written 'terras' by Sir Wm. Temple, Lat. TĒRRĀ the earth,  
 Fr. terrasse, Ital. terrazo, Sp. terrado.) **palace** ('paleis' in Chaucer.)  
**space**<sup>a</sup> **grace**<sup>c</sup> **sur-plice** ('surplis' in Chaucer.)

Populace, see Obs. under -AC-eous. Furnace, FŪRNŪS, FÖRNĀX, see  
 -AX. **pinnacle**, see -ass.

### AC-eous, AC-ious, adj. of, like, having.

[Lat. -ĀC-ĒŪS,<sup>a</sup> -ĪC-ĒŪS,<sup>b</sup> -IC-ĪŪS,<sup>c</sup> (-IT-IUS.) -ĀX,<sup>d</sup> -ÖX,<sup>e</sup> -ĒX,<sup>f</sup> ĪX;<sup>g</sup>  
 Gr. -ᾱξ. Russ. -ok. Ital. -aceo, -ace. Fr. -ace, -acé, -oce. Ss. -ca5  
 (-ra5) as in AD-ACA5 (Lat. ĒD-ĀX) voracious; SUTFACA5 (Lat. SĀGĀX)  
 sagacious. Ss. root ĭr to have. See -AC, -AX. Commonly, words in  
 -ĀCEUS (-aceous) are from nouns, and those in ĀX, -acious from verbs.]

**arenaceous**<sup>a</sup> of, like, or having (ĀRĒNĀ) sand.

**crustaceous** having a crust; crust-like.

**advent-itious**<sup>c</sup> (-ĪCIUS) coming by chance.

**capacious**<sup>d</sup> (CĀPĀX, from CĀPĪO, to take,) having  
 capacity. **ar-gill-ac-eous** composed of clay; clayey.

**pugnacious**<sup>d</sup> prone to (PŪGNĀ) strife.

**pertinacious<sup>d</sup> fallacious<sup>d</sup> vivacious<sup>d</sup> efficacious<sup>d</sup> tenacious<sup>d</sup> audacious<sup>d</sup> (AVDĚO I dare.) loquacious<sup>d</sup> (LŮQVŔR.) rapacious<sup>d</sup> voracious<sup>d</sup> mendacious<sup>d</sup> atrocious<sup>o</sup> ferocious<sup>o</sup> and fierce (FĚROX, Fr. féroce.) vertex<sup>f</sup> nutritious (-ĪCIUS) propitious (-ĪTIUS) coriaceous<sup>a</sup> and cuirass (CŔRĪŮM leather.) feli-c-ity<sup>g</sup> radical<sup>g</sup> fugacious rosaceous<sup>a</sup> capricious<sup>o</sup> cetaceous setaceous cretaceous liliaceous alliaceous predaceous**

Obs. To -aceous belong *embarrass*, *populace*, (Ital. popolaccio;) and to -ICEUM the nouns *lodge*, *hash*, *lattice*, (Fiedler,) and *pelisse*.

-AC-I-Ty -IC-I-Ty -OC-I-Ty. See -AC-eous.

**audacity pertinacity veracity mendacity voracity rapacity capacity pugnacity loquacity sagacity—felicity simplicity duplicity electricity—atrocity ferocity velocity**

**-acle, -icle, n. agent; place.**

[Latin nouns in -ACŪLUM,<sup>a</sup> (Ital. -acolo,) -ĪCŪLŪM,<sup>b</sup> -CŪLŪM,<sup>c</sup> (CRŪM, -BŪLŪM, -ŪLŪM, -TRŪM, -STRŪM,) are derived chiefly from verbs, and indicate the ag-ent, implement, or place, of the ac-tion of the verb. See -AC, and -L ¶ 3.]

**or-acle<sup>a</sup>** (ŌRO I speak, pray,) the person who announces; a prophetic announcement; and the place whence made.

**spiracle<sup>a</sup>** a breathing aperture.

**cubicle<sup>b</sup>** a place in which (CŪBO,) to lie down.

**miracle<sup>a</sup>** something at which (MĪRŔR) to wonder, or which causes wonder.

**spectacle<sup>a</sup>** something (SPĚCĪO,) to see.

**ob-st-acle** and **st-able** (ST-O I stand.)

**peril** (PĚRĪCŪLŪM) a trial, ex-periment.

**oper-culum<sup>c</sup>** (ŔPĚRĪO I cover.)

**receptacle<sup>a</sup> curriculum curricule vehicle<sup>b</sup>**

Obs. **pinnacle<sup>a</sup>** may be an aug-mentative of PĚNNĀ a feather, PĪNNĀ a fin, or PĪNŪS a pine; or it may be named from some resemblance to them. **manacle** (MĀNĪCĀ,) a chain for (MĀNŪS) the hand. PĚRĪCĀ a per-ch, pole, has the same -ICA. See -ch.

## -AC-UL-AR

**or-ac-ul-ar** pertaining to (ŌRĀCŪLŪ<sup>m</sup>) an oracle. See **-acle, -cle, -L.** ¶ 3.

**vernacular** (VERNA a home-born slave,) home-born, indigenous; a vernacular language, that spoken at home.

**-AC-y, n.** *state of being; -ing; -tion.*

[Gr. -*ak-ela* or *ak-la*;<sup>a</sup> -*ac-ila*;<sup>b</sup> -*aç*. See ACeous.]

**con-tum-acy**<sup>b</sup> (TŪMĒO, to swell,) a *state of being* puffed up; a swelling up or inflation.

**fallacy** (FĀLLO I fail,) a deception.

**pharmacy**<sup>a</sup> the application or preparation of (φάρμακον) a remedy.

**-ac-y, n.**

[-*āt-ūs*<sup>a</sup> n., -*āt-īob*<sup>b</sup> n.; -*ar-ela*,<sup>c</sup> -*ir-ela*.<sup>d</sup> -T- participial followed by *i* and a vowel, the *i* taking the power of *s*, through the influence of elided *t*.]

**ob-stin-acy**<sup>b</sup> a (STĀNS) standing (ob-) against.

**demo-cra-cy**<sup>c</sup> (χρᾶτος) rule, by the (δῆμος) people.

**theo-cra-cy** (θεός God,) divine rule.

**aristo-cra-cy** (ἄριστος best, bravest.)

**celibacy**<sup>a</sup> the state of being (CÆLĒBS) an unmarried person.

**piracy**<sup>c</sup> **policy, police** and **polity**<sup>d</sup> **accuracy**<sup>b</sup> **conspiracy**<sup>b</sup> **magistracy**<sup>a</sup> (Fr. magistrature.)

Obs. This suffix is mostly taken from the French, as in supremacie supremacy; intimité intimacy; légitimité legitimacy; épiscopat episcopacy; célibat celibacy. The following are not French nor classical Latin forms:—intricacy, lunacy, secrecy, privacy (or privity) degeneracy,<sup>b</sup> legacy (LĒGĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>), delicacy, confederacy.<sup>b</sup>

*Apostasy* and *extasy* belong to -*ais*; and *fancy, fantasia, fantasy*, to *cia*. See -SIS.

**-AD, -ade, -ID, n. relating to.**

[Greek adjectives and nouns with a base in *-δ-* (*-τ-, -θ-*). Nom. *-ας*, gen. *-άδ-ος* (*-ατ-ος* and *-αντ-ος*); *-ις*, gen. *-ίδ-ος*; Lat. *-AS*, gen. *-AD-IS*. But *χάρις* *grace*, *ὄρνις* *bird*, and *ὄμυς* *worm*, have *χάριτ-ος*, *ὄρνιθ-ος* and *ὄμυθ-ος* in the genitive.]

**dryad** (*δρῦάς*, gen. *δρῦάδος*;) pertaining to forests. (*δρῦς* an oak, a tree, whence *tree*.)

**decade** pertaining to (*δεκάτης*, gen. *δεκατῆδος*;) the number ten. **sporadic** (*σπορᾶς*, gen. *σποραδος* dispersed,) applied to scattered cases of disease.

**Iliad** (a poem) pertaining to (Ἰλῖας, Ἰλῖς,) Troy.

**Nereïdēs** (*νηρηϊδες*, pl. of *νηρεϊς*;) nymphs of the sea and daughters of (*νηρεὺς*) Ne-reus. (*νηρὸς* wet; *νέω* I swim; *Nērītā* a genus of sea snails.)

**drom-ed-ary** (δρόμας, gen. ἄδῖς;) *δρομας* (*-ἄδος*) running, *τρέω* I run, perfect middle *δέδρομα*.

**pleiad** (*πλειάς*, pl. *πλειάδες*.) **Pleiades Hyādēs** "ἠάδες **Aeneid Naiad monad triad myriad chiliad hebdomadal Jeremiad pyramid carotid parotid hybrid pedagogue ornithology helminthology charity**

**nit** *κόνις*, gen. *κόνιδος*. iris, pl. **irides**. *lepas*, pl. **lepadēs**. *chrysalis*, pl. **chrysalides**, adj. *-id, -idan*.

A HAMADRYAD flourish'd in those days,  
Her name Pomona, . . . —*Garth*, 1669.

The Pleiads, Hyads, Lefs and Greater Bear.—*Dryden's Ovid*, 1680.

**-Æ, -AE, n. plural.**

[The Latin plural of nouns in *-A* is an added *-E*, which was originally *-I*. Greek *μῦσα* *muse*, *μῦσαι* *muses*, Latin *MŪSA*, pl. *MŪSAE* or *MŪSÆ*. Accidental in Hebrew *לַיְלָה* *gōb locust*, *לַיְלָה* *gōbæ locusts*.]

**striae** more than one stria or streak.

**larvae tracheae arcae** or **areas** **vertebrae antennae** *Cornucopiæ* (horn of plenty,) is a genitive case singular.

**-ade, -ado, -ada, -ata, n.**

[Lat. adj. masc. *ἄτ-ūs*, fem. *-ἄτ-ἄ*, neut. *-ἄτ-ῦμ*. Sp. *-ādo, -ada*; Ital. *-āto, -āta*; Fr. *-ade*. Welsh *-od, -ad, -ed, -id, -aid*. Ger. *-et, -t*;

Eng. -ate, -ed, -t. ¶ Primarily past participles and adjectives in Latin, but used also as nouns, and in English as adjectives, nouns, and verbs. See -ATe.]

**brocade** something (as silk or lace,) ornamented by means of a (brocca *Ital.*) wooden needle. Whence also **brocket** (or **pricket**) a young deer with tapering unbranched horns; also called a 'spitter' for the same reason.

**arcade** something (ĀRCŪ-ĀTŪS -ĀTĀ -ĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>) arcuate or arched. **colonnade** a columned (way;) a row of columns.

**parade** a prepared show. (PĀRĀTŪS apparatus, equipage, PĀRO I prepare.)

**lemonade** (as if LIMONIATUS) lemoned, endued with the quality of lemons; water and lemon-juice sweetened.

**esplanade** something (ĒXPLĀNĀTŪS) spread out; (another form of ex-plain-ed.) A term in fortification.

**armada** an armed (fleet.) **pintado** a painted (fowl.)

**barricade** **blockade** **stockade** **palisade** **crusade** **brigade** **cavalcade** **promenade** **ambuscade** **cannonade** **maskerade** **serenade** **cascade** **tirade** **gasconade** **rodomontade** **bravado** **tornado** **panado** or **panada** **bastinado** **desperado** **cantata** **sonata**

*Cockade* is for the French cocarde.

### -age, n. collective.

[Lat. -ĀT-ĪC-ŪS,<sup>a</sup> -ĀT-ĪC-Ū<sup>m</sup>,<sup>b</sup> (-ĀTĪO,<sup>c</sup>) *Ital.* -aggio,<sup>d</sup> -eggio; old Fr. -adge; Fr. -age; Sp. -age. The suffix -age has been confounded with the heterogeneous terminations of VĒSTĪGĪŪ<sup>m</sup> *vestige*, CŌLLĒGĪŪ<sup>m</sup> *college*, PRĪVĪLĒGĪŪ<sup>m</sup> *privilege*.]

Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage  
To Canterbury with devoute corage.—*Chaucer.*

**voyage** a traveling (by sea.) Lat. VĪĀTĪCŪ<sup>m</sup> provision for a journey. (Port. viatge, Sp. viage.)

**umbrage**, Lat. ŪMBRĀTĪCŪS in the shade, retired; ŪMBRĀTĪO a shading; ŪMBRĀCŪLŪ<sup>m</sup> a shady place, a retreat.

**savage** wild, uncultivated. (Lat. SĪLVĀTĪCŪS, from SĪLVĀ, a forest.)

**mileage** traveling expenses allowed according to the distance traversed.

**wharfage** charge for the use of a wharf.

**cellarage** available space in a cellar.

**leverage** the power of a lever.

**parentage** the condition of a parent.

**verbiage** mere wordiness. **plumage** feathers collectively.

**foliage** leaves collectively. (FÖLĪĀTĪO foliation.)

**courage**<sup>d</sup> constitutional bravery, or that which depends upon (CÖR) the heart, mind, or temperament.

**forage**<sup>d</sup> **herbage**<sup>d</sup> **visage**<sup>d</sup> **personage**<sup>d</sup> **language**<sup>d</sup> **beverage**<sup>d</sup>  
**assemblage** **vicinage** **coinage** **tonnage** **bandage** **bondage**  
**cordage** **lineage** **usage** **badinage** **carnage** **damage** **homage**  
**message** **advantage** (see A-) **marriage** **hostage** **manage** v.

Obs. 1. *Outrage* (ŪLTRĀ beyond), *advantage* (ĀB ĀNTĒ), and *disparage*, may be enforced by ĀĠĒRĒ to act. *Nonage* means *not of age*. *Privilege* (LEX law.) *Suppurgage* (SŪB, FRĀNGO I break.) *Présage* (SĀĠIO I perceive.) *Hemorrhage* (ĀġĪĀ blood, ħġġġġġ to burst.) *Cartridge*, Fr. cartouche. *Appendage* is akin to *appendix*.

Obs. 2. Image, mucilage, and cartilage belong to -AGO. *Cottage* may have been produced from cot, cottier, cot'ger, cottager, cottage.

A pore wydow, fomdel\* ftope in age \* *Somewhat.*  
 Was whilom duellyng in a pore cotage,—*Chaucer.*

### -age, n.

[Ital. -iccia, Sp. -icha, Fr. -isse. Lat. -ĪTĪĒS, -ĪTĪĀ. See -ice.]

**sausage** (-idge) meat minced and seasoned. (Ital. salsiccia, Fr. saucisse, from SĀLSŪS salted, savory; SĀL salt, whence also *salad*, and *sauce*.)

### -AGO, -UGO, -IGO, n. resemblance.

[L. -ĀGO, gen. -Ā-ĠĪN-ĪS; -ŪGO, gen. -ŪĠĪNĪS; -ĪGO, gen. -ĪĠĪNĪS. Perhaps akin to -C-.]

**plumbago** a mineral *like* or *resembling* (PLŪMBŪM) lead.

**Solidago** golden-rod, a plant like the (SÖL, gen. SÖLĪS) sun.

**plantain** PLĀNTĀGO a weed like a (PLĀNTĀ) young plant.

**Tussilago** TŪSSĪ-L-ĀGO a plant as if for (TŪSSĪS) a cough.

**serpigo** a serp-ent-like tetter.

**lumbago** rheumatism of the (LŪMBŪS) loin.

**vertigo**\* a sensation of turning.

**lentigo** a lens-like freckly eruption.

**Ustilago** a genus of parasitic fungi infesting maize.

**albugo** an eye disease. (ĀLBŪS white.) **image**, as if from IM of im-it-ate, s-im-ilar. **origin**, (ŎRĪŎR to arise.) **mucilage** (MŪCŪS.)

**virago** (VĪR a man.) **farrago** a mixture (FĀR wheat.) **cerago**

Obs. 1. *Indigo* is Spanish, for ĪNDĪCŪS Indian, *color* being understood. Fustigate see -IG-.

Obs. 2. The corresponding adjectives are formed on the genitive case, as plumbaginous, plantaginous, lentiginous, ferruginous, rubiginous, aeruginous, cartilaginous, -gin- being the base, or crude form.

-AL, adj. *relating to, like, capable of being* —.

[Lat. adj. m., f. -ĀL-ĪS<sup>a</sup> (neut. -ĀLĒ,) -ĒL-ĪS,<sup>b</sup> -ĪL-ĪS<sup>c</sup> (neut. -IL-Ē.) Gr. -λις, -λις. Ital. -ale. Fr. -al, -ale, -el, -elle. Gaelic -ail. Welsh -awl. Old Eng. -all, -ell, -eil. Words in -AL are derived from nouns or adjectives, and verbs. Akin to -OL-, -UL-, -UR-, -ER-, -AR-IS, -AT-US, -ID-US, -AN-US.]

-al, -al-ic, -el, -eel, -il, -l-e, -l-ian, -l-ity, -l-ism, -l-ist, -l-ist-ic, -l-ity, -l-ness, -l-ty.

**austral** *relating to or pertaining to* (ĀVSTĒR) the south.

**liberal** having the *quality of* one (LĪBĒR) free.

**social** *like* (SŎCĪŪS) a companion; companionable; adapted to companionship.

**fluvial** pertaining to (FLŪVĪŪS) a river.

**in-imical** not like (ĀMĪCŪS) a friend; like an en-emy.

**tractile**<sup>c</sup> that may be (or capable of being) drawn out.

**cruel**<sup>b</sup> (CRŪDĒLĪS; CRŪDŪS rough,) inhuman.

**docile**<sup>c</sup> that may be instructed; easily taught.

From nouns and adjectives—**dual** **punctual** **gradual** **vocal** or **vowel** **juvenile** **infantile** **hostile** **civil**<sup>c</sup> **gentile**, **gentle** and

\* Vértigo, léntigo, sérpigo, as English words,—wer-tèe-go, &c. as Latin. Incongruous híbrids like vert-eye-go are neither Latin nor English.



**genteel carnal** and **charnel fidelity<sup>b</sup> annual annalist lateral celest-i-al mart-i-al judicial ether-e-al triumphal natural naval humility utility**

From verbs—**utensil fertile vers-at-ility s-erv-ility noble<sup>c</sup> facility fossil April fragile or frail superficial potential**

Institutions, . . . Praëtical, Etheall, Cæcumenicall, and Politicall.—*Quarles*, 1641.

Obs. 1. This suffix has been extended to a few Latin and many English nouns, as in **L. ĀNĪMĀL** having (ĀNĪMĀ) breath; **CĀNĎĒLĀ** a candle, from **CĀNĎĒŌ**, to shine; **CĀPĪTĀL** a covering for (CĀPŪT) the head.

**capital** the head of a column; principal; chief.

**ratio-n-âlĕ<sup>d</sup>** n. the reason or explanation of a phenomenon. (**NĀV-ĀLĒ** a ship-yard, **CŪB-ĪLĒ** a couch.)

**hospital** and **hotel general cardinal mortal signal canal and channel cathedral—apocryphal choral—vassal trial reprisal proposal reversal denial renewal burial nonpareil**

Obs. 2. Entrail-s, victual-s, reprisal-s, are formed by the adjective collective plural **-AL-IA**.

Obs. 3. Corporal, n. is a heteronym of Fr. caporal, Ital. caporale.

### -AL-IA, n. pl.

**regalia** ornaments pertaining to a (RĒX) king.

**penetralia** the inmost parts (of a temple, &c.)

**paraphernalia Bacchanalia Cerealia Ferealia**

### -AL-ITY, -IL-ITY, n.

**brutality** the quality of being (-al) like a brute.

**legality formality frugality principality plurality**

**facility docility agility humility servility ductility**

### -AN, -IAN, -EN,

**-ain, -ane, -ean, -en, -ene, -ine, -une, -ne, -on.**

adj. *of, like, pertaining to*; n. *one who, &c.*

[Ss. -ANAĀ, -ĪNA, -IN, -T-ANAĀ. Gr. -ἄνῶς, -ἰνῶς, -ἰνῶς, -ἰνῶς; -τ-ἰνῶς, -στ-ἰνῶς. L. -ĀN-ŪS (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>), ĒN-ŪS, ŌNŪS, -ŪNŪS, -INŪS, -T-INŪS, -NŪS. Welsh

-ain. Ss. JAM (yam) to tie, hold, JĀMINA5, Lat. GĒMĪNŪS joined, twin. Ss. PALĀLĪ straw, PALĀLINA full of straw. But (see -en) -īv6s, -īnŪs, with Ī means made of.]

**African** of Africa. **Protean** like Proteus.

**Alexandrine** (ἀλεξανδρινός) pertaining to Alexandria.

**veteran** one who has become (VĒTŪS, gen. VĒTĒR-ĪS) old.

**opportune** convenient to an occasion. (PŌRTŪS a harbor, an asylum.) **alien** of (ĀLĪ-ŪS) another (place.)

**pristine** most ancient. (t educed from s of PRĪŪS before, the adverb of PRŌ.)

**kitchen** (CŌQVĪNĀ) a place for cooking. (CŌQVO I cook; CŌQVĪNŪS pertaining to cooking.)

**fluorine** an element found in fluor spar.

**dams-on** and **damasc-ene** the Damascus plum.

**foreign** (Fr. forain, foraine,) exterior; alien; irrelevant. (FŌRĀS out of doors.)

Which that thofe knights likewife mote understand,  
And witneffe forth aright in forrain land,—*Spenser*, born 1510.

If any *English* man should now write or ſpeak as our forefathers did about fix or ſeven hundred years paſt, we ſhould as little underſtand him as if he were a foreiner;—*Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character p. 6, 1668.

**sylvan** (SĪLVĀNŪS) **human** and **humane** **urban** and **urbane**  
**christian** **benig-n** **ger-m-ane** (GĒRO I bear) **meridian** **terrene**  
**serene** **coronal** **colonial** **tribune** **divine** **serpentine** **feline**  
**canine** **marine** **peregrine** or **pilgrim**

The following are from Latin feminine nouns in -ĀNĀ, -ĪNĀ, &c.

**fortune** pertaining to (FŌRS) luck.

**saline** (SĀLĪNŪS salty, SĀLĪNĀ a salt work.)

CŌL-ŌNŪS a farmer, from CŌLO to cultivate, whence **colony**  
**colonist**. VĒN-ĒNŪ<sup>m</sup> (a neuter noun,) whence **venom**.

**etesian** (ἔτος year,) periodical (winds.)

**medicine** **discipline** **doctrine** **columbine** **membrane**  
**rapine** **resin** **ruin** **quartan** **captain** or **chieftain** **citiz-en**  
(CĪVĪNĀS a city.) **certain** **chaplain** **barbarian** **historian** are  
formed from supposable adjectives in -anus; **quatrain** **curtain**  
**train** (TRĀNĒRĒ to draw,) **Jacobin** from -ianus; and **mountain**  
**fountain** from others in -aneus.

**cou-s-in** is the adjective and noun forms COnSobrIN-us, -a, or without the prefix con-, the nouns SÖBRĪN-ŪS, -Ā. **shagreen** is probably from an adjective form CĀRCHĀRĪNŪS of CĀRCHĀRŪS (whence) *shark*, from *χαρχῆρος* rough, snappish.

Obs. 1. mŪSĪCŪS means both *musical* and *musician* (see -AC, Obs. 2.) so that -ian in 'physician' is an adaptation of the Latin -ianus, formed from the genitive case of a noun or adjective, with -anus added, as in PHŪSĪCŪS, gen. PHŪSĪCŪ, *physici-an-us*, *musici-an-us*, *politician-us*, *rhetorician-us*, *magician-us*, &c. which are not Latin words.

*Gangrene*, γάγγραινα, from γράω and γρῆν-ω I gnaw.

*Profan-e* not sacred. (FĀNŪ<sup>m</sup> a temple.) *Anodyne*, see AN-.

In Persian geographical names, -an is part of -stān (country, region,) as Bagistān the place of vines; Daghēstān (*gh* guttural) land of mountains; Hindustān country of Hindoos.

In Hebrew there are nouns in -an, &c. as qōrbān (an offering, Mark 7 : 11;) leviathan (Job 41.)

-ANA, n. pl. *sayings*, &c. *of*. See -AN.

Of our English *Ana*, by far the most celebrated is the Walpoliana, being a collection of the conversational remarks of Horace Walpole, together with a good many fragments copied from his papers.—Penny Cyclopædia, 1833.

**-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency, n.**

*quality of (being —;) the act of; the result of; an —ing.*

[Lat. ĀNT-ĪĀ,<sup>a</sup> -ENT-ĪĀ;<sup>b</sup> Ital. -anza, -enza (*z* as *ts*;) Sp. -ancia, -anza, -encio, -encia; Fr. -ance, -ence. Formed from present participles by adding the fem. noun termination (A) to the genitive case, as in PRŌ-VĪDĒO I foresee, pro-vide; PROVIDENS (genitive PRŌVĪDĒNTIS) provident; PRŌVĪDĒNTĪĀ providence or prudence.]

**providence** the *quality* or the *act of* foreseeing, or of *being* prudent; a *foreseeing*.

**abundance** the quality of abounding; an abounding.

**defiance** the act of defying.

**elegance, elegancy** the quality of being elegant.

**silence** (SĪLĒNTĪŪ<sup>m</sup>) the result (consequence, effect,) of being silent.

**contenance countenance**<sup>b</sup> (CŌNTĪNĒNTĪA) **obedience** and **obeisance**<sup>b</sup> **semblance** (DĪS-SĪMŪLANTĪA) **observance** **difference** **albescence** **efflorescence** **audience** **impatience** **science**

**experience indulgence constancy significancy/ repugnancy  
decency fulgency refulgence clemency potency urgency**

*Hindrance* is a heteronym of the Belgian hindernis, see **-ness**.

**-AND, -ANDUM** n., a. something *to be* —*ed*.

[Lat. **-ĀND-ŪS** (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>); **ĒND-ŪS** (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>); the future participle of the passive voice of the verb, used as nouns in English. Ital. -ondo, -anda, -enda. Obs. 1. The neuter forms in the genitive, accusative, and ablative cases, constitute the gerund, which are sometimes used as English nouns. Obs. 2. The N is that of the present participle (see **-ANT**;) and the D corresponds with the past participles and adjectives in **-TUS**. See **-ate**.]

**multiplic-and** something to be multiplied.

**memorandum** something to be remembered.

**deodand** to be given (DĚŮS, dative case DĚŮ) to God.

**reverend** one to be revered; worthy of reverence.

**legend** something to be read.

**prebend** an allowance, (PRĚBEO, to allow.) "Provende or rent, or dignite."—*Chaucer*, who uses 'provendre' for a prebendary.

**second** SĚCŪNDŪS adj. following. (See SĚQVŮR.)

**viant** (VĪVĚNDŪS; VĪVO I live,) an agreeable article of food.

**mori-b-und** adj., n. MŮRĪBŪNDŪS adj. about to (MŮRĪ-ŮR) die.

**round** RŮTŪNDŪS a., as if 'rotandus' *to be rolled*; RŮTO I roll, RŮTĀ a wheel. **innuendo** by hinting; the ablative case of the gerund of IN-NŮO I nod, hint.

Obs. 3. The meanings of 'prebend' and 'dividend' have been changed.

Obs. 4. 'Tremendous' and 'stupendous' are adjectives formed like the participle HŮRRĚNDŪS horrible.

**-and** participial.

[The old English present participle. See under **-ing**.]

Estfoones himselfe in glitterand armes he dight, . . .—*Spenser*.

**-ANDA, -ENDA**, n. pl.

[The plural of **-ĀND-U<sup>m</sup>**, **-ĒND-U<sup>m</sup>**. See **-AND**.]

**memoranda** things to be remembered.

**corrigenda** things to be corrected.

-ANeous, a. See -AN, -ous.

**cutaneous** pertaining to (CŪTĪS) the skin.

**subterraneous spontaneous extraneous** or **strange**

-AN-ITy, -EN-ITy, -IN-ITy

**urbanity** the quality of one (-an) pertaining to (URB-S) a city; the politeness of a city.

-ANT, -ENT, a. *quality of —ing*; n. *that which, one who*.

[Latin present participle, -ĀNS, -ĒNS (gen. -ĀNT-ĪS, -ĒNT-ĪS) Gr. -ων,\* gen. -οντος. Ital. -ante, -ente; Wallachian -nd. Welsh -iad. Lat. infinitive ESSĒ *to be*, ĒNS, Gr. ὄν *being, existing*. Ss. pres. part. -AT (-ANT); Zend -ans; Lithuanian -ans; Go. -ands; Ger. -end. Welsh noun en a *living principle, a spirit*; ener *an intelligence*; Gr. ἄνῆρ (gen. ἀνῆρος,) a *man*. Ss. B'HARAT *bearing*; φέρων, Lat. FĒRĒNS and PĀRIĒNS; Fr. portant (from PŌRTO I carry,) Eng. im-portant.]

-ntable, -ntlike, -ntless, -ntly, -ntiation, -ntial-ly.

**provident** and **prudent** having the quality of foreseeing; the being or existing of foresight.

**absorbent** a. having the quality of absorbing; n. that which absorbs. **assailant** one who assails.

**servant** and **serjeant** one (SĒRVĪĒNS) serving.

**merchant** one selling. **student** one that studies.

**fiend**, Gothic participle present fiands, from fian, fijan *to hate*.

**president** **tenant** (for tenent) **opponent** **inhabitant**  
**assistant** **vagrant** **infant** **quadrant** **alb-esc-ent** **ar-rogant**  
**urgent** **innocent** **defiant** **elegant** **ruminant** a., n. **consonant**  
**expectant** **observant** **absent** **abstinent** **excellent** **resident**  
 a., n. **adherent** **sufficient** **vol-untary** **authentic** (see A U T O-.)

**vi-ol-ent** **pest-il-ent** **op-ul-ent** **truc-ul-ent** **fraud-ul-ent**

\* As in βουλευώ I advise, consult; βουλευών (gen. -οντος,) advising; βουλευθεις (gen. -θεντος,) being advised; βούλευσις (see -SIS) the act of consultation; βούλευμα (see -MA,) the result of deliberation; βουλ-σία (see -y ¶ 1) the function of a counsellor. σπάω I draw, pull; σπάσ-μα that which has been drawn, (as a sword,) convulsion; σπάσις the act of pulling, tension.

(see -ul-ent.) **valiant grand stand blind blunt splint  
squint pageant truant serpent brigand craven**

Obs. 1. The genitive case of some Latin nouns in -ns, -s, gives English nouns in -nt, -nd, as *sĒXTĀNS* (gen. *sĒXTĀNTĪS*), the sixth part; octant; quadrant (equally derivable from a verb,) *MĒNS* (gen. *MĒNTĪS*), mind.

Obs. 2. *Tyrant* is a heteronym, Fr. *tyra*<sup>n</sup>, Lat. *TŪRĀNNŪS*, Gr. *τῦράννοϛ* a ruler.

### -ANT, n. *that which.*

[Greek nouns in -ās, gen. -ānos; Latin -AS, gen. -ANTIS. See -AS.]

**giant** GĪGĀS γῖγᾶϛ, a large man fabled to have sprung from (γῆ) the earth.

**gigantic elephant** -ine, -íasis. **adamant** and **diam-ond** see *A*. **Atlantic** see -AS.

*Hierophant* and *sycophant* are from φαίω I show, with N intensive, and T of -της, T-ER.

### -AR, n.

[Greek, as in *vékrāp nectar*, ἐσχᾶρα a *hearth*, an *eschar*.]

**sugar** is from an East Indian original, but as a European word it is from the Arabic *sukkar* (sookkar), and with the article *as-sukkar*, whence the Spanish *azúcar*. (Greek *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρι*; Latin *sĀCCHĀRŪM*; Ellenic *ζάχαρη*; Albanian and Turkish *sheker*.)

**jaggary** a coarse unrefined (Tamil *jakarai*, Malay *jagara*) sugar; also sugar from palm juice.

. . . . the sugar itself [of the sap of the cocoa-nut palm] is separated under the name of *Jagery*.—*Lindley*, Botany, 1830.

**saccharine nectary nectarine eschar scar tiara**

The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew; . . .

*Pope*, Essay on Man, I : 136, 1733.

### -AR, n.

A false spelling of -er, in **friar beggar liar vinegar** ('vinegre,' 'vineger,' *Holland*, 1635) **dollar pillar** ('piler,' *Chaucer*, 'piller,' *Holland*, 'pillour,' *Spenser*.)

With baleful beggery or foul difgrace; . . .

A flatly pallace . . . without mortar laid,—*Spenser*.

In *poplar* (Fr. *peuplier*) -ar means *tree*, as French *amande* an almond gives *amandier* an almond tree; *prune* a plum, *prunier* a plum tree.

-AR, -ARI, ARy, a., n. *relating to*.

[Lat. adj. m. and f. -ĀR-ĪS, neut. -ĀR-Ĕ; akin to -ĀL-ĪS, and used chiefly to avoid the repetition of L.]

**military** pertaining to (MĪL-ĔS, gen. -ĪTĪS,) a soldier.

**auxiliary** affording (ĀVXĪLĪŪ<sup>m</sup>) aid.

**regular** according to a (RĒG-ŪLĀ) rule.

**salutary** conducing to (SĀL-ŪS, gen. -ŪTĪS,) safety or health.

**collar** (CŌLLĀRĔ) a band for (CŌLLŪ<sup>m</sup>) the neck.

**tabular famili-arity simil-arly perpendicular joc-ul-ar par-tic-ul-ar circular polar solar lunar sublunary stellar consular globular popular angular scholar columnar**

-AR-, -OR-. See -R- formative, and -ARY.

**vicar** (VĪCĀRĪŪS) one supplying the place of another.

**cellar** (CĒLLĀRĪŪ<sup>m</sup>) an underground apartment.

-ARY, -ARI-, -ORY, -ORI-, a., n. *relating to*.

[Lat. adj. -ĀR-ĪŪS, (fem. -ĪĀ, neut. -ĪŪM,) ōR-ĪŪS. Ital. -ario, -orio. Fr. -aire, -oir. See -R- formative, and I formative.]

-ari-ous, -ari-ly, -ari-ness, -ari-ed, -ari-ty, -ori-ness.

**military** soldier-like. **auxiliary** affording aid.

**gregarious** living in (GRĒX, pl. GRĒGĔS) flocks.

**honorary** conferring honor. **consolatory** affording consolation. **illusory** tending to, or promoting illusion.

**anniversary arbitrary hereditary testamentary voluntary tributary legionary contemporary judiciary primary secondary salary**

**transitory dilatory censorious meritorious territory**

Latin adjectives in -ARIUS -ORIUS were sometimes used as nouns, as in *ADVĒRSĀRĪŪS* *opposite*, and an *adversary*; *STĀTŪĀRĪŪS*, *ĀCTŪĀRĪŪS*, *MĒR-CĒNĀRĪŪS*, *NŌTĀRĪŪS*, *ĀQVĀRĪŪS*, *CŌMMĒNTĀRĪŪS* and *CŌMMĒNTĀRĪŪM*.

**antiquary** he who studies antiquities.

**dromedary** (adj. *δρομάς* running, see -AD, genitive *δρομάδος*), a running (camel;) one swift of foot.

**statuary** n. he who makes statues; a. fit for statues, as 'statuary marble.'

**sorc-er-er** (with a double suffix,) old Fr. *sorcier*, *sōRTĪ-ĀR-ĪŪS*, he who practises divination by (*sōRS*, pl. *sōRTĒS*) lots.

**January February anniversary premier and primmer contemporary secretary stationary commentary**

The suffix of cutler (courtier, cavalier,) may be considered as from -arius, as if 'cultellarius,' from *CŪLTĒLLŪS* a small (*CŪLTĒR*) knife.

To this head belong vicar, mountaineer, engineer, grenadier, treasurer, bursar or purser, equerry, cordwainer; and perhaps archer and tinner (*STĀNNĀRĪŪS*), but not weaver, drinker, &c.

-ARy, -ERy, -ORy, n. of place; that which.

[Gr. *-ήριον*,<sup>a</sup> *-ήριον*;<sup>b</sup> *-ĀR-ĪŪM*,<sup>c</sup> *ĒRĪŪM*,<sup>d</sup> *-ōRĪŪM*,<sup>e</sup> *-ĀRĒ*.<sup>f</sup> Ital., Sp. -ar, -ario, -eria, -orio; Fr. -oir, -oire. Dan. -rie; Ger. -erei, -elei. Hindoo-stance -ar, as in *lon salt*, *lon-ar a salt pit*. See -AR- formative, and I formative.]

**cemetery**<sup>a</sup> *κοιμητήριον* a sleeping place. (*χοιμαῶ* I put to sleep, I calm; *ἔα τᾶχοιμαῶ*, to set (*κατά*) down to sleep; whence *catacomb*. See *CATA*-.)

**emporium**<sup>b, e</sup> a place of deposit. (*πορεύω* I transport.)

**mystery**<sup>a, d</sup> something kept concealed; *μῦω* to shut up; *μῦέω*, (future *μῦήσω*,) to instruct in hidden knowledge; *μυστήρ* (see -TOR) a mystic. **cautery**<sup>a</sup> see -S-.

**aviary**,<sup>o</sup> a place for (*ἄVĪS*, pl. *ἄVĒS*) birds.

**magistry** and **ma.stery**<sup>d</sup> the place or power of a master; but *ĪMPĒRĪŪM* makes **empire**.

**altar**,<sup>f</sup> L. noun *ĀLTĀRĒ*, agreeing with a neuter adjective form; from *ĀLTŪS* high. (See **collar**, under -AR, a., n.)

**herbarium aquarium calend-ar<sup>c</sup> library apiary granary and grange dormitory dispensary almshouse and ambry réfectory confectionary dictionary glossary itinerary diary estuary promontory armory<sup>c</sup> laver<sup>c</sup> vestry<sup>c</sup> frontier reserv-oir parl-or orat-orio auditorium columbarium**



Obs. Its use is extended to nursery, brewery, colliery, dower, refinery, chafery, foundry, smithery or smithy, fishery, scullery, buttery, pillory, lottery, hostelry, quarry, &c.

*Caravansary* is a heteronym of the Persian and Arabic 'cārwan' a traveling body, and 'sura' a house. *Ivory*, Lat. ĔBŪR, gen. ĔBŪRĪ-s.

**-ard**, n. *one who; that which.*

[Ital. -ardo; Sp. -arde, -arte, -ardo; Port. -art, -arde; Fr. -ard, -arde. Ger. (-hart,) -art, -ert; Belg. -aard. Ger. art, Belg. aard a *kind*; akin to Latin ĀRS (gen. ĀRTĪS), *art, faculty, quality*. Old high Ger. adj. hart *hard*; adv. harto, harte, *much, very, vehemently*; as in the proper names Adelhart (or -hard) one who is very noble; Erhart, one with much honor; Reginhart, whence Reinhart and reynard, from regin *counsel*. The masculine suffix -er, as in hunt-er, has been confounded with -art and -hart, as in (the German reich *rich*, whence the names) Reicher, Reichert, Reichhard; or in stand-ard (for stand-er) as distinguished from standard a *banner*, derived from *extend*. Similarly, Belgian -er, -aar, an *inhabitant*, has taken -d in Spanjaard a *native of Spain*; English lanyard, Fr. lanière a *long strap*.]

**drunkard** one who has the habit of being drunk.

**placard**, πλάξ a plate, Belg. plakken to stick up, plakkaat a proclamation. **halliard**, from 'haul.'

**gurnard**, as if horn-ard, from the bony head. (Welsh pengernyn *horn-head*.)

**billiards** a play with balls. (Fr. bille an ivory ball; Flemish 'bikkel' a small bone, or die, used in the play of 'cockles'.)

**coward**, (L. CAVDĀ, Ital. coda, Fr. queue a *tail*;) first applied to timorous dogs, which indicate fear by drawing in the tail. **hazard**, old Fr. hazart a *dicer*.

**cockade** (Fr. cocarde) an ornament originally like a cock's comb.

**lubbard** or **lubber**, Belg. looper a runner, a vagabond; hence landlubber, a contemptuous term for a landsman.

**dullard** **standard** **dotard** **sluggard** **niggard** **wizard** **buzzard** **braggart** **haggard** **mallard** **pitchard** **rampart** **pollard** **scabbard** **poniard** **bayard** **lanyard** **halyard**

*Exceptions*: bustard mustard orchard lizard leopard spikenard steward.

*Halbert* or *halberd*, Fr. hallebarde, Ger. hellebarde, Ital., Sp. labarda, Rhaetian halumbard, from the German helm *a handle*, and barte *a broad-ax*.

Obs. 1. *Mustard* is commonly referred to MUSTUM ARDENS, but see M-.\*

Obs. 2. In old high German, the name hart is a woody mountain (whence Hartz; Harz *resin*), as in Lindhart *linden-wood*; Spenteshart, Ger. Spessart *woodpecker-forest*; Eng. <sup>+</sup>speight a woodpecker.

-AS, -IS, n.

[Gr. -as, -is. Irish -as, -se. See -AD.]

**Boreas** (βορέας, gen. -οῦ,) the north wind.

**Dipsas** (διψάς gen. -άδος,) a genus of serpents.

**pancreas** (gen. -ᾶτος) **Atlas** (gen. -αντος)

**erysipelas** (gen. -ατος) **canvas** (κάνναβις hemp.)

These give the adjective forms **pancreatic**, **Atlantic**, and **erysipelatus**.

**Xiphias** (ξίφι'ᾶς) the generic name of the sword-fish. (ξίφος a sword, ξίω, ξύω to scrape.)

Huge ziffius, whom mariners eschew . . .

And greedy rosmarines† with vifages deforme:

*Spenser*, bk. 2, canto 12, : 24.

*Copperas*, for copperose. See **-ous**.

*Bias* is probably from oBLIQUUS oblique.—*J. Thomson*.

Reafon the byas turns from good to ill,

And Nero reigns a Titus, if he will.—*Pope*.

*Alias* (otherwise,) a Latin adverb.

*Capias* (you may take,) a Latin verb of the second person singular number, used as an English noun.

-ASS, n.

[Italian augmentative and deteriorative -accio, -accia; Fr. -as, -asse. Akin to -AC-EUS.]

\* Welsh *ta that extends*, *tar a pervading principle*, *tardd issue*, *bas shallow*, *base*, *bas-dardd what is of base growth*.

† Sea-horses. The glossary does not explain ziffius and rosmarine, but Richardson quotes the latter line in illustration of the plant rosemary.

**cutlass**, Italian cōltellaccio (a large or bad knife,) from the Latin cŪLTĒLLŪS a small (CŪLTĚR) knife or 'coultter.'

**crevasse** (Fr.) a large break. (CRĚPO, to break, burst; Ital. crepaccio (-accia) a large break or opening.)

**matrass** a chemical vessel shaped like (MATARA) a Gallic javelin, **cuirass** see -ACeous and Obs.

**pinace**, Fr. pinasse, Ital. pinaccia, Sp. pinaza, from PĪNŪS a fir tree, a ship.—*Diez*.

**mattress morass embarrass calabash** (Fr. calebasse.)

*Carcass* is an exception.

-ASM, n. See -ISM.

**spasm** an abnormal contraction of the muscles. (σπάω I draw, pull.)

-AST, n. -AST-IC, -S-T-IC, a.

[See -S- inflectional, -T-ER, Obs. 1, -IS-M, -IS-T.]

**en-comi-ast** he who gives (ἐξχώμιον) praise, or commends.

**el-astic** springing back. (ἐλαύνω to move, extend.)

**cau-stic** see -S-. **my-stic** see -S-.

**enthusiastic** see -IC.

**dom-estic** pertaining to (δῶμῦς δόμος) a house or a home.

**iconoclastic periphrastic ecclesiastic sarcastic plastic pleonastic fantastic gymnastic pro-gno-stic cabalistic**

-AT. See -AS, -AT-IC, -MA.

-ATe, -AT-, a. *quality of; like; n. the person or thing that;*  
v. *to make, &c.*

[Latin adjectives, past participles, and supines. -āt-ūs,<sup>a</sup> (-ā, -ū<sup>m</sup>), -ĕt-ūs,<sup>b</sup> -īr-ūs,<sup>c</sup> -ōr-ūs,<sup>d</sup> ūt-ūs,<sup>e</sup> -r-ūs,<sup>f</sup> -s-ūs;<sup>g</sup> Ital. -to, -ta. Wallachian -at, -ut, -it; Fr. -at-, -ate, -ite, -té, -tée. Gothic -θs. Islandic -dur, -tur. Welsh -t, -d, -aid, -aidd; Irish -ta, -te, -th, -the, -dha, -de, -t. English -ade, -ate, -et, -ete, -ite, -at, -ute, -ed, -id, -d, -t, -te, -ty. See ¶ under -ade.]

The Sanscrit forms of -TUS are -ṬA5, -ṬA5 (with the original vowel,) -DHA5, as in

DĀ to give,	DĀṬṬĀ5 given,	Lat. DĀṬŪS whence date.
TĀP to heat,	TĀṬṬĀ5 heated,	“ TĒPĪDŪS tepid.
LŌṬṚ to appear,	LOṬṬĪTĀ5 lucid,	“ LŪCĪDŪS lucid.
STABH to fix,	STUBDHA5 stiff, dull,	“ STŪPĪDŪS stupid.]

**advocate**<sup>a</sup> called (ĀD) to; one called to plead a cause.

**plicate** plie-*d* or fold-*ed*; v. to make folds or plications.

**laureat, -ate**<sup>a</sup> decked with laurel, as if laurel'd.

**fact**<sup>a</sup> anything (FA·CTŪ<sup>m</sup>) done. **se-lect** chosen (SĒ-) apart. **fate** what is spoken (by the gods.)

**vote**<sup>f</sup> (that which is vow'd; ) choice by suffrage.

**armed**, Fr. armé. **army**, Fr. armée, an armed (force.)

Used as adjectives—**associate duplicate ornate striate innate roseate ovate cordate discrete effete<sup>b</sup> complete obsolete qui-et requisite polite<sup>c</sup> remote<sup>d</sup> acute<sup>e</sup> astute minute morose<sup>f</sup> abstruse<sup>g</sup> stric-t jus-t hones-t modes-t exemp-t abrupt-erect abject bereft right**

Souls elevate, angelic, wing'd with fire . . . —*Young*.

Used as nouns—**associate duplicate reprobate advocate date rate certificate mandate consulate légate magistrate triumvirate aggregate cerate veg-etate site ducat dig-it gran-ite<sup>a</sup> trib-ute statute deposit and depot verdict reliet conflict sect insect district assignee<sup>a</sup> fusée<sup>g</sup> Fr. fusée jett-y Fr. jetée guarantee and warranty**

Used as verbs—**associate duplicate reprobate advocate date rate medicate consolidate confiscate regulate elucidate gyrate tabulate circulate stagnate veg-etate complete inflec-t lift**

Holland's Plinie, 1635, has inueterat immoderat appropriat sophisticat senat infinit opposit, and the verbs intoxicat expectorat incorporat mitigat

*Chocolate* is the Mexican chocollatl.

*Termite* n. Lat. TĒRMĒS (pl. TĒRMĪTĒS, insects vulgarly termed white ants,) is formed irregularly from the Latin plural.

Obs. 1. As the first Latin supine resembles the neuter nominative of adjectives and participles in ū<sup>m</sup>, words derived from any of them may be placed under the same head, as *debt*, which is equally contained in the participle DĒBĪTŪS, and the supine DĒBĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>, from DĒBĒO I owe.

Obs. 2. Forms like defrauded, derided, deluded, surrounded, grounded, have induced the vulgar form drown-d-ed, whose iterative suffix is present in English, the -d of len-d being that of loan-d. Hence len-d-ed is etymologically equivalent to loan-d-ed, compac-t-ed to compack-ed-ed, con-coc-t-ed to con-cooked-ed, deduc-t-ed to deduced-ed, protec-t-ed to pro-decked-ed, and gir-t-ed or gir-d-ed to gyr-ate-ate or gyr-ed-ed.

Dement-at-ed is in use, and eruc-t-at-ed occurs in the transactions of a learned society. Predestinate, Rom. 8 :30; predestinated, Ephes. 1 :11.

A box where fweets compacted lie.—*Geo. Herbert*, born 1593.

And each lock fast the wall-compac-t-ed gate.—*Pope*.

That foil, impregn-at-ed with nobler feed  
Refused the culture of fo rank a weed.—*Falconer*.

Which, like a bud compac-t-ed  
Their purple cups contrac-t-ed.—*Southey*.

Obs. 3. The older writers were more observant of the etymologic difference between verbs and participles, as Chaucer, who uses the verbal forms corrige (to correct,) corrumpeth, corrumpable, delibere, dissimule, encor-poring—but he also uses enfecte and endite as verbs.

He became fo confuse, he conneth not loke.—*Piers Plouhman*.

I am fo confuse that I cannot say.—*Chaucer*.

Sith first in habit was the lond.—*id.*

Sal tartre, alcaly, and falt preparat  
And combuft materes and coagulat.—*id.*

My joy is translate ful far in exile.—*id.*

The wisdom of those arts . . . is degenerate into childifh sophiftry.—*Bacon*, 1625.

. . . be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors.—*Psalms* 24 :7.

. . . captivate with the meanest vanity.—*Henry Hammond*, 1764.

Well hast thou acquit thee.—*Shakesp.*

With head uplift above the wave.—*Milton*, *P. Lost*, I :193.

How complicate, how wonderful is man.—*Young*.

Imaged the supreme beauty uncreate.—*Coleridge*.

To glad and fertilise the subject plains.—*id.*

Their fortunes are compact with mine.—*Aytoun*.

Obs. 4. The following have been formed nearly thus; (but see Obs. 2 under -th.)

have (hav'd) ha

do (do-ed) did

will (will-ed) wou'd

bring (bring-ed) bro't

think (think't) tho't

may (may'd) mi't

shall (shal'd) shou'd

owe (ow'd) o'd, awt

-*AT-IC*, *ET-IC*, *-OT-IC*, *-AD-IC*, a., n.

[See *-AS*, *-MA*, T<sup>a</sup> declensional, T<sup>b</sup> participial, and *-AC*.]

**pancreatic**<sup>a</sup> pertaining to the pancreas. See *-AS*.

**dramatic**<sup>a</sup> see *-MA*. **prophetic**<sup>b</sup> **athletic**<sup>b</sup> see T-ER.

**energetic**<sup>b</sup> see T participial. **sporadic** see *-AD*.

**ascetic** pertaining to (*ἀσκητής* see T-ER,) one who practices any exercise. (*ἀσκέω* to perform a work with care, to train, to practice devotion.)

**narcotic** producing (*νάρκη*) torpor.

**hypnotic** producing (*ὑπνος*) sleep.

-*AT-ILe*, *-AT-IL-*, *-T-IL-*, a. 1. *capable of —ing*;  
2. *pertaining to*.

[-*ATe* and *-AL*; as in m., f., *hām-āt-īl-īs*, neut. *hām-āt-īl-ē* like or with a (*hāmūs*) hook; *hām-āt-ūs* hooked. VERS-ATILIS apt to turn, that turns, turning; VERS-ATILIS that may be turned, capable of being turned.]

**vibratile** that may (*VI-BRO*,) vibrate.

**fluviate** pertaining to (*FLŪVĪŪS*, pl. *FLŪVĪĪ*) rivers.

**contractility ductile volatilisation umbratile versatile**  
*Docile* is for docible.

-**au**, n.

[A French spelling of *o*, often preceded by *e*, and connected with an original *l*.]

**beau** (*BĒLLŪS*) **beauty portmanteau bureau flambeau**

-*AX*, *-EX*, *-IX*, *-OX-*, *-YX*, *-X*, n.

[Latin and Greek nouns (sometimes diminutives) in *-X*, *-ξ*, derived from verbs, and inflecting in *-C-*, *-G-*. See *-ACeous*, *-IX Obs. 2*.]

**climax** climac-teric

**apex** apic-al

**index** indic-ate

**varix** varic-ose

**vertex** vertic-al

**vortex** vortic-ose

**calx** calc-ined

**calyx** calyc-ulate

**codex** codicil

**helix** helical

**cicatrix** cicatrice

**silix**, *χαλίξ*, silic-ious

<b>phalanx</b>	phalanges	<b>onyx</b>	onychite
<b>larynx</b>	laryngal	<b>phlox</b>	phlogistic
<b>sphin-x</b>	pl. -xes, -ges	<b>append-ix</b>	pl. -ices, -ixes

**chalice** **pumice** or **pounce** **larch** LĀRĪX λάριξ **thorax** θώραξ  
**thoracic** **moustache** or **mustash** μώσταξ MŪSTĀX **nutr-ication**  
**imbricate** **cortical** **radical**

*Borax*, from the Arabic, has been adapted to these.

*Syntax*, (for syntaxis) belongs to *-SIS*, and *paradox* (-ζία) to *-SIA*.

Obs. In some cases the *-c* is part of the root as in *paradox* (-ζία), *equinox*, *equinoctial*, *auspice*, *index*, *indication*.

### -B-, -P-, -V-, -F-, -U-, (-M.)

[Ss. BHŪ to *be born, to exist*; φῦ'-ω, to *produce, have, get*; Lat. FĪ-o, to *be*, FŪ-ī *I have been*. Welsh -p, -f, -ff, b, as in gel-i *a shooting out*, col-p (Swed. kol-f) *a dart*. Bohem. hon-iti to *hunt*, hon-ba *the chase*; sta-ti to *sta-nd*, sta-w *a stand*; kri-ti to *cover*, kr-ow *a roof*; siti to *sow*, sitba (Coptic sit) *seed*. They appear in the Latin perfect and future indicative, as ĀMĀVī *I have loved*, ĀMĀBo *I will love*; and in -BUS,<sup>a</sup> -PUS,<sup>b</sup> -VUS,<sup>c</sup> -BER,<sup>d</sup> -VER,<sup>e</sup> -BUND,<sup>f</sup> &c.]

**mor-b-id** (MÖRBŪS disease, MÖRĪÖR I die,) diseased, tending towards death.

**imp** (Welsh,) a shoot, a scion. (im *that is extreme*.) Welsh gwy a fluid; gwy-f that yields, draws out; gwy-f-r **wi..re**

**chir-p** a chirring sound. **sa..fe**, SĀLŪS n., SA·LVŪS a.

**gul-f**, κόλ-πος a gulf, a deep holl-ow; χοῦλ-ος hollow, deep.

**gulp**, CÖLLŪ<sup>m</sup> the neck, GŪLĀ the gull-et.

**corpse**,<sup>b</sup> CÖRPŪS a body.

**curve** **servant** **curb** **superb**<sup>a</sup> **acerb**<sup>a</sup> **garb** **garbage**  
**cada-verous** **crabapple** **herb** **na-v-ig-at-ion** **harp** **scalp**  
**shelf** **shelve** **olive** **saliva** **lava** **Calvary** **Calvin** **calf**  
**helve** **hemp** **crisp**<sup>b</sup> **pul-v-er-ul-ent** **plebeian** **bulb** **bleb**  
**globe** **glebe** **grief** **help** **yelp** **rasp** **crop** **su-bulate**  
**v-oca-bulary** **vestibule** **vibrate** **motive** **captive** **grave** a.  
**con-spic-u-ous** **con-tig-u-ous** **octave** **Octavius** **effluvium**  
**le-f-thanded**<sup>c</sup>

Obs. 1. In limb (LĪMBŪS a border,) clamp, cramp, *ḷ*, *p*, may be educed from *m*.

Obs. 2. From the affinity between *b* and *m*, some of the examples under *m* may belong here.

Tu-b, a vessel with two handles, is from *two* and *bear*.

### -B-ER, -BR-, n.

[Lat. -BER (gen. BRI) -BRA; -BRVM (gen. BRI) Perhaps akin to FĚRO, Ss. BHġ to *bear*, but more probably -B-, and -ER agential.]

-br-ious, -br-ious-ness, -br-ity, -br-ate, -br-at-ion, -br-ic-ate, -br-ic-at-ion.

**salu-br-ious** bringing (SĀLŪS) health.

**vertebra** (or **verteber**) plural **vertebræ**, the bones of the spinal column. (VĒRTĒRĒ to turn.)

**fā-br-ic-ate** (FĀCĒRĒ) to make, as a (FĀ..BĒR) workman.

**Terēbra** a genus of shells.

**lugubrious** **celebrity** **lucubrate** **fibre** or **fiber**

Obs. 1. September *seventh*, November *ninth*, December *tenth* (*month* being understood,) are referred by Bopp to the Sanscrit VĀRA *period, time*; old Nordish *thris-var thrice*. Hindoostanee (from Persian) *bar, war time, turn*, as in SŌMVĀR *monday*.

Obs. 2. By the inductive influence of *September*, &c. the Wallachian has the form *Octombrie*. In the name Berosus, *ber* means son.

### -BIL-ITy, n. See -ble, -Ty.

**-ble**, -BIL-, a. 1. *that may be —ed*; 2. *worthy of*;  
3. *capable of*; 4. *full of*; 5. *causing*.

[See -AL. Lat. adj. m., f. -ĀB-ĪL-ĪS<sup>a</sup> (neut. -ĀB-ĪL-Ī; -ŪBĪLĪS;<sup>b</sup> -ĪBĪLĪS;<sup>c</sup> -BĪLĪS;<sup>d</sup> (ĪP-ŪLŪS<sup>e</sup> n.; -BŪLĀ<sup>f</sup> n.; BŪLŪM<sup>g</sup> n.; -PŪLŪM<sup>h</sup> n.) Sp. -able; Fr. -able; Ital. -bile, -evole. L is the adjective element, -IS the suffix for case-inflection, and gender, (see -US;) and -AB the characteristic portion, observable in HĀBĪLĪS *fit*, HĀBĒO *I have*, ŪBĒR *full*. Sanscrit root AP to *hold*. ¶ In some cases the *b* of -ble cannot be distinguished from -B-. Bopp refers -BILIS, -BAM, -BO, -BUS, -BUNDUS, to the Latin root FU. Words in -ble are mostly based on verbs.]

**flexible**<sup>e</sup> 1, that may be (FLĒXŪS) bent.



**credible**<sup>o</sup> 2, worthy of credit.

**legible**<sup>o</sup> (LĚGĚRĚ to read,) 3, capable of being read; that may be read.

**forcible** 4, full of force. **terrible**<sup>o</sup> 5, causing terror.

**tolerable** 1, that may be borne.

**stable**<sup>a</sup> 3, (STĀ-BILIS firm, STO I stand.)

**stable**,<sup>g</sup> (STO,) a standing place; a building for cattle.

**notable**<sup>a</sup> and **noble**<sup>d</sup> 2, worthy to be (NŌ-TŪS) known.

**laudable**<sup>a</sup> 2. **soluble**<sup>b</sup> 1. **risible** 5. **commendable** 2. **in-satiable** (SĀTĪS enough,) not to be satisfied **horrible**<sup>o</sup> 5. **movable** 1. **miserable**<sup>a</sup> 2. **culpable**<sup>a</sup> 2. **mutable**<sup>a</sup> 1, 4. **venerable**<sup>a</sup> 2. **memorable**<sup>a</sup> 2. **mutable**<sup>a</sup> 1, 3, 4. **disciple**<sup>o</sup> he who is (DĪSCĚRĚ) to learn. **fabl**<sup>e</sup> something (FĀ-RĪ) to tell.

. Amiable (ĀMĀBĪLĪS,) is a false form.

Obs. 1. This suffix is reduced to **b** when **-ly** follows, as in *credi-b-ly*, *tolera-b-ly*, *remarkably*.

Obs. 2. The vowel which has disappeared from the unaccented syllable **-ble**, has been retained by the accent in *flexi-bil-ity*, *credi-bil-ity*.

Obs. 3. For *ramble*, *crumble*, &c. see **-L** frequentative. For *double*, *treble*, see **-ple**.

Obs. 4. *Mistakable*, *remarkable*, and others, are *hybrids*.

. . . futable to the acts of our own minds,—*Wilkins*, 1668.

### **-bor**, n. See **-B**.

[Persian **-var** (*v* as Eng. *w*;) Hebrew (from the Persian) **-bar**, as in *gĪZBĀR* a treasurer; Gr. from anc. Pers. *yāza* a treasure. Ger., Dan., Swed. **-bar**. Irish *caraig* a rock, *creagmhar* craggy,—*m* as English *v*.]

**hulver** the holly, a tree of the genus **ĪLĒX**. **CŌLŪBĚR** a genus of serpents; originally, a house snake, (**CĒLLĀ** a hut, a cell.)

Sulphur, cinnabar, sinoper, caliber, are doubtful, or heteronymic.

*Neighbor* one living nigh; Ger. *nachbar*, old high German *nahkipuro*; *bur* a dwelling, *bau-en* to build.

But inwardly he chawed his owne maw

At neighbors welth, that made him ever fad;—*Spenser*.

**-BRUM, n.**

[Latin, in **CĚREBRŮ<sup>m</sup>**, which Prof. T. H. Key thinks was originally equivalent to brain-*vessel*. Ger. *hir-n* the *brain*. See **-BER.**]

**candela'-brum** the bearer or support of a (**CĀNDĚLĀ**) candle; an ornamental branched candlestick.

**cerebrum** the principal part of the brain as distinguished from the cerebellum.

**-B-UND.** See **-B, -AND.**

**moribund** about to (**MÖRĪÖR**) die; a dying person.

**-C-, -G-, -CIN-, -GEN-,** genetic.

*producing, having.*

[Gr. *γεννᾶ ω* to *produce, to become*; *γεν-ος*, Lat. *gĕn-ŭs* a *kin-d.*]

**rubī-c-und** having (**RŪB-ĪGO**) redness.

**vere-c-und** diffident out of respect. (**VĚRĚÖR** to revere.)

**fa-c-und** eloquent. (**FÖR I** speak, **FĀRĪ** to speak.)

**ludi-c-r-ous**, **LŪDĪCĚR** or **LŪDĪCŘŮS** (see **-ER, -R, a.**) producing (**LŪDŮS**) sport.

**medio-c-re** occupying (**MĚDĪŮ<sup>m</sup>**) the middle; ablative case **MĚDĪÖ** in the middle.

**ratio-cin-ate** to produce (**RĀTĪÖ**) reason.

**vati-cin-ate** to perform the function of a (**VĀTĚS**) prophet.

**vatican** a celebrated palace, library, and museum at Rome.

**hallu-cin-ation** a mental impression (*᾿ἄλλος*, **ĀLĪŮS**) *other* than the correct one. **pur-ge** to make (**PŪRŮS**) pure.

**hydrogen** producing (*ἕδωρ*) water.

**oxygen** producing (*ὄξις*) sour.

**nitrogen** a gas produced from nitre (nitrate of potash.)

**sepulchre** **SĚPŪLCRŮ<sup>m</sup>**. **lar-ceny** **LĀTRÖCĪNĪŮ<sup>m</sup>**.

**-C-** diminutive.

[See under **-C-le, -ock, -k-in.**]

## -C- agential.

[Lat. *Āgo I do, act; -c-ate, and -ca-tion. See -IG-.*]

**ubi-c-ation** the state of being somewhere. (ŮBĪ where.)

**claudication** the act of halting or limping.

**vellication** a pulling out, as hair. (VĚLLO I pluck; VĚLLĪCO I twitch, jerk out.)

**fabrication altercation communicate varicose**

Obs. 1. In vocation, location, plication, vacation, and others, *c* is part of the primitive word.

Obs. 2. Prognost-ic-ation and sophist-ic-ation have the adjective suffix -IC; and nutrication is from NŮTRĪX a nurse.

## -ce, -cy, n. See -ace, -acy, -ance, -ty.

**poli-ce, poli-cy, poli-ty** something pertaining to (πόλις) a city, and (πολίτης) a citizen. (πολιτεία a political society.)

**fan-cy** see -S-IA. **necromancy** see -MANcy. **prophecy** προφητεία see -ET. **solstice** ΣΩΛΣΤΙΤΙŪm. **potency** ΠΟΤΕΝΤΙΑ. **niece** ΝΕΠΤΙΣ.

## -ce, adverbial. See -s.

**once** (+ones) **twice** (twice, Stowe 1603) **thrice** (thrise, Bp. Hall) **whence hence thence since**

## -ce, v.

The S participial of GAUDERĚ, GĀVĪSŪS sŭm, *to be glad*, is present in Provensal jau-z-ir, and English **re-joy-ce**, but not in en-joy.

That to myn hert it was a rejoyfyng  
To here thi vois!—Chaucer, line 17178.

## -ch, n.

**perch** a pole for fowls. (PĚRT-ĪCA; akin to PĚRĪO, FĚRO, to bear.) See -AC. **larch** LĚRĪX λάριξ.

## -ch, a. See -ly.

**su-ch**, old Eng. swilke, swiche; Ger. so-lch; Go. sva-leiks *so-like*.

**whi-ch**, old Eng. whilke, Scotch quilk; Go. hvi-leiks *who-like*.

**-chre**

**sepul-chre** (SĚPŮLCRŪ<sup>m</sup>) a place in which (SĚPĚLĪŌ,) to bury. See -C-R-.

**-C-le, -cel, -cul-, -cule, -cil, -cile, n. dim.**

[Lat. (-ŪN-)C-ŪL-ŪS,<sup>a</sup> -C-ŪL-US<sup>b</sup> (-ŪL-Ā, -ŪL-Ū<sup>m</sup>,\*) -CĒLLŪS,<sup>c</sup> -CĪLLŪS,<sup>d</sup> -CĪLĪŪ<sup>m</sup><sup>e</sup>. Ss. -CA, -CAŃ, -CUŃ. Pers. -ac; Hindoostanee -k, -ĴĀ. Polish -ik, -ek, -ka; Bohem. -ik, -ek, -ka, -ko; Russ. -ko, -ka. Swed. -unge. Welsh -ig, -og; Gaelic -ag, -ach; Irish -ag, -og, as in *bille-og* a small (FŎLĪ-Ū<sup>m</sup>) *leaf*—(caol *small*.) Gr. -ακος, -αξ, -υξ, -ιξ, as in *θύναξ* a *tunny*, *θύναξ* a *little tunny*; *σῦριξ* a *pipe*, whence *Syrinx*, *Syringa*, *syringe*, from *σῦρω* *I draw*; *lynx* λῦξ, from *λάω* *I see*. ¶ The resemblance of the Turkish -dzhik and -dzhik is probably accidental.]

**arti-cle<sup>b</sup>** a little (ĀRTŪS) joint; a clause; an agreement.

**auricula, auricle**, a small (ĀVRĪS) ear; a plant; a shell.

**per.il, PĚRĪCŪLŪ<sup>m</sup>** a trial, an ex-per-iment; danger.

**mo-nkey<sup>a</sup>** a beast shaped like a man. (HŌMŪNCŪLŪS and HŌMŪNCĪŌ (*c* as *k*), a small HŌMO, gen. HŌMĪN-ĪS, man.)

**carbuncle<sup>a</sup>** a small (CĀRBO, gen. CĀRBŌN-ĪS) coal.

**uncle<sup>a</sup>**, ĀVŪNCŪLŪS, from ĀVŪS† an ancestor.

**domicile<sup>c</sup>** (DŌMŪS a house,) a habitation, a place of abode.

**peduncle, pedicle**, and less properly **pedicel** the foot-stalk of a plant or flower. (PĚDO, gen. PĚDŌNĪS, broad-footed.)

**violon-cello** often called **cello** (tshello,) a bass viol much larger than a violin or tenor, but smaller than the violone or double bass.

**particle fascicle follicle cuticle pencil<sup>d</sup> codicil<sup>d</sup> damsel animalcule ranunculus reticule corpus-cule, -cle, -CULUM. ossicle, -CULUM ungui-cul-ate fennel** PĚNĪCŪLŪ<sup>m</sup>, Ital. *finocchio*.

Obs. 1. **Icicle, ice**, and Ang. **gic el** (*c* as *k*), Ger. **ke gel** a (eog) tapering body, as a wedge or cone.

Obs. 2. In *male*, (Lat. MĀSCŪLŪS a. from MĀS a male,) the sense is augmentative.

\* Prof. T. H. Key suggests that C of -x is diminutive in the generic names CĪMEX *bug*, FŪLĒX  *flea*, CŪLĒX *gnat*.

† This word may have had an inflexional *n*.

-C-ous, a. *quality*. See -AC.

**caducous** (CĀDO I fall,) having the quality of falling.

**festucous** like (FĒSTŪCĀ) straw. **lubricous** slippery.

### -C-R-

[Lat. nouns in -C-RUM, -C-RE; adjectives in -CER, -CRUS, -CRIS, with -c- genetic and -ER agential.]

**in-volū-crum** or **involucre**, **involucet** or **involucel**, involving flower organs like bracts.

**ludicrous** (LŪDĪCĒR, LŪDĪCRŪS,) causing (LŪDŪS) sport.

**sepulchre pulchritude medioere** (MĒDĪŌCRĪS) **mediocrity**

-C-UL-. See **-acle**.

**es-c-ul-ent** fit to be eaten. (ĒD-O, ĒS-U<sup>m</sup>, to eat; ĒS-C-Ā food.)

-C-UND, a. See -C-, -AND.

**-d, -t**, n. *that which* (is.)

[See -ATE, **-ed, -t**. Irish -de, as in air *over*, air-de *height*; -t, as in agaraim *to revenge*, agar-t *revenge*, agar-th-ach *vindictive*. Welsh gwy a *liquid*, gwyo *to flow*, gwae-d *blood*, gwy-th a *channel*.]

**flood** (blood) that which flows. **deed** that which is done. **seed** sow **cold** cool **gold** yell-ow **mead**(-ow) mow **third** three **lend** v. loan **cud, quid** chew **gleed** glow **gift** give\* **head** Ang. heafod **welt** weave **blast** blow

**bud** **stud** **sound** **thread** **nod** **build** v. **wield** v. **weald** or **wald** **shield** **yield** **guild** **beard** **sward** **swarthy** **sword** **shade, shadow** (σκιᾶ') **tied** and **tight** **fact**, **counterfeit**, and **feat** **act** **pact** **cataract** **tract**, **treat** **aspect** **perfect** **sect** **secret** **duct** and **conduit** **circuit** **Pict** **raft** **craft** **loft** and **lift** **thrift** **shrift** **rift** **cleft** **theft** **tuft** **graft** **draught** **draft** **drift** **shaft** **haft** **heft** **hilt** **float** **fleet** **sheet** **slight** **bright** **plight** **flight** **fright** **might** **sight** **fight**

\* Similarly do (I give) produces *date a given* (point of time), Persian dā-d a gift.

height wight weight freight yacht thought drought  
 pleat plait biscuit credit deceit receipt exploit suit  
 fruit malt cobalt felt welt bolt holt quaint saint  
 paint taint tint joint point hart quart request mist  
 twist post frost thirst wrist wrest toast just August  
 locust provost host trust gust thrust rust robust  
 bluster spout sprout salt silt start state soft spit v.

*Ophicleid*, a musical instrument of the (όφεις) serpent kind, provided with (κλεις, plural κλειδες) keys.

-D-, diminutive.

**zo-di-ac** a zone in the heavens marked by certain animal constellations. (ζώδιον a little ζωον animal.) See *Observation* under **-let**.

**ophidian** pertaining to serpents; a serpent. (όφιϊδιον a small όφις', genitive όφιος serpent.)

-D-, declensional.

[*FRAVS fraud*, gen. *FRAVD-ŪS* of *fraud*. cōR the *core* or *hear-t*, cōRD-ŪS of the heart. This D is part of the base or crude form. See *-AD-*.]

**fraud laud lapidary foot pedal custody hereditary cordial pedagogue**, an instructor of youth. (παῖς a boy, gen. παιδ-ός; ἄγω I conduct; 2d aorist ἤγαγον.)

**dar** a holder, **dari** jurisdiction.

[Persian words in common use in India.]

**zeminda'r** a superintendent or holder of (Persian zamīn) land.

**zemindari** or **zemindary** the jurisdiction of a zeminda'r. (Pronounce *e* as in *mutter*, *i* in *mien*, *a* in *arm*, and *u* like *oo*.)

**sūbahdār** the governor of (Arab. sūbah) a province.

**chokeddar terrindar killadar duffadar turrefdar foujdar**

-den, n.

**burden, burthen** (φορτίον fardel,) formed from 'bear' like *growth* from *grow*, with *-en* diminutive.

**garden**, a diminutive of *HOR-T-US*.

**golden**, a. -en *made of*, -d *that which is*, gol— (Lat. GĪLVŪS, Sax. gel,) *yell-ow*. (Welsh *gole splendor*; Gaelic *galla brightness*; ἥλι-ος *the sun*; χαλ-ῆ *gall*, a yellow secretion. *ἥλιος* SÖL.)

*Linden* is probably a plural.

### -der, adv.

**yonder**, Goth. *jains*, (ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖν-η, κείν-η) in that place; *jainar* there; *jaind*, *jaindre* thither. The -d is educed from -N adverbial, and -er is that of -TER, a.

**hinder**, (posterior,) is from the root of *he-re*, *hi-ther*, Ger. *hîn*, with -N adverbial. (Bopp regards the -n of *hin* as a petrified accusative case sign.)

### -der, n.

[The participial and gerundive -AND, with the noun suffix -ER, giving a more active signification to English nouns in -and, and a few others to which this form has been extended, often by the eduction of *d* from *n*. This -der is not a Latin suffix.]

**cullender** an implement with which (CŌLĀRĒ) to strain.

**lavender** an aromatic plant used as a cosmetic (LĀV-ĀNDŌ) in washing.

**attainder**, *ἄτινός* TĪNGO, TĪNCTŪM, to stain. **detainder**, *ἄτενός* TĒNĒO, TĒNTŪM, to hold. **provender**, see vi-AND. **remainder re-joinder**, *ἄῖνός* JŪNGO, JŪNCTŪM, to join. **rudder row**. **chevender** a chub. **shoulder**, akin to scal-e. **gander**, see -m.

**murder**, Ss. MR, Lat. MŌR-ŪR, Pers. *mur-den*\* to die; Ger. *mor-den* to murder; Goth. *maurþr*, Fr. *meurtre murder*; Ss. MĀRAḌ, Gr. *μόρος* (see *marasMUS*), Lat. MŌRS, Bohem. *s-mrt death*.†

*Germander* is a heteronym, from CHĀMĒDRŪS, a low oak-leaved plant, *Χαμαί* on the earth, *δρῦς oak*.

*Elder* (tree), German holder, holunder, old high German *holantar hollow tree*. For *cylinder*, see -N- intensive.

Obs. In Greek names, -ander is from *ἀνὴρ* a man, genitive *ἀνδρός*, as in Alexander, defending men. In botany it is equivalent to stamen or anther, as in 'hexander' a plant with six stamens or six anthers.

\* In Persian -den is infinitive, as in *burden* to bear.

† Greek *βροτός* a mort-al, *μ* losing its nasality, or *β* is educed from it, as in *ἄμβροτος*, Sanscrit *A-MARAḌ* im-mort-al, whence *ambrosia*. See AN.

-DO, -DIN-, n.

[Latin feminines in -DO, gen. -DĪN-ĪS, nom. pl. DĪN-ĒS. Ital. -dine. Akin to -T- participial, with -N declensional.]

-din-ac-e-ous, -din-ari-an, -din-ary, -din-ate, -din-ous.

**těre`do** (τεργιδών fem., from τερέω, to bore,) that which pierces; a boring shell-fish known as the ship-worm.

**torpe`do** a fish which causes torpor or numbness in those who touch it; a contrivance for blowing up ships.

**ure`do** a blight, (ŪRO, to burn, infest,) a genus of minute parasitic fungi infesting living cereal plants, and known as 'rust' Urēdo rubigo, and 'smut' Uredo segetum.

**testu`do** that which has (TĒSTĀ) a shell; a genus of land tortoises; in antiquity, a defence made by joining shields.

**vale-t-ud-inary, -ari-an** pertaining to (VĀLĒTŪDO) health, or disease. (VĀL-ĒO, to be well.)

**Mucedo testu-din-ate multitu-din-ous arun-din-ac-e-ous**

**-dom, n.** *domain of; condition of; act of.*

[Ang., old Frisian, Belg., Swed., Dan., -dom; Ger. -thūm, old Ger. -tom. Ger. thūm *judgment*, Eng. doom. Grimm refers it to Lettish nu-dōm-āt to *discriminate*; Lithuanic dumā *deliberation, opinion*. In old high German it was rarely used as a prefix, as in *tomphaffo priest-dom.*]

**Christendom kingdom dukedom martyrdom**

**Wisdom** is the domain of (wit) knowledge, and **freedom** of the free.

**thraldom** the condition of (English θræl) a slave.

Yet wifedome warns, . . . . —*Spenser.*

. . . . . monkeydom,

Tigerdom, donkeydom, sunk into flunkeydom.—'Punch.'

**-dor, -dore, -door, n.**

[-dor is the Spanish form of Latin -FOR.]

**corridor** a covered passage way. (CŪRRĒRĒ to run.)

**matador** a slayer. (Sp. ma ta r, L. MĀCTĀRĒ to slay.)



**battledoor**, Sp. batidor a striker.

**ambassador**, Spanish, from the Arabic.

**stedevore** he who stows a cargo; from the root of stuff, Lat. STĪPO I pack, cram.

But glimmering through the dusky corridore,  
Another chequers o'er the shadow'd floor.—*Byron*.

### -DOT-

**sacer-dot-al** pertaining to (SĀCE·R·DŌS) a priest. See SĀCĒŔ.

### -E, imperative.

[Latin imperative of the second person singular, as in VĪDĒ *see*; DĒLĒ *blot out*; VĀLĒ *farewell*.]

**val-e-dic-t-ory** a bidding farewell; a farewell oration. (DĪCO, DĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to say.)

### -e, feminine

[The French -e feminine, used for masculines, as quadrille, and feminines, as bagatelle.]

**due** a. owed; that should be rendered. (DĒBĒRĒ, Fr. devoir to owe; participle masculine dû, feminine due *owed*.)

**iss-u-e** v. to proceed, emit, result; n. a passing forth, result, offspring, point in dispute. (ĒX·Ī·RĒ to go out; old French iss-ir, participle issu, feminine issue, the -u being a participial remnant of the Latin -TŪM.)

Or th' utmost yffew of his own decay. . . .  
But the fift troupe most horrible of hew . . . —*Spenser*.

**avenue belle carte-blanche gauze jonquille parole  
rue prude programme** (and program) **clique hue** (outery)  
**cue** and **queue value valve fibre—dialogue theatre lucre**

*Profil* is the French masculine noun profil, with *l* pronounced. *Eye* was formerly a dissyllable. *Ax* is preferable to *axe*. *Glue* is for French glu, and *pulse* is for pouls, German puls.

Obs. Written English is subject to the freaks of lipogrammatism, in

forbidding certain letters to occupy their proper place. Thus 'v' must not be doubled (except latterly in *navvy*, a navigation or canal workman,) nor must it occur final in spelling words like believe, cleave, heave, leave, weave, sleeve, give, live, sieve, missive, salve, solve. Final 'u' (formerly confused with 'v') is also avoided, as in true, blue, glue, pursue, argue.

## -Ē, neuter.

[Primarily neuter adjectives in -Ē, with the masculine and feminine in -IS. See -AL.]

**ration-al-e** n. **sim-il-e** n. **facile** a. **mobile** a. **volatile** a.

## -Ē, n. See -A.

**acme** **syncope** **hyperbole** **apostrophe** **scene** **machine**  
**ode** **systole** **diastole** **Calliope** **Penelope**—**conclave** **Agave**

## -Ē, adv. -ly.

[Latin adverbial -Ē, as in *BĚNĚ* well, *MĀLĚ* badly.]

**ben-e-volent** kindly wishing; disposed to do good.

**mal-e-volent** **mal-e-diction** **ben-e-factor** **benefit** **beneficiary**

## -Ē-, -I-, -y, formative.

[-Ě-ŮS, -Ÿ-ŮS, -Æ-ŮS, (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>); -Ÿ-ĒS; -N-Ě-ŮS. -Ē-OS, -I-OS, -EI-OS, -AI-OS, (-a, -ov), -Ē-ŮS. Sp., Port. -ia; Ital. -ia, -ajo; Fr. -ie. Go. -ei (= I) as in *diup-ei* depth. Ger. -ie, -ei. Sw., Dan. -i. See -y, n. ¶ 3, 4.]

**Europ-e'-an** (EVROPA-E-ŮS, *εὐρωπαϊ-ος*, *εὐρώπιος*, *εὐρωπ-ε-ος*) pertaining to Europe; a native of Europe.

**Athen-i-an** (*ἀθηνα-ϊ-ος*) pertaining to Athens, or to *ἀθηνᾶ* Minerva. **Athen-e-um** a building devoted to literature.

**Epicure'an** (*ἐπιτιχούρι-ος*) pertaining to Epicurus.

**master-y**, MĀGI-STĚR-Ÿ-Ū<sup>m</sup> the function or condition of a master; superior power or skill.

**nausea**, *ναυσ-τα* sickness from the motion of (*ναῦς*) a ship.

**vitreous** composed of (VĪTRŪ<sup>m</sup>) glass; glassy.

Obs. This -I- cannot always be separated from I genitive.

**museum** see **-eum** **scoria** σκωρία **mania** **trachea** **aculeate**  
**roseate** **eleg-y** **miser-y** **progeny** PRŌGĒN-Ī-ĒS **series** **congeries**  
**trochee** τροχάϊος **spondees** σπονδαίος **apogee** ἀπόγειον

**-ed, -d, -t, pp., a. made; having; did; was, &c.**

[See -ATE, **-d, -t**. Latin -ātūs; old Fr. -ad; Ang. -t, -d, -ed, -id, -od (as in lufod or gelufod *loved*, nacod *naked*, dypt *dipped*.) Old Eng. -ed, -d, -t, -te, -de, -yd, -yde, -id, -yt-, -ud. Ger. -et, -t; Dan. -de, -t. French participle past -té, -tée, -é, -ée, -i, -ie. Irish -the, -dha, as in airg-im to *spoil*, airg-the *spoiled*, airg-the-ach a *spoiler*; aer *air*, aer-dha *airy*. Welsh verb oedd *was, did exist*. Probably connected with Eng. do, (Ss. dŭ to *move*), of which di-d may be a reduplication, and done the old German gēdūān (from duan *to do*), deprived of its prefix.]

**rounded** made round. **bearded** having a beard.

**ruined** in the condition of a ruin.

**prepared** (PĀRĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>, Welsh *parod*,) made ready.

**watered** supplied with water.

**pressed** was under pressure.

**horned** (L. CŌRNŪTŪS) whence **hart** (a deer, i.e.) a horned animal.

**shod** supplied with shoes. **cold, gelid** made cool.

**mild wild old bald made staid laid right just fit**  
**apt fast Celt** (pronounced *kelt*) **gilded** or **gilt gird**

By me was nothyng added ne mynufhyd.—*Caxton*, about 1481.

To let not others honour be defaste . . . . .

Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde,—*Spenser*.

A beam ethereal, fully'd, and abforpt!

Tho' fully'd, and dishonour'd, still divine!—*Young*.

Obs. When past time is not in view, words in -en, -ed, may be regarded as adjectives, as in hidd-en faults; land-ed property; one possess-ed.—**-ed** is also used to indicate past time in verbs—

And smott and bitt, and kickt, and scratcht and rent,—*Spenser*.

Then paused, and look'd, and turn'd, and seem'd to watch.—*Byron*.

**-ee, -ey, -y, n. one who; that which.**

[See -ATE, **-ed**. French participial -é masc., -ée fem., pronounced with the true E of *they*, like the old English *ee* of Chaucer's freeltee

(frailty,) femininitee (womanhood,) auctoritee. But -ée is not always feminine in French, pygmée a *dwarf* is masculine, and solidité is feminine.]

**grantee** one to whom something is granted.

**guarantee**, (Fr. participle past *garanti warrant-ed*,) the person who warrants;—sometimes used for the **warranty**.

**trustee** one specially trusted. **jury**, Fr. juré swor-n.

**causeway** a heteronym of **causey**, Fr. chaussée.

**fosse** (FÖDŎ, FÖSSŪ<sup>m</sup>, to dig,) a ditch, especially in fortification. (Fr. fossé; but fosse (a pit or grave) is commonly given.)

. . . furrounded by a fosse half a mile in compafs.—*Pococke*, 1738.

**absentee legatee refugee referee assignee patentee lessee legatee committee fricassee repartee mêlée soirée mortgagee congé resumé exposé levy dory alley volley**

**Journey**, originally a day's work or a day's travel, (as *journee* in Chaucer;) Ital. giornata, Sp. jornada (*j* nearly as *χ*;) Fr. journée; Lat. diēs *day*, diURNŪS *done by day*. The meaning being modified in English, the phrase 'a day's journey' (really—a day's day's work) is proper. Similarly, 'journeyman' has ceased to mean a worker by the day.

*Fusee* (of a watch,) FŪSŪS a spindle. *Fusee* (a portfire,) Fr. fusil, Ital. foicle, diminutive of Latin fŏCŪS a hearth, a fire.

*Grandee*, Sp. grande, (a dissyllable.) *Decree*, DĒCRĒTŪ<sup>m</sup>. *Trochee*, *spondee*, and *apogee* belong to E formative.

*Brahman-ee* (BRĀHMĀNĪ, with *h* pronounced, *a* as in *far*;) a female brahman; brahma-n, a priest of Brahma.

But who can turn the stream of deffinee,  
Or break the chayne of strong neceffitee,  
Which fast is tyde to Jove's eternall feat?—*Spenser*.

**-eel**, a. See -ILe.

**genteel** an unetymologic spelling of GĒNTĪLĪS (gentile, gentle, jaunty.)

**-el**, n. See -AL.

**vowel vocal channel** canal.

Obs. Hebrew has proper names in -ēl, as Isrāēl (Soldier of God;) Mahalalēl (Praise of God;) Mehetabēl (Blest of God;) Ishmael (Whom God hears.)

-EL, n. dim. See -L, ¶ 1.

**kernel** a small corn. **laurel** a small LAVRŪS.

**-een.** See **-ene.**

**tureen**, for *terrene*, (originally) an earthen vessel.

**-eer, -ier,** n. See **-ARy,** ¶.

**engineer** one who contrives and adapts engines, originally those of war. An engine-driver is not an engineer, for the same reason that an organ-blower is not an organist.

**farrier** a shoer of horses; a veterinarian. (FĒRRĀRĪŪS a. occupied with FĒRRŪ<sup>m</sup> iron.)

**mountaineer auctioneer muleteer musketeer privateer pamphleteer volunteer gazetteer charioteer bombardier grenadier brigadier financier cavalier or chevalier** (French; Ital. cavaliĕrĕ) **chandelier courier premier harrier tarrier or terrier rapier grazier glazier clothier garreteer**

Obs. This suffix is to some extent confused with -er, as in currier, furrier, terrier, courtier, collier, drov(i)er, barrier (Fr. barriĕre,) career (carriĕre,) treasurer (Lat. THĒSĪVRĀRĪŪS,) compeer (Lat. PĀRA equal.) *Chanticleer*, the clear singer. In *sold-ier* the suffix is for Welsh gwr a man. *Domineer*, see **-er**, v. infinitive.

**-en,** part. present. See **-ing.**

[The genuine etymologic form of the English participle present, which has been corrupted into -ing.]

**barr-en,** Ang. un-ber-ende (Luc 1 :7,) Gothic fem. participle un-bair-andei *unfruitful, not bearing.*

**fri-end,** Goth. fri-jon to love, fri-jonds loving, a friend.

Curteis and wife, and wel do and e.—*Chaucer.*

He come criande.—*id.*

Soone as thofe glitter and armes he did espye,—*Spenser.*

**-en**, a. *made of, like.*

[*-ενος, -εινος, -ινος*; *-ĭnŭs*; Sanscrit and Hindoostanee *-in*. Gothic *-eins*; old Ger. *-in*; Ger. *-en, -n*; Welsh *-in*. See *-AN*.]

**earthen** made of earth; **earthy** having the qualities of earth; **earthly** like (pertaining to, having the accidents of) earth. **crimson** (Ital. *cremesino*) of kermes.

**golden woollen flaxen leather-n oaken hempen silken  
beechen oaten wheaten brazen leaden waxen wooden**

Obs. 1. The nouns *linen, satin, robin* and *iron* probably belong here.

Obs. 2. The resemblance is accidental in Turkish, as in *آتش* (*âtesh*) *fire*; *آتشین* (*ateshin*) *of fire, belonging to fire*, where 'in' is the genitive case sign. See note under *N* adverbial.

**-en**, v. *to make, cause, add, use, &c.*

[Sanskrit *-Ānā*; Hindoostanee *-ānā, -na*; Persian *-en*; Javanese *-ên*. Gr. (*-αινα, -εινα*) *-ein*; Doric *-ην, -ev*. Albanian *-on*. Welsh *-ain*. Go. *-an, -jan, -on*; Ohg. *-an, -on, -un, -en, -jan*; Ang. *-an, -on, -n, -ean, -ian, -gan, -gean, -gian*; Ger. *-en*. (The old Frisian *-a*, Norse *-a*, Sw. *-a*, Dan. *-e* have lost the *n*.) (Irish *-im*.) Old English *-en, (-in, -ne and -e)*, as in *to wondr-en, to tell-en, to riden, to bērin, to doen*, used by Chaucer, but which must not be confounded with the old verbal plural, as in the following example—

And smale foules make n melodie  
That flepen al the night with open yhe.—*Chaucer.*

Infinitive mood signs akin to *-ANT*.]

**war-n** to cause to be-ware; to make a-ware.

**ear-n**, Ang. erian to plow.

**dead-en** to cause to become dead. (Flemish—*een mensch dōden, to-kill a man.*)

**mour-n**, Lat. *MOER-ĒO*. **b-ur-n**, Lat. *ŪRO, COM-BŪRO*. **g-lee-n** *g-low, g-lea-m, λάω* I see. **lear-n** (*lerin Chaucer.*) **happen listen dizen shun dawn yawn** (see *-sp*). **fawn spawn drown turn own**

And grete trefouris up to laine.—*Chaucer.*

Obs. Belgic prefers *t*, as in *laten*, to German *ss*, as in *lassen*, Eng. *to let*; and as *t* is often dropt in Saxon (as in *mo.er mother, bra.er brother*), *laten* is *lo.en* in Saxon, and these may have influenced the English forms *loan, lend*, the last with *d* educed from *n*.

¶ In the following, -en is used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives, but they are not strictly infinitives.

**strengthen** to make strong, to add strength.

**bolden whiten fasten fatten madden moisten lengthen  
lighten frighten heighten hearten gladden threaten  
cheapen deepen darken reck-on** (reken *Chaucer*) **beck-on**

**-en**, participle past.

[English -en, -n; Ger. -en. Sanscrit past part. passive -NA5, fem. -NĀ, neut. -NĀ. Akin to -en v., -AN, -ANT. This -en is a participial suffix of Grimm's *strong* conjugation, in which the preterit is formed by a vowel change, as in *blow*, (preterit *blew*), *blown*, where the form of the weak conjugation would be *blowed*, *growed*, *waked*, *cleaved*, &c.]

**driven woven smitten cloven shaken taken hidden  
broken chosen forgotten driven fallen forsaken slai-n  
tor-n bee-n do-ne go-ne bor-ne tor-n—heaven leaven**

*Craven* belongs to -ANT.

**-en**, n. diminutive.

[Lat. -INĀ; Ital. -ino, -ina. Gr. -ov. Gaelic, Irish, -an, -in, as in *dionn a hill*, *dionnan a little hill*. Welsh -an, -en, -yn. Hindoostanee -un. Heb. -ōn.]

**kitten** a young cat. **chicken** a young chick.

**cabin**, Welsh *caban*, a small (Welsh *ca-b*) hut.

**patten garden jerken** (*jerkin*) **muffin cordon carinate  
carcen**, CĀRĪNĀ a keel. **burden, burthen**, see **-den**.

*-EN one.*

**hyph-en** (ῥφῆν, ὑπὸ ἐν *under-one*.) a mark uniting the letters of a written or printed word into one group.

**-en**, n. *one*.

[Welsh nouns are often collective, and are individualised by the diminutive suffixes, masc. -yn, fem. -en, neut. -an, (perhaps influenced by the numeral *en one*), as in *rhos roses*, *rhosyn a rose*; *yd corn*, *yden a grain*

of *corn*; ffa *beans*, ffâen *a bean*. This accounts for -en in **hoid-en**; and in **Derw-en-t**, from *derw oak trees*, dâr *a male oak*—whence *Darby*, often spelt 'Derby,' but pronounced properly. W. gwlan *wool*, gwlanen *flannel*, called **flannen** in some parts of England and the United States. For *goblin* see **-lin**.]

**kil-n**, W. eo, ew, a rounding, a concavity, ewl what surrounds, a kiln, cylyn a single kiln..

**aspen**, W. aethwydden, from aeth *a point*, gwydd *trees*.

### -EN -IN-, n.

**pect-in-ate** comb-like, as the gills of fishes. (PĒCTĒN a card or comb, πέζω to pick off wool, to card or comb; Lat. PE·CT·T·O, T intensive.) **pollen** dust from the **stamens** of plants.

**unguent**, ŪNGVĒN and ŪNGVĒNTŪ<sup>m</sup> (*t* participial) something with which (ŪNGO, ŪNGVO,) to anoint.

Latin GLŪTĒN (CŌLLĀ glue; γλοι-ός clammy,) whence **glut-in-ous**. The primary idea of *glue* was general, of *gluten* special, as between a *clammy* and an *adhesive* substance.

### -en, -in, n. pl.

[English (of the 2d declension) -an; German and old English -en. Persian -an for living objects, as peder *father*, pederân *fatheres*. Welsh -on, -ion. Irish, as in ceasd *a quest-ion*, pl. ceasdan. The resemblance to Aramaic, Chaldee and Syriac -IN, -IN, and Chippeway -an is accidental.]

**ox-en** plural of ox. **kine**, old English plural of English cu, cy *cow*. **welkin** (the clouds;) the concavity of the sky. \***eyen** \***candlen**

She found hireself and eke hire doughtren two.—*Chaucer*.

*Targum-in*, plural of targum, a jewish paraphrase or interpretation of the old Testament. A Chaldee word.

Obs. 1. Child-r-en is a surplural. The plural *childr* is sometimes heard among old people.

Obs. 2. The final -n of many English nouns cannot be distinguished from the adjective forms -an -en, participial -en, and -en diminutive.

-END, -ENDous. See -AND.



**-ene, -een.** See **-en, -AN.**

**terrene** pertaining to the (TĒRRĀ) earth.

**tureen** originally a vessel made of (TĒRRĀ) earth. Fr.  
**terrine** an earthen vessel.

**Damascene** a native of Damascus.

**Gergesenes Gadarenes Hagarenes.**

**-enger, n.**

[Chiefly due to **-ger** with *n* induced by the *d* of corrupt *g* or *dzh*, as in **Sellenger** for **St. Leger**.]

**messenger** the bearer of a message. (French messenger.)

**pass-enger** (Fr. passager.) **pottinger** and **potager** (Fr. potager.)

**scavenger** **pollenger** **murenger** **harbinger** **wharfinger**

**-ENS,** participle present. See **-ANT.**

**ut-ens-il** something that may be used; an implement.  
 (UT-OR to use; ŪT-ENS using.)

**-ENSic, a.** *pertaining to.*

[The Latin suffix **-ēnsīs** is confounded with others in English.]

**forensic** (FÖRĒNSĪS) pertaining to the FÖRŪ<sup>m</sup> or court.

**castreusian** belonging to (CĀSTRĀ) a camp.

ĀTHĒNĪĒNSĪS, CĀRTHĀGĪNĪĒNSĪS, pertaining to Athens, to  
 Carthage.

**-E-ous, a.** *formed by; made of; like; -y.*

[E formative, and **-ous**. Based on nouns.]

**chaliceous** of or like (χαλις) brass.

**igneous,** ĪGNĒŪS formed by (ĪGNĪS) fire. Lava (an igne-  
 ous rock) is due to igneous agency, i.e. the agency of fire.

**ligneous** formed of (LĪGNŪ<sup>m</sup>) wood; woody.

**terreous** of earth. **ochreous** of the nature of ochre.

**cupreous flammeous membraneous vitreous aqueous  
cinereous osseous sulphureous tartareous gramineous**

Obs. plenteous, beauteous, courteous, piteous, bounteous, &c. are false forms in -ous. *Righteous* belongs to -ways.

### -er, v. frequentative.

[Heteronymic, partly akin to frequentative -L in wrangle, wriggle, gabble, gibber, (often used to prevent its repetition, as in *bewilder*, which has already an *l*, and *prattle*, which has an *r*), and partly to -er infinitive. Some examples cannot be discriminated from the latter; nor from nouns in -ER used as verbs.]

<b>wander</b> wend	<b>scatter</b> †shed	<b>waver</b> wave
<b>batter</b> beat	<b>stagger</b> sta/k	<b>falter</b> fail
<b>patter</b> pat	<b>clamber</b> climb	<b>welter</b> wallow
<b>linger</b> long	<b>bicker</b> pick	<b>slumber</b> sleep
<b>bewilder</b> wild	<b>chatter</b> chat	<b>flicker</b> †fly

**flutter whisper stammer flounder whimper simper  
simmer shudder twitter spatter sputter sp-l-utter slippery**

Obs. In Norse, -r indicated the nominative case masculine gender of nouns and adjectives, as in *dagr day*, *dalr dale*, *elgr elk*, *kalfr calf*, *rettr right*, *stormr storm*, *soetr sweet*, *kaldr cold*, *diupr deep*, *enskr English*, *fullr full*.

### -er, v. infinitive.

[Latin infinitive sign of the 1st conjugation -Ā-RĚ; 2d -Ē-RĚ; 3d -Ě-RĚ; 4th -Ī-RĚ; old Fr. -ER; Fr. *er*, -IR. Ital. -āre, -ere (mostly short,) -ire. Wallachian -are, -ere. German -ir-en.]

**rend-er RĚDDĚRĚ measure MĚTĪRĚ domineer DŌMĪNĀRĚ  
ponder sunder smoulder smother flatter banter  
hamper founder cower**

Tol-er-ate, consid-er, recup-er-ate, belong to -R- formative.

### -ER, -R, adjectival.

[Adjectives in -ER, -R, -R-US, -RIS, -ηρ, -οος, -ρως. Sanscrit -RAŚ. Akin to -US.]

**eag-er, vineg-ar, ac-r-id; Lat. ĀC-ĚR (c as k), or ĀCRĪS sharp, keen.  
meag-re MĀCĚR miserable MĪŚĚR a. prosperous PRŌSPĚR poo-r  
PAVPĚR aust-ere austerity. See -RoUS.**

**tender slender limber integer** or **enti.re neut-er** or  
**n-eith-er oth-er vesper asper celeb-rated alac-rity celerity**  
**salubrity liberty equestrian lud-ic-rous dex-t-r-ous sac-red**  
**—hither thither whither—inner outer upper over after**

**-er, -OR, -IOR, a. more.**

[Lat. -ĭŭs, -ĭŏr. Sanscrit -ĪJAS (J as English *y*.) Ang. -er, -ere, -ar, -ære, -ir, -or, -ur, -yr; Dan. -ere; Ohg. -ōr, as in *fer far*, *ferrōr farther*, *ferrōst farthest*.]

**smaller larger farther senior junior superior major**  
**minor meliorate deterioration ulterior** +**offer better wiser**


And they the wiser, friendlier few confest  
 They deem'd him better than his air exprest.

*Byron, Lara I. vii.*

Obs. The comparative sign was originally S, as in *less, least; worse, worst*.

**-ER-, -OR-, n., a. declensional.**

[Lat. -ĕr-ĭs,<sup>a</sup> -ōr-ĭs,<sup>b</sup> -ūr-ĭs,<sup>c</sup> genitive case signs in the 3d declension. See -R declensional.]

**itin-er-ary**, ĪT-ĒR a going, gen. ĪTĪNĒRĪS.  ĒO.  
**pulv-er-ul-ent**,<sup>a</sup> PŪLVĪS dust, gen. PŪLV-ĒRĪS of dust.  
**in-cin-er-ate, cin-er-ary, cind-er**, CĪNĪS<sup>a</sup> ashes.  
**cucumber**, CŪCŪMĪS<sup>a</sup>. **federate**, FĒDŪS<sup>a</sup> a compact.  
**flower, flo-r-al**, FLŌS.<sup>b</sup> **telluric**, TĒLLŪS<sup>c</sup> the earth.  
**femoral**, FĒMŪR<sup>b</sup> the thigh, gen. FĒMŌRĪS or FĒMĪNĪS.

**-ER, -R, -OR, -UR, -oir, -re, n. agential.**

[Lat. -ER,<sup>a</sup> -OR,<sup>b</sup> -UR,<sup>c</sup> -ERA,<sup>d</sup> -ORA,<sup>e</sup> -ŪRA.<sup>f</sup> Gr. -ap, -ap-, -ĭp, -vp, -ŋs, -ēŋs; mostly passive nouns. Akin to -R- formative, and to nouns in -S. Ital. -ere, -ore; Fr. -re, -oir, -eur, -er, -ère, -erre. Go. -arja; English -ere; old Eng. -er, -our; Sw. -are, -ar, -er; German and Danish -er. Polish -arz. Irish -aire. Welsh -ar, -awr, -wr, -ur, -or.]

Obs. English -er is used indifferently for *active* nouns, as *defender, feeder, jailer, lover, robber*; or *passive* ones, as *tinder, fender, rudder, counter, hammer, beaker, pitcher, ladder, dollar, order, saucer, fodder*,

prisoner, widower, stranger, Hollander, member, owner, and for *utensils* when distinguished from *persons*, as ruler, scraper, roller, stamper, digger, boiler, rubber, piercer, skimmer, feeder, plunger, slider, pounder, wringer.

**compiler** *he who compiles.*

Even the abridger, compiler, and translator, though their labours cannot be ranked with those of the diurnal historiographer, yet must not be rashly doomed to annihilation.

*Dr. Johnson, Rambler, August 6, 1751.*

**a-ir**, aerial *that which blows.* (*āw*, to blow.)

**ether**, *αιθήρ* the bright upper sky, from its supposed quality of burning. (*aiθw*, to burn.)

**gore**, W. gwy a liquid; gwy-ar that flows, gore.

**coulter** CŪLTĒR **chamber** CĀMĒRĀ<sup>d</sup> **anchor** ĀNCŌRĀ (*ἀγκυρᾶ*)  
**pepper** (PĪPĒR *πέπερι*) **sulphur** (SŪLPŪR or SŪLFŪR) **copper** (CŪPRŪ<sup>m</sup>)  
**guttural**<sup>c</sup> and **goitre** **fulguration** **in-teg-er** **vesper** **lucifer**  
**arbiter** **nectar** *νέκταρ* **martyr** *μάρτυρ* **exaggerate**<sup>a</sup> **illiterate**<sup>d</sup>  
**agriculture**<sup>a</sup> **murmur**<sup>c</sup> **crater** **incarcerate**<sup>a</sup> **iterative**<sup>a</sup> **tuber**<sup>a</sup>  
**cadaverous**<sup>a</sup> **arboreal**<sup>b</sup> **ministerial**<sup>a</sup> **exuberance**<sup>a</sup> **reverberate**<sup>a</sup>  
**viper**<sup>d</sup> **figure**<sup>f</sup> **lib-er-ari-an** **liberty** **generic**<sup>a</sup> and **gender**  
**cancer**<sup>a</sup> and **canker** **puerile** **femoral**<sup>c</sup>—**rudder** **pitcher** **coffer**  
**weather** **shower** **leather** **feather** **udder** **ledger** **girder** **adder**  
**salamander** **conger** **ginger** **beaver** **otter** **clover** **badger**  
**border** **finger** **lever** **silver** **doðder** **pewter** **muster** **prayer**  
**slumber** **cider** **stair** **lair** **pliers** **pinchers** **wi-seac-er** **boor**

Obs. 2. The following are under false spellings—liar beggar pillar poplar manor sailor demeanor memoir goitre acre theatre theater *θέατρον*. See **-ar**, n.

Obs. 3. Some of these are equally nouns and verbs, as plunder cumber fetter hammer slur clatter; and the frequentatives—quiver shiver &c.

Obs. 4. In Belgian **-er** (Ang. **-ere**) is masculine, and **-ster** (Ang. **-stre**) feminine, as in spinner spinster, zanger zangster. The German *höckĕn* to squat, to sit about, to take upon the back, gives the English (masculine) forms *hawker* and (feminine) *huckster*; also, to *hatch*, to sit on the (haunch-es or) hunk-ers, namely, like a huckster beside her wares; and *hunker*, one who keeps sitting in the same place; hence, in America, a politician who will not desert established principles.

Obs. 5. The Semitic languages have an analogous suffix, as in Heb. *nezer*, Arab. *naṣr*, Syriac *neṣora*, Ethiopic *naṣere*, an eagle. Arabic *khandjar* a large knife, whence *hanger* a kind of sword, usually but improperly referred to *hang*.

Obs. 6. This termination is commonly considered of the masculine gender when applied to persons, but it is sometimes used for both sexes,

as in *author*, *lover*, and *swinger* (she who swings, *Spectator*, September 24, 1712.)

One fees in it the expostulation of a slighted *lover*, the repentments of an injured woman, and the furrows of an imprisoned queen.—*Addison*, *Spectator*, June 5, 1712.

*Larder* and *ever* belong to -ary, n.

*Saucer*, *denier*, *purser*, and perhaps *salver*, belong to -AR.<sup>b</sup>

*Jasper* is for *iaspis*.

*Gander* is regularly formed from *χίν* a goose, *d* being educed, and the masculine -er added. Or, *d* is transmuted from *s* of the German gans, Latin *ANSĒR*, Sanscrit *HANSAS*. See -N intensive.

*Yonker* is the Belgian *jonker*, *jonkheer*, composed of *jong* and *heer*, equivalent to young gentleman.

-er, n. pl.

**læmmergeir** the vulture of the Alps. (German *lamm* lamb, *lämmer* or *læmmer* lambs; *geier* vulture.)

**child-r-en**, see -en pl., Obs. I.

-er, n. masculine.

**cat-er-waul** the (sq)ueal or howl of (Belgian and German *kater*) a male cat.

-ern, a. *toward* or *in*.

[This suffix is essentially due to the use of both -r and -n, as observed in the Norse *norðr* the north, northward; *norðan* of, or from the north; Danish *öst* east; *öster*, adv. eastward; *östen*, adj. eastern. Old high German has *sund*, *sundert*, *sundar*, *sundan*, the south, south, *sundrōni* the south wind; *sundirīn* (English *süðern*) southern.]

eastern western northern southern

-ERN, n.

[Latin n., a. -ER-NUS,<sup>a</sup> fem. -ERNA;<sup>b</sup> Greek -ερν.]

**cav-ern**<sup>b</sup> a place (CĀVŪS) hollow or excavated.

**la(n)tern**<sup>b</sup> sub-altern<sup>a</sup> **cistern**<sup>b</sup> **tavern** **tabernacle**<sup>b</sup> **modern** **postern** **slattern** **quartern** **bittern** **biekern**

**govern** v. GŪBERNO, κυβερνάω, (primarily) to guide a (ΚΥΜΒΗ) canoe.

-ERNITy, n. See UR-N.

-ery, n. See -ARY, -RY.

[A form induced by -ARY, -ERY, n., and applied as in thievery, Ger. dieberei; lottery, Fr. loterie.]

-ES, n. singular.

**con-ger-I-es**, a mass formed by bringing together its component parts. (CONĜERO I bring together.)

**ser-i-es** a row or line the parts of which are in connection or succession. (SĚRO I connect.) **iso-sceles**, adj. **herpes**

**spec-i-es**, (SPĚC-ĪO I see.) **dermestes**, see *T-ES*. **caries**  
Kermes is Arabic, on a Sanscrit base.

-ES, n. plural. See -s.

**apices**, pl. of apex. **pleiades**, see *-AD*. **aphides**, pl. of aphid. **ephemerides**, pl. of ephemeris. **apsides**, pl. of apsis. **cantharides**, pl. of cantharis. **irides**, pl. of iris.

The following have the singular in -is. **axes fascies bases crises**  
**Pisces theses ellipses amanuenses metamorphoses analyses**  
**syntheses emphases phrases phases synopses hypotheses**

-es', n. possessive. See -'s.

ESCe, v. *to become*. -ESC-ent, a. *becoming*.

ESC-ence, n. *state of becoming*.

[Gr. -ασκ-, &c. Lat. -ASC-, -ESC-, -ISC-, -SC-. The force of these inceptives is seen in

LĀBO, to totter;

ĀLBĚO, to be white;

DŌRMĪO, to sleep;

HĪO, to gape, open;

FLŌRĚO, to flower;

ἀλλέω, to grow;

LĀBA'SCO, to begin to fall.

ALBE'SCO, to become white.

DORMI'SCO, to begin to sleep.

HI'SCO, to yawn.

FLŌRE'SCO, to flourish.

ἀλλέσκω, to flourish.]

**deliquesce** (LĪQVĚSCO) to become liquid. (LĪQVĚO to be liquid.)

**deliquescence** incipient liquidity; the state of becoming liquid.

**coalescent** **convalescence** **acquiescence** **effervesce** **incandescent** **evanescent** **intumescent** **crescent** **dehiscent**  
**adolescence** **juvenescence** **reminiscence** **irascible** IRĀ anger.  
**nigrescent** NĪĜĒR black.

¶ 1. **feverish** having some fever. **bluish** somewhat blue. **sweetish** somewhat sweet. **modish** in the mode.

¶ 2. **foolish** like (in the manner of) a fool.

**fiendish** **thievish** **wolfish** **selfish** **dwarfish** **sluggish**

Obs. 1. The -ess- in FĀCĒSSO I cause, from FĀCĪO I make, seems to be a corruption of the same form.

Obs. 2. -isc has become -ish (Russ. -sky) as in Flem-ish, Scott-ish or Scot-ch, Pol-ish, Welsh, &c. Latin TĒVTISCUS, Ital. ted-esc-o, Sp. tudesco, Fr. tudesque, Go. ſiotisk, old high German thiudisk, Ang. ðeodisc, Dan. tydsk, Belg. duitsch, Ger. deutsch, Eng. 'Dutch,' i.e. *teut-onic* or German, from diot *people*. Ang. dēnisc Danish; dēnisea a Dane.

Obs. 3. The suffix -ish (Ger. -isch) is partly due to -ic, as in HĪSPĀNĪCŪS Span-ish.

Obs. 4. In Russian geographical names, -sk indicates place, as in Krásnōbōrsk, from krásnō *red*, bōr *forest*. Smolensk, from smōlā' *pitch*.

**-ese**, a. *pertaining to*; n. *a native of*.

[Ital. -ese. Akin to -esce, Obs. 2; and to -ENSIS the Latin suffix of place.]

**Maltese** **Tyrolese** **Chinese** **Portuguese** **Milanese**

**-esque**, a., n. *manner, like*.

[The French spelling of -esc, Ital. -esco. See -esce, Obs. 2.]

**moresque** or **morisco** in the Moorish manner.

**picturesque** like a picture.

**arabesque** **grotesque** **burlesque** **romanesque**

**-ESS**, n. fem.

[Fr. -esse, -euse, -ice; Ital. -ico, -essa; Sp. -isa, -iz; Port. -iz; Welsh -es. Lat. -ix, -ĒSSĀ. Gr. -is, -ισσα, as in *πέρας a Persian*, *περσῖς a Per-*

sian woman; δεσπότης a master, δεσπότης a mistress; ήρωα a hero, ήρωισσά and ήρωισση a heroine; Atlantis the daughter of Atlas. Bohem. -ssi.]

**abess princess empress laundress heiress tigress**  
**pl-ice** P-LAT-ESSA a f-lat fish.

Talbot suggests that *dormouse* may be from the French la dorm-euse the sleeper.

**-ess, -esse, -es, n.** See **-ice**.

[Fr. -esse; It. -ezza, -izia. Lat. -ITLA,<sup>a</sup> -ITAS,<sup>b</sup> &c. It may include Bohem. -ez, -iz-na,—the *z* as in English.]

**duress<sup>a</sup> fortress finesse largess<sup>b</sup> prowess<sup>b</sup> distress wages**  
**riches (+richesse) promise +feblesse +humblesse +simplesse**

To stonidin forthe in fochē dureffe

This cruille and wickidneffe.—*Chaucer*.

Ther richis was ther old ferveffe.—*id.*

To fill his bags, and richeffe to compare;—*Spenser*.

*Burgess*, Ir. buirgeiseach, bruigeis, from brug a town.

Obs. In mattress, buttress, trellis, the suffix is heterogeneous.

**-est, a. most.**

[Sanskrit -इष्टाऽ (-ā, -A;) -स्तोः, (-a, -ov.) English -ast, -aste, -æst, -est, -ist, -ost, -ust, -yst. The sign of the superlative degree, as in μέγ-ιστος *bigg-est*, ἐλάτ-ιστος, Go. batists, Ang. betst *be-st*. The original sign of the comparative degree being *s*, the superlative was formed by adding *t*. The *s* which afterwards fell into *r* was (English) *z* in Gothic, as in aldiza *older*, sutiza *sweeter*.]

Some of the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of 'nigh' are as follows, the English having the greatest resemblance to the North Friesian—being identic in the positive and comparative.

<i>Old Saxon</i>	nā	nāhor	nāhist
<i>English</i>	neah	ne-ar	nehst
<i>Islandic</i>	nā	naerri	naestr
<i>Old Friesian</i>	ni	nīar	nest
<i>North Friesian</i>	nai	najer	naist
<i>English</i>	nigh	nigher	nighest
	nigh, near	ne-ar-er	nearest

From *near* comes *nigher*, because the vowel of the former is older than



the diphthong of the latter. The superlative is *nearest, nighest, next*, the last from a form allied to *nigh*, with a distinct guttural. The Zend (ancient Persian) form of *nighest* is *nazdistā*, showing the loss of the guttural as early as 1500 years before the Christian era. Chaucer uses *hext* for highest, showing the presence of a *cay*—

For the first apple and the hext  
Which ygrowth unto you next.

**first** as if fore-est, advanced before all others. (Danish *forst*, Ang. *fyrst*, Persian *firist*, Gr *φῆριστος* and *πρώτιστος*. Norse *fiarr far*, *firri farther*, *firstr farthest*, *naerst nearest*.)

**whitest hardest fullest soonest utm-ost mo-st wor-st**

The *worft* and *mofst* dangerous thing euery way that can be in all the course of our life, is Exceſſe and Superfluity.—*Holland*, Plinic, b. 12, ch. 54, 1635.

Obs. 1. In German, *first* is *ērst*, from *ēh before* (with *h* silent,) *ēher formerly*, whence ‘*ēre*’ and ‘*erst*,’ but not *ē’er ever*. The German *Fürst* is a Prince, whence perhaps the proper name *Forest* may be in part derived; and *Forester* from *Vorsteher* (*h* silent, *v* as *f*, really a forest-stander,) a Warden.

Obs. 2. The use of -est with polysyllables is inelegant, as in *fugitivest*, *vehementest*, *violentest*, used by *Boyle*, 1675.

The ordinariest, courtest, hard-favouredst *temptation* that they can see.—*John Hammond*, D.D., Works, 1764. . . . rhetoricallest . . . impossibiblest . . . decrepitest . . . —*id.*

Dunluce Castle is without any exception the grandest romanticest and awfulest sea-kings castle in broad Europe.—*Ld. John Manners*.

-EST, a., n. See **-d**, **-t**, **-ty**.

[Lat. -ēs-t-ūs<sup>a</sup> adj.; -ēs-t-ūs<sup>b</sup> n.; -ēs-t-īc-ūs adj. τ participial.]

est-ic, -ic-ally, -ic-ate, -ic-at-ion, -ic-at-or, -ic-it-y, -u-ous, -ly.

**modest**<sup>a</sup> according to (MÖDŪS) mode or propriety.

**honest**<sup>a</sup> according to (HÖNÖR, HÖNÖS,) honor.

**domestic** pertaining to the (DÖMŪS) house or home.

**tempest**<sup>b</sup> **honesty**<sup>b</sup> **majesty**<sup>b</sup> (**sacristy amnesty interest**)

*Harrest*, old Ger. *herpist*; *καρπίω*, to collect (*καρπός*) fruit.—*Grimm*.

*Earnest*, Welsh *er an impulse forward*; *ern*, m. *what serves to drive on*; *ern-es*, f. *earnest-money*.

*-ET, -ETE, -ITE, -IT, -OT, -T, n.*

*he who; that which.*

[The agent or actor. -ητης;<sup>a</sup> -ἔτᾶ, -ιτᾶ, -ιτᾶς; -ιτης,<sup>b</sup> neut. -ιτον. Fr. -ète. See T-OR, *-ITE*, and T participial.]

**prophet**<sup>a</sup> he who foretells. (φᾶ'ω I tell.) προφῆτις a prophetess. **acrobat** a rope-dancer.

**poet idiot despot athlete anchoret hermit comet**<sup>a</sup>  
**planet diet** δῖαιτᾶ. **epithet** ἐπιθέτων.

**-et, -ette, -etto, -etta, -otte, -t, n. small.**

[Fr. -et, -ette; Ital. -etto, -etta, -ita; Sp. -eta, -ita.]

**bullet, pellet**, a small ball. **pullet** a small (Fr. poule) hen. **poultry turret** a small tower.

**mignonette** a little (Fr. mignonne) favorit (flower.)

**locket casket facet mallet lancet hatchet car-t rosette violet is-l-et eye-l-et stylet egret puppet cruet crotchet lappet leveret cygnet signet cabinet coronet skillet bucket (-ket) bouquet budget gullet plummet wallet mul-et-er sonn-ett-er palette lunette gazette Harriet Henri-etta burletta Charl-otte stil-etto palm-etto cavetto gibbet helmet target garret minuet banquet paroquet**

**et, n.**

**freshet** a flood in a river. **cricket** a noisy insect.

**musket bayonet triplet gorget brocket pricket suet ferret hornet racket russet velvet sarcenet carpet**

*Thicket*, German dickicht, dickigt, belongs to -IC, and τ participial. It is not from *thicked* as Richardson has it.

*Trivet* is a form of tripod.

*Owlet* is from Fr. hulotte, which is applied to a large species.

*Dulcet* is from DULCIS sweet, DULCEDO sweetness.

*Basket*, see M-. *Gusset*, see -t. *Market, garnet*, τ participial.

Obs. The -t of val-et (vassal-et) and bouqu-et having disappeared, the e alone remains as the representative of -et.

-*ĔT-IC*, a. See *-AT-IC*.

**pro-ph-etic** pertaining to one who foretells.

**pathetic athletic peripatetic emetic energetic he'retic**

-*ĒT-UM*, n. *a place for or with.*

**rosetum** (RŌSĒTŪ<sup>m</sup>) a garden or plot for roses.

**arboretum** a plantation of ornamental trees.

*-ēum*, n.

[-εῖον, -αῖον, -εον; -ÆUM. Neuter adjective forms used as nouns. See -E-, -I- formative.]

**muse`um** (μῦσεῖον) a temple of the muses.

**lyce`um** (λύκειον) Aristotle's school near the temple of the Lycæan Apollo.

**hypoge`um** (γῆ the earth,) the underground parts of a building. **mausole`um colise`um colosse`um**

*-eur*, n.

[A French form of -OR, -ER, &c.]

**grandeur hauteur connaisseur amateur farceur**

-*FERous*, a. *bearing.*


[-FĔR-ŪS; φορ-ός.  FĔRO I bear.]

**luci-fer-ous** bearing (LUX) light.

**phos-phorus** bearing (φῶς) light.

**pestiferous metalliferous auriferous stelliferous**

-*FIC*, a. *making, causing.*

[-FĪC-ŪS.  FĪC-ĪO (FA'CTŪ<sup>m</sup>); -FĪC-ĪO (FĒCTŪ<sup>m</sup>); -FĪCO, *to make*. FĪO, φέω *to become, to happen, to be made*. -FĪCĪŪ<sup>m</sup>, n. *what is made, done, &c.*]

**pacific** making (PĀX) peace. **horrific** causing horror.

**terrific calorific morbidic unific soporific magnificent**

**-fice**, n. *that which is made, done, &c.* See -FIC.

**artifice** something done with art. **artificer** a mechanic.

**benefice edifice office sacrifice orifice**

**-ful**, a. *full of.*

[PLĒ-NŪS; πλέov. Russ. polnoe. Belg. vol; Ang. -full, -ful. Ss. root PALL to augment.]

**painful deceitful fanciful wilful mirthful youthful**

Obs. 1. It is used as a prefix in full-toned, full-orbed, &c.

Obs. 2. In *fulsome*, 'ful' is the old form of *foul*.

(-fy, v. *to make*, &c. See -FIC.)

**stupidify** to make (cause to be) stupid.

**fortify** to make (FŌRTĪS) strong, to strengthen.

**nullify** to render null. **classify** to arrange in classes.

**clarify verify purify falsify amplify versify ponti-f**

**-g, -k, -sh**, n. See -AC.

See under M for **mash** (or mesh) **basket flask smoke maggot**

**-gar**, *he who.*

[A Tamil termination used in India.]

**cavelgar** a watchman. **monigar** a surveyor, manager.

[Partly derived from I (sometimes of a genitive case, as *ÆV-UM*, gen. *ÆV-I*, *a-ge*;) and -E and I formative.]

**age grange orange deluge hinge hang. challenge**

**-geon**, n.

[Commonly for -jon, a different pronunciation of -ion in *nation*. See -ION, and -N declensional.]

**pigeon** PIPPIO, gen. PIPIONIS. **sturgeon**, Ital. storione.  
**gudgeon** GOBIO *λωβιδός* a fish with a large (CĀPŪT) head.  
**dungeon**, Irish daingean a *fort* or *tower*; daingion *secure*.  
*Surgeon* (chirurgeon, *χείρ* hand, *ἔργον* work,) a badly formed word,  
*χείρῆργον* being hand-work, and *χειρουργός* hand-operator.

IN-, *pertaining to; like*. See -AGO.

[Probably allied to -GEN- (see -C-,) in which case FĒRRŪGO *rust* means *producing* (FĒRRŪ<sup>m</sup>) *iron*; ÆRŪGO *verdigris*, *producing* (ÆS, gen. ÆRĪS,) *brass*.]

**ferruginous** like iron ore. **aeruginous** brassy.  
**oleaginous** like an (ŎLĒĀ) olive; or giving (ŎLĒŪ<sup>m</sup>) oil.  
**imagin**-ary, -at-ive, -at-ion. **fuliginous** sooty.  
 For margin, virgin, see N declensional.

**-glio**, n.

[Italian; the silent *g* indicates that *i* has the power of English *y*.]

**imbroglio** (the noun of embroil,) an embroiling.  
**intaglio olio punctilio seraglio**

**-go**, n.

**em-bar-go** (Sp.) a bar or prohibition against passing.  
**cargo** the load or charge of a ship. (CĀRRŪS a wagon.)  
 Obs. Latin has -go in MĀRG-O (gen. -ĪNĪS,) a margin. See under -GIN-.

**-gy**, n.

**clergy**, Latin CLĒRĪCŪS, perverted from the plural CLĒRĪCĪ.  
 Obs. The *g* is radical in energy, liturgy, eulogy, effigy, prodigy, foggy.

**-h**

Denoting an aspiration in words from the Hebrew, as Shekīnāh, ephah, Messiah, Shiloh, Jonah (Yonah,) where it is not a mark auxiliary to the vowel. It is also used to indicate the Greek aspirates *θ* *th*, *φ* *ph*, *χ* *ch*.

**-head, -hood, n. condition.**

[Ang. -hād, hādē; old Eng. -hed, -heed, -hede, -hode, -hod, -hood. Belg. -heid; old Frisian, old Sax., Dan. -hed. Ger. -heit, -keit; upper Ger. -ēt. Go. haidus *kind, mode*; old Ger. haid, hait, heit *person, sex, condition*, as in dhiu ander heit, *the other person*. Norse heið *people*, whence *heathen*.]

**brotherhood** (-hed, Chaucer.) **likelihood** **Godhead** **manhood**  
**neighborhood** **widowhood** **childhood** **boyhood** **falsehood**

That is to fayn, trouth, honour, and knighthede  
Wisdom, humbleffe, estat, and high kinrede.—*Chaucer*.

He was of knighthode and of fredome flour.—*id.*

Chaucer also uses wikkedhede, pensifed *pensiveness*, lustihed *mirth*, mistihede *darkness*, fairehede *beauty*, lowlyhede *humility*, onhed, onehed *unity*, knighthode *valor*, grefhed *grief*, humblehede, chapmanhede.

Spenser has bountyhed, iollyhead, drierihedd, drowsihedd, goodlyhead *godliness*, lustyhed *vigor*, livelyhed *liveliness*.

*Livelihood* is a heteronym of lifade, life-lode, as if *life-leading*.

And former liuelod faille, she left me quight.—*Spenser*.

**-I, genitive.**

[Latin genitive -I of the 2d declension, as in cŭnĕŭs *wedge*, gen. cŭnĕī, in cunei-form; āgĕr *field*, gen. āgĕrī, in agri-culture; sĭgnŭm *sign*, gen. sĭgnī, in signi-fy.]

**horticulture** the culture of a (HŌRT-ŪS) gard-en.

**fabricate** to work like (FĀBĒR) an artificer, or with artifice.

**auriferous** bearing (ĀVRŪ<sup>m</sup>) gold.

[Latin genitive -IS of the 3d declension, as in FRĀTĒR *brother*, gen. FRĀTRĪS; RĒX *king*, gen. RĒGĪS; PĀX *peace*, gen. PĀCĪS; JŪDĒX *judge*, gen. JŪDĪCĪS; ĀĒR *air*, gen. ĀĒRĪS; ĀRS *art*, gen. ĀRTĪS.]

**fratricide** **regicide** **pacific** **cordial** **judicial** **aeriform** **artifice**  
**ventriloquist** **audacity** **simplicity** **ferocity** **mellifluous** **edifice**

**-I, n. plural.**

[Gr. -oi; Lat. -i; Russ., Bohem., Welsh, Ital. -i. ¶ Heb. -IJ, -AJ, as in ADŌN *a lord*, ADONAJ (lords) *The Lord*.]

**gemini** **radii** **foci** **triumviri** **dentelli** **ascii** **literati**

I-, diminutive.

[Akin to -I- formative, and used with -ov, -um, for diminutives, as in βηρόλλ-ι-ον a small (βήρωλλος) *beryl*. Associated with *D* diminutive in ἰχθὺν δῖον a little (ἰχθὺς) fish; 'ἑμάτι δῖον a small mantle.]

**cymat-i-um** *κῶμάτιον* a small (*κῶμα*, gen. -ατος) wave; a waved moulding of a cornice.

**Ichthidion, Imatidium**, genera of coleopterous insects.

**Ceri-th-i-um** a genus of mollusca. *Con-y* CŪNĪCŪLŪS.

-I-, connective. See §§ 52, 55.

-I-, formative.

[Eng. -i-ous, -i-an. Adjectives derived from nouns. See -E- formative.]

**regius** (RĒX king,) *pertaining to the sovereign.*

**Corinth-i-an** *pertaining to Corinth.*

-I-, adverbial.

**alibi** ĀLĪBĪ elsewhere. **ibidem** ĪBĪDĒ<sup>m</sup> in the same place.

-I-A, n. singular.

[-ia; Lat., Ital. -ia; Fr. -ie. I formative and -A n. feminine. See E, I formative. It is used for modern forms like Tasmania, named after its discoverer Tasman.]

**Ethiopia** the land of the Ethiop.

**Australia** the country which is (ĀVSTRĀLĪS) south.

**Abyssinia** **Boeotia** **Ionis** **Polynesia** **Tasmania** **India**  
**Arabia-n** **Alexandria** **Victoria** **Asia** **Austria** **Virginia**

-I-A, n. plural.

[The plural -A preceded by I formative.]

**regalia** **effluvia** **paraphernalia** **penetralia** **saturnalia**

-IC, a. relating to; like; made of. See -AC.

[-*ικ-ός*; -*ic-ūs*, -*īqvūs*; Ital., Sp., -*ico*; Fr. -*ique*, -*ic-*. Belg. -*ig*; Sw., Dan. -*ig*; German -*ig*, -*isch*, -*ich*, -*icht*, -*igt*. Welsh -*ig*. Lappish -*k*. Eng. -*ic*, -*ice*, -*ish*, -*k*, -*y*, -*ick*, -*ique*.]

-*ic-abil-ity*, -*ic-able*, -*ic-able-ness*, -*ic-abl-y*, -*ic-al*, -*ic-al-ity*,  
-*ic-al-ness*, -*ic-ally*, -*ice*, -*ic-ity*, -*k*, -*cy*, -*gy*, -*y*.

**proph-et-ic** relating to prophecy. See -*ET*.

**Levit-ic-us** the Book relating to the Levites or priesthood.

**metallic** like metal, made of metal.

**despotic** in the manner of a despot.

**enthusiastic** full of (due to, proceeding from) enthusiasm.

**prosaic** like (in the manner of) prose.

**chronic** produced by, or due to (*χρόνος*) time.

**historic** pertaining to history. (Chaucer uses *historial*.)

**nautic** pertaining to (*ναῦς*) a ship.

**critique** the act or work of a critic.

**antique** (*ἀντικῶν*) ancient; a remain of ancient art.

**clerk**, **clergy**, for **cler-ic**. **piracy** *πῆρατικῶν*, a., n. **en-erg-et-ic**  
**pro-gno-s-t-ic med-ic-in-al civ-ic public sulphuric nitric**  
See under -*esce* for Judaic or Jewish, Frank or French.

Such adjective forms may become nouns, as **critic** he who is able (*κρίνω*) to discern, **logic** (for, the *logic art*, *ἀρσ λογικῆ*); **rhetoric**, **arithmetic**, **panic**, **physic**, **ecliptic**, and names of sciences in the plural, as **physics** *φυσικῶν*, **mathematics**, **hydrostatics**, **politics**, **pneumatics**, **mnemonics**, **hydraulics**, **tactics**, **aerostatics**.

Phyfic of Metaphyfic begs defence,

And Metaphyfic calls for aid to fense:

See Myflery to Mathematics fly!

In vain! they gaze, turn giddy, rave, and die.

*Pope, Dunciad, 1728—42.*

... mechanics have long ago discovered, that contrariety of equal attractions is equivalent to rest.—*Dr. Johnson, Rambler, Sept. 3, 1751.*

**grassy** full of grass. **glassy** like glass. **glossy** having gloss. **ashy** of the nature of ashes. Ger. *asch-ig*, -*icht*, see -*y*.

**windy witty merry dreary melancholy holy loamy**

Obs. Intrinsic is for *intrinsec*, from the adverb *INTRINSECŪS* on the inside. Mere-*tric-ious*, see -*AX*, -*IX*. *Velli-c-ation*, see *C agential*.



Thrasýbúlus . . . restored the democratical form of government.—*J. E. Worcester*, 1826.

Whilft Phœbus down the vertic circle glides.—*Falconer*.

The speeches were declaimed with considerable rhetoric effect.—*London Observer*, June, 1859.

The application of electricity seems to have acted as a strong mechanic shock. *Philosophical Transactions*, 1810.

Poetry, in the hands of a set of mechanic scribblers, had become such a tame mawkish thing, that we could endure it no longer.—*Wm. Hazlitt*.

. . . books and treatises theoretic, critical, philosophical, and didactic.—*Encyc. of Music*, 1854.

. . . swallowed up in the pursuit of literary curiosities, or mathematic abstractions, or philosophic experiments.—*Westminster Review*, 1827.

-IC-A, n. See -AC.

**ur-t-ic-aceous** like (UR-TĪCĀ) a nettle. See ŪRO, to b-ur-n. **lumbrical** like (LUMBR-ĪC-US) a worm.

**ves-ica-te ves-ica-tory**

-ICal, a. -ICally, adv.

Etymologically, -AL after -IC is superfluous, in forms like con-ic-al com-ic-al metr-ic-al concentr-ic-al philosoph-ic-al spher-ic-al politic-al, &c.

**-ice**, n. *condition; quality of being, &c.*

[*-trēia*<sup>a</sup> -ĪTĪĀ,<sup>b</sup> -ĪTĪŪM,<sup>c</sup> -ĪTĪĒS.<sup>d</sup> Fr. -ice (masc. and fem.) Sp. -icio, -icia; Ital. -izio, -igio, -icio, -izia. Abstract nouns derived chiefly from adjectives. See -T-, -ac-y.]

**police**,<sup>a</sup> **policy**, **polity** (PŌLĪTĪĀ, πολιτεία) the condition of a citizen; the pursuits of a statesman. (πόλις a city, a state.)

**service**<sup>c</sup> the condition of (SĒRVŪS) one who serves. (Fr. service, Ital. servizio, servigio, Sp. servicio.)

**justice**<sup>b</sup> the quality of being (JŪSTŪS) just.

**militia** the aggregate of the soldiery.

**malice**<sup>b</sup> the quality of being (MĀLŪS) bad; malevolence.

**notice**<sup>b</sup> **amity** ĀMĪCĪTĪĀ **avarice**<sup>bd</sup> **novice**<sup>b</sup> **solstice**<sup>c</sup>—

**cowardice caprice**, Ital. capriccio. **jaundice** (Fr. jaunisse, from jaune *yellow*.) **crevice**

Obs. 1. Modifications of this suffix appear in **pent-house** "originally **pentice**, from Fr. *apentiche* a sloping shutter, Ital. *pendice* the slope of a hill."—*H. Wedgwood*. **promise merchandise franchise finesse prowess largess distress riches wages**

Obs. 2. The suffixes of *ĀVĀRITĪĀ* or *AVARITĪĒS*, *DĪVĒRSITĀS*, and *ELEGANTĪA*, (-ice, -ity, -ance are akin.)

Obs. 3. *Ac-com-pliance*, *PLĪCĀTŪS* folded. *Denti-frice*, *DĒNS*, gen. *DĒNTĪS*, tooth; *FRĪCĀRĒ* to rub. *Edi-fice* (*EDĒS* a house,) and *Of-fice*, *FĀCĪO* I make. *Lico-rice*, *γλῦκρ'-ῖσιζᾶ* sweet-root.

Obs. 4. For lattice, pelisse, surplice, see -AC-eous, Obs. 1.

-IC-i-an, n. *he who*. See -AC, -AN.

**retorician musician mechanician physician patrician**

-IC-UL-AR, -C-UL-AR. See -C-le, -L.

**reticular** like, or pertaining to (*RĒTĪCŪLŪ<sup>m</sup>*) a small (*RĒTĒ*) net. **vermicular** like a little (*VĒRMĪS*) worm.

**orbicular auricular canicular carb-uncular vesicular per-pend-icular funicular mus-cular corpuscular vascular**

I-C-UL-ATE, a, v., -I-C-UL-AT-ION, n.

**articulate** formed of little (*ĀRTŪS*, n. pl.) joints or divisions; an insect or similar animal; to utter speech.

**gesticulate matriculate particulate in-oscuate reticulate**

Obs. The *c* is part of the root in spic-ulate, calyc-ulate.

-I-C-UL-OuS, a.

**ridiculous** *RĪDĪCŪLŪS* causing laughter; worthy to be laughed at. (*RĪDĒO* I laugh.)

**-ID**, a. *quality* (in a high degree.)

[**-ID-US**. Akin to **-AT-US**. See **-ATe**, **-ade**, **-ed**. Adjectives, mostly based upon verbs.]

**acid** having the quality of sharpness. (ǺĀĒŌ, to be sour.)

**solid** firm; compact; valid; (on the sŌL-Ū<sup>m</sup> soil, bottom, sole.) **viscid** glutinous; like (vĪscŪ<sup>m</sup>) birdlime.

**col-d**, as if **cool-ed** or **gel-id** **pale** for **pall-id** **arid** **splendid** **livid** **humid** **valid** **tepid** **florid** **rigid** **frigid** **stupid** **lucid** **rapid** **sordid** **liquid** **timid** **placid** **turgid** **tumid** **torpid**

**-ide**, n. See **-ID**.

A modern chemie suffix, used as in **oxide** (or better—**oxid**, like **acid**) of iron, a compound substance formed of oxygen and iron.

**sulphide** **iodide** **chloride** **fluoride**

**-IDES**, n. pl.

**cantha'rides**, the plural of CĀNTHĀRĪS, a blistering fly.

**caryatides** statues of women, used as supports in architecture.

**-IDI-ous**

**fastidious** easily disgusted; minutely critical. See **-T-** intensive.

**-ie**, **-ye**, n. See **-y**.

Old English, as in **ladye**. **centaurie** an herb. (Chaucer.) **aerie** or **eyry** (pronounced air-y.) Scotch **lassie**, **lassick** a little lass. See **-ock**.

**-IG-**, v. *to make, cause, use*.

[Ss. -IJA; Lat. ĭg-o, v.; akin to ĭgo *I do, ac-t, conduct, drive*; \*āyo *I lead, conduct, bring, rule*; ĕxo *I have, hold, &c.* See **-AC.**]

**-ge**, **-ig-ate**, **-ig-ation**, **-ig-ating**, **-ig-at-ive**, **-ig-at-or**, **-ig-at-ory**.

**nav-ig-ate** to conduct (NĀVĪS) a ship.

**lit-ig-ate** to cause (LĪS, gen. LĪTĪS) strife.

**fum-ig-ate** to imbue with (FŪMŪS) smoke.

**pur-ge** to make (PŪRŪS) pure.

**mitigate** to make (MĪTIS) mild, tranquil.

**fustigate** to use a (FŪSTĪS) cudgel.

**castigate** to punish with (CĒSTŪS) a strap, or (CÆSTŪS) a boxing glove.

Vertigo, fuliginous, indigo see -AGO. Investigate see VE-. Obligate see LĪGO.

-IG-N-, a. *acting*.

[ -IG-N-ŪS. For -N-, compare EXTER and EXTERNUS. See -IG-, N-US.]

-ignancy, -ignant, -ignantly, -igner, -ignity, -ignly.

**benign, benignant** acting (BĚNĚ) well.

**malignant** acting (MĀLĚ) badly.

Obs. Condign and indignant are from DĪGNŪS worthy.

-Ile-, -ILI-, -IL-, a., n. See -AL.

*that may be —; quality, like.*

**fiss-ile** that may be (FĪSSŪS) split; readily split.

**missile** that may be thrown.

**fragile** or **fra..il** easily broken; apt to break.

**puerile** in the manner of (PŪĚR) a boy; boyish.

**infantile mercantile civil scurr-ilous aux-iliary**, see -AR.

Obs. 1. -ile may be in part derived from -ible by the loss of *ĥ*, as the Latin has both DŌCĪBĪLĪS and DŌCĪLĪS (neut. -Ě, docible, docile,) easily taught.

Obs. 2. The nouns *kennel*, (CĀNĪS a dog,) and *fusil* or *fusee* (FŌCŪS a hearth, a fire, dim. FŌCŪLŪS,) are false forms.

Obs. 3. In *domicile* (DŌMŪS house,) the -cil- of DŌMĪCĪLĪŪM may belong to -CLE. In *council* and *exile*, *il* is part of the root.

Obs. 4. *Brittle* or *brickle* may be referred to *fragile*.

-ILL-ATE, v., -ILL-AT-ION, n. See -L, ¶ 1.

**scintillate** to sparkle. (S-CĪNT-ĪLLĀ a spark, CĀND-ĒO I shine, burn.) **scintillation** a sparkling.

**-im, -ime, -imo, -IM-US, -IM-A, -IM-UM, a. most.**

[Superlative adjective forms. -ŪMŪS, -ĒMŪS, -ĪM-ŪS (fem. -Ā; neut. -ŪM; neut. pl. -A;) ablative sing. -IMO. Sanscrit -MAṢ, -T-ĀMĀṢ (fem. -T-AMĀ, neut. -T-AMA.) Lappish -imus. Lat. EXTĪMŪS, Ss. UTTAMAṢ *extreme, utmost*. M is the superlative element.]

-im, -im-acy, -im-al, -im-ari-ly, -im-ary, -im-ate, -im-ate-ly, -im-at-ing, -im-at-ion, -im-ate-ness, -im-at-ive, -ime, -im-er, -im-ism, -im-ist, -im-it-ive, -im-ity, -im-o.

**maxim** a principle or saying esteemed to be of the greatest authority. (MAḠNUS great, MAXĪMUS greatest.)

**maximum** the greatest amount in a given case.

**optim-ism** the doctrine that every thing happens for (ŌPTĪMŪS) the best. **ultimate** final, farthest.

**pen-ultima** the (syllable) next to the final one.

**prime** most pri-or. Lat. PRŌ before, PRĪŌR previous; PRĪMŪS, fem. PRĪMĀ, Sanscrit PRAT'HAMAṢ (PRĀ, Lat. PRŌ before,) Lithuanic PIRMAS, Coordish ber *first*. The MA of PRĪMĀ may be present in *magnify, much, more, most*.

**mari-t-ime** (-T- participial) at or on the very (MĀRĒ, genitive MĀRĪS,) sea.

**minim minimum proximate proximo ultimo Maximus primate primary premier primer primordial prince**

-IM, adv.

[Latin adverbs, sometimes preceded by participial or declensional T.]

**verbatim** word for word. **seriatim** in regular series.

**punctuatim literatim ibidem quondam interim item**

-im, n.

**pilgrim** is for peregrine, **painim** for pagan, and **megrin** for hemi-crania. For maxim see -im, a.

-im, n. pl.

[Hebrew plural masculine, pronounced -eem.]

**tērāphim** household gods. **rodanim** Rhodians.

**seraphim cherubim Dodanim Philistim shittim**

**Sanhedrim** is a hebraised form of *συνοδρίον* (an assembly,) from *συν* together, and *ἔδρα* a seat, a sitting.

*Mizraim* (Egypt) is not a plural but a dual.

-IN-

[Latin, as in *ōpīnōr* *I have an opinion*; *vēnō* *I come*, as if akin to *vīā* a way. See -N- intensive.]

**op-in-ion** *ōpīnō* what each holds (mentally;) judgment; belief. (Perhaps akin to *ἐπε* to take care of; *ōps*, genitive *ōpīs*, wealth, power.)

It-in-erary is from the genitive case *ītīnērīs*, of *ītēr* a journey.

Dest-in-e—STANS standing (from *sto*,) seems to be used in *DE-ST-ĪN-o* I (cause to stand,) destine.

Pro-cra-s-t-in-ate to defer till (*crās*) tomorrow. (*CRĀSTĪNŪS* of tomorrow. See -S adverbial, -T- participial, and -N-US.)

-IN, n.

[Crude forms of certain nouns, as *mārgo* margin, gen. *mārgīn-īs*; *pēctēn* comb, gen. *pēctīn-īs*.]

**origin virgin ordinal cardinal tendinous pectinate**

-ĪNA, -in, -ine, small. See -en, dim.

**RĒTĪNĀ** a small (*RĒTE*) net or curtain (of the eye.)

**LĀMĪNĀ** a thin plate. **violin** a small viol.

**tamborine** a small (Fr. tambour) drum.

**nubbin** (knob) a small ear of maize.

**bulletin basin curtain coralline**

-INÆ, n. pl. See N-US.

**falconinæ** the subfamily of the falcons.

-INe, a. *pertaining to*, &c. See -en, a.

**turpentine** τερεβίνθ-ινος TĒRĒBĪNTHĪNŪS *pertaining to* the τερεβίνθος TĒRĒBĪNTHŪS terebinth tree.

**fluorine** an element obtained from fluor spar.

*Eleusinian* *pertaining to* (Ἐλευσίς or Ἐλευσίη, genitive Ἐλευσίνος,) Eleusis.

For *doctrine* DŌCTRĪNĀ, (with long I) see -AN.

-INe, n. fem.

[-*iva*, -*νη*, -*ων*, -*α*. Lat., Ital. -INA; Fr. -inne. Ger. -in; English, Teutonic -en, -in; Hindoostanee -in; Welsh -en.]

**landgravine** the wife of a landgrave.

**qu-een**, Belg. koning-in a female king.

**carlin** a female carl or churl; (but the Norse form is kerlings.) **vixen** a female fox. **heroine** HĒRŌINĀ ἡρωίνη.

*Czarina* is an error for Tsarítsa.

-ing, n. *that which; act of; state of; -tion.*

[Ohg. -ūnga, -ūnc, -īnc; Ger., Angl. -ūng; Old Eng. -unge, -inge, -yng (1307) -yng; Belg. -īng; Swiss -ig;—as in Ohg. rechanunga; German rechnung; Danish regning; Belg. reekening; English *a reckoning*. English feorm-an *to form*, noun fem. feormung and feorming *a forming*.]

**reckoning** *that which* is reckoned; a calculation; the *act* or *result of* calculation. **clothing** clothes in the aggregate.

**meaning** the *act* or *state of* the mind; that which is meant.

**bagging** material for bags.

**feeling** **binding** **pudding** **stabling** **clearing** **morning** **evening** **with-y** **kin-g**, English (*e* as *k*) cyning, cing, cinge.

Obs. In English, this suffix is also used for *origin* and *nativity*, hence **Fleming** a native of Flanders.

**-ing**, participle.

[Present participle, *-ov*, *-ov*. Islandic *-andi*; Danish *-nde*; English *-ende*; Ger. *-end*; Gothic *-nds*. Latin *-ENS*, gen. *-ENTIS*. Lithuanic *-ant*, *-anti*. Wallachian *-nd*. Sanscrit *-AN*, *-AT*. See **-en**, participial.]

**having** continuing to have.

**making giving going saying living working eating**

Syngynge he was, or flowtynge, al the day;—*Chaucer*.

. . . . after five minutes' tugging, propping, slipping, and splashing, the boulder gradually tips over.—*Charles Kingsley*, *Glaucus*.

I fought for it like a tiger, wrestling, hugging, tugging, kicking, pushing, striking right and left.—*Th. Hood*, *Whimsicalities*.

Obs. 1. The sense of *-ing* is not limited to time present, as may be observed in—*was, is, or will be go-ing; hav-ing gone; about to be go-ing*.

Obs. 2. The departure from the original form may have arisen from a *confusion of idea*, in distinguishing the participle from the noun; and a *confusion of speech*, in saying 'feelin' for the noun *feeling*, and 'hav-in' for a form of the English participle *habbende*, German *habend having*.

Obs. 3. Norman French entered England in the 11th century, and the participial *-ing*, *-yng*, occurs in Old English of the 13th century, (and *-ande* in the 15th.) The ignorance of each nation, of the language of the other, and the confusion which both may have made between the English *-ng* and the French nasal vowels, would be sufficient to produce or confirm the error. The following English and French forms may be compared, the final 't' of the latter being silent.

**during** *durant* **pending** *pendent* **regarding** *regardant* **willing** *voulant*.

Obs. 4. Angl. *sægen* a *sayen'*; green (*grow-en'*) brown (*burn, brand*), and *own*, are participial in form, except when used as infinitives.

Obs. 5. Participial forms are used in the following nouns—**ticken** (for *ticking*) **heaven** **leaven** **dawn** **burden**

**-ing**, n. dim.

[Akin to *-ing*, n. German and English *-ing*.]

**farth-ing** a fourth part (of a penny.)

**penny**, Ohg. *pfennink*, Ger. *pfennig*, Ang. *pening*.



**-inge**, *-INX*, n.

**syringe** (σ ῥί ρ ι J ξ) a pipe for throwing water.

**syriax** a shepherd's pipe. See *-YNX*.

**-ION**, n. *act of; state of being; that which; -ing.*

[-iō, -iū<sup>m</sup>, -t-iō (gen. -tīōn-īs), -sīo, -xīo. Italian -iōne; Sp. -iōn, -c-iōn; Port. -ão, -ç-ão; Fr. -tio<sup>n</sup> (t as s), -sio<sup>n</sup>. -tis, -s-iz. Sanscrit -tīḥ. -t-ion, s-ion have T participial, s mutational and inflectional, I formative, -o nominative, and N declensional. -ION indicates the action of the root verb.]

**vision** (s mutational,) the *act or power of seeing*. (VĪDĒO I see.)

**exhibition** the act of showing; the state of being shown; a showing; that which is shown. (ĒXHĪBĒO I show.)

**question** the act of inquiring.

**potion** and **poison** that which is (to be) drunk. (PŌTO I drink.) **menace** MĪNĀTĪO.

**pris-on** a place of confinement. (PRĒHĒNSĪO or PRĒNSĪO, gen. PRĒNSĪŌNĪS, a taking.)

**venis-on** VĒNĀTĪO the *chase*; 2. the *game*; 3. *venison*.

### ¶ 1. Active nouns.

**contagion multiplication expulsion explosion revision  
extension correction deflexion invasion collision fusion**

### ¶ 2. Passive nouns.

**oblivion reg-ion dominion commun-ion complexion  
repletion connexion mansion vision emulsion session**

**-ion-er**, n.

**parish-ion-er** one who belongs to a parish. (French

paroissien m., paroissienne fem., from paroisse *parish*. The -ion is for -ian of musician, with -er added.)

**-is, n.**

[French -is (*s* silent.) See under **-ess, -ice.**]

**abatiā débriis glaciis**

**-IS, n.**

[Greek and Latin nouns, as πόλις (gen. πόλεως) *city*; δελφίς (gen. δελφίνος) *dolphin*; τίγρις (gen. τίγριδος) *tiger*. Sanscrit अगाऽ or अहिऽ, ईर्ष, Latin ANGVIS *a serpent*. Sanscrit अक्षाऽ *a wheel, a centre*; Latin AXIS. See -AS, -AD.]

**Cle'-ma-t-is** κλημάτις (T declensional,) a genus of winding plants. (κλήμα, gen. -άτος, a twig, a vine branch; κλάω I break, break off, prune.)

**metropolis chrysalis epidermis ephemeris ba-sis**  
**gene-SIS phthi-SIS phloe-s (-x) æg-is iris pro-bosc-is**  
**pelvis PĒLVĪS pest PĒSTĪS vest VĒSTĪS ni-ee NĒPTĪS worm**  
 VĒRMĪS **orb ŌRBĪS corn-ice, corn-ish, corn-iche,** κορωνίς *a top, a peak*. *Trellis* ΤΡΙΧΗΛᾶ *a bower, with -L, ¶ 3.*

**-IS, genitive.**

[Latin -īs, genitive singular of the 3d declension, as in JŪS *right, authority*, genitive JŪR-īs.]

**jurisdiction** legal authority. (DĪCO, DĪCTŪM, to say, affirm, determine.)

Gratis (GRĀTĪS without recompense,) is an ablative plural of GRĀTŪM *a favor*. For satis-fy see -S adverbial.

**-is-ation, n.** See **-ise, v.**

**civilisation demoralisation naturalisation authorisation**  
**organisation crystallisation symbolisation canonisation**

**-ise, -ize, v.** to make; give; practice, &c.

[The following are allied, as far as *s, r,* and Belg. (Eng.) *z* are concerned. Fr. *-iser*, Ital. *-izzare*, Sp. *-izar*, Port. *-izar*. Belg. *-iezen*; Ger. *iren*. Lat. *-irĕ*. Gr. *-ίζω* (*-izdo*), Doric. *-ιζω*.]

**apologise** to make or give an apology.

**sermonise** to give in the manner of a sermon.

**týrannise** to practice týranny; to act as a tyrant.

**crystalise** to become a crystal; to take the crystalline form.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful.—*Addison*, *Spectator*, Sept. 26, 1712.



The invisible world with thee hath sympathised;  
Be thy affections raised and solemnized.—*Wordsworth*.

**criticise organise harmonise methodise monopolise**  
**catechise baptise symbolise economise eulogise—civilise**  
**realise revolutionise naturalise immortalise authorise**  
**legalise signalise patronise humanise advertise lionise**

Obs. 1. This suffix is probably regarded as Greek by those who write ‘-ize,’ although -ise and -ism have the same sibilant in English, so that ‘-ize’ should require ‘-izm.’ The *d* part of ζ (*zd*) was lost in Greek derivatives, as in βάπτίζω (*baptizdo*) I baptise; βάπτισμός *baptism*; and as ungreek words like moralise, brutalise, sensualise(-ist, -ism,) are used, the spelling ‘-ize’ need not be retained.

Obs. 2. The Westminster Review for July, 1831, has recognised (p. 210) and recognized (p. 242.) “It is a pity men are most inclined to satirise that of which they know the most.” id. ib. The Illustrated London News uses -ise, as in individualise, &c. “Sardinia cannot be held blameless for her dreams of ambition and aggrandisement.” July 18, 1859.

Extemporize, tantalize (Th. Hood.) Conchologizing (Kingsley.) Ethymologise (Chaucer.) Sermonising (Brit. Q. Rev.) Volatilized (Geologist.) Analyse, sympathise, moralise, monopolising (Sir T. N. Talfourd.) Individualise, civilisation, equalisation (Mrs. Jameson.)

Exercise EXĒRCĪTO. Supervise,  VĪDĒO. Com-pro-mise, sur-mise,  MĪTTO.

**-ise, n.** See **-ice**, Obs. 1.

**treatise** is formed from tract-ate. **val-ise**, Sp. bal-ija, Ital. valigia.

How mortgaging their lives to Covetise,  
Through wafull pride and wanton riotise,

Herfelfe had ronne into that hazardize; . . . —*Spenser*.

S mutational appears in concise, enterprise, surprise, demise, promise.

**-ish**, v. *to make, give, &c.* See **-ise**, v.

[Latin Infinitive, chiefly -IRĚ, as in FINĪRĚ, Fr. finir, Eng. fin-ish, but modified by *ss* of the French participle finissant *finishing*, and other inflections. In Chaucer the verb *embellish* is *emselise*, and the same *s* remains in *rejoice*. See **-ce**, v.]

**establish** STĀBĪLĪRĚ to make stable.

**diminish** to make less. **admonish** to give warning.

**nourish**, nurse, Fr. nourrir, Lat. NŪTRĪRĚ. **cherish** **replenish**  
**famish** **tarnish** **banish** **flourish** **furnish** **publish** **punish**  
**garnish** **abolish** **demolish** **polish** **furbish** **finish** **rush**  
**languish** **vanquish** **extinguish**

She crampifh-eth her limmis crokidly.—Chaucer.

Obs. 1. The *r* is preserved in (DŌMĪNĀRĚ to) domineer; and lost in ally, sally, rally, dally, tally.

Obs. 2. The final -sh, -r, -s, in relish, sever, offer, caress, belong to the stem.

**-ish**, a. *somewhat; like.*

[-isc-. Ang. -ise; old Eng. -isseche; Ger. -isch. Bohem. -ský, as in nebe *heaven*, nebeský, Pol. niebieski *heavenly*. Go. barn *a child*; barnisks *childish*; barniski *childhood*; barniskei *childishness*. See -ESCE.]

**whitish** somewhat white. **latish** somewhat late.

**thievish** given to thieving. **foolish** senseless, unwise.

**clownish** like (in the manner of) a clown; rude, ill-bred.

Obs. -ish occurs in a few nouns, as gibberish, blemish, parish, relish.

**-ISK**, n. dim. *small.*

[-ískos, íσκη, -ισκιον; -isc-ŭs. Polish -ysko.]

**asterisk** a little (ἄστῆρ) star.

**obelisk** a little (ὀβελῶς) spit.

**meniscus** a little (μῆνη) moon; a concavo-convex lens.

**basilisk** a small (βασιλεῶς) king; the Regulus or gold crested wren; a kind of lizard.

**discus**, **disk**, **dish**, **desk**, +δίσκος I throw.

*-IS-M*, n. *condition; act; idiom; doctrine.*

[*-ασ-μ-ος, -ασμα; -ισμος, -ισμα. -ASMUS, -ASMA; -ISMUS, -ISMA; Ital. Sp. Port. -ismo; Fr. -isme. See -S, -m, -M.*]

**barbarism** the *condition* (also the *act and idiom*) of a barbarian. **gallicism** an idiom of (GĀLLIĀ) France.

**catholicism** the doctrine of catholics.

**fantasm** φᾶντασμοῦ **paroxysm** πᾶροξυσμοῦ **enthusiasm** **prism** see **-m. chasm** see **-m. schism** **sophism** **despotism** **heroism** **asterism** **sylogism** **aphorism** **solecism** **Latinism** **Judaism**

Híbrids—paganism witticism deism fanaticism nepotism attorneyism (Carlyle) favoritism

*-IS-T*, n. an agent; *one who.*

[*-ιστης; -ISTA; Ital., Sp. -ista, Fr. -iste. The t is that of -TER, -TOR following z or s of a verb, as in dramat-ise, dramat-ist. See -AS-T, T-ER, Obs. 1, -S- inflectional, and -ET.*]

**monopolist** he who monopolises.

**anatomist** **epitomist** **catechist** **sophist** **organist**—**florist**  
**annalist** **linguist** **pugilist** **plagiari:st** **magazínist** **pianist**

**-ist-er**, n.

*-is-terial, -is-tering, -is-tr-ar, -is-trar-y, -is-tra-tion, -is-try.*

**re-gi-s-t-er**, (s mutat., T particip.) low Latin *registrum* for RĒGE-STŪ<sup>m</sup>, from RĒ-GĒRO I carry back, transcribe.

**chorister** **palmister** **barrister** **sophister** **canister** see **-S-TER** **minister** see **T-ER**

*-IS-T-IC*, a.

**sophistic** *pertaining to one who is* (seemingly σοφός) wise.

**antagonistic** **characteristic** **euphemistic**—**linguistic**

**-IT-**, **-T-**, **-S-**, *often, much.*

[*ÿt-ĕro I repeat; ÿtĕr a going; ĕo, ĩrĕ, ÿtŭm to go. Ss. root ÿt to go,*

to move. See under **t-** repetitive. Iteratives or frequentatives, as in JĀC-ĚRĚ to throw; JAC-T-ĀRĚ to throw about; JAC-T-ŸT-ĀRĚ to continue to throw. CĀNĚRĚ to sing; CA'NTĀRĚ to sing forcibly; CA'NTŸTĀRĚ to sing repeatedly. FĀC-ĪO I make; FĀC-ĚSSO I do eagerly.]

**palpitate** to throb. (PĀLPO I touch; PĀLPĪTO I throb.)

**po-t-able** drinkable. (pŏw I drink; PŌTO I drink, tipple.)

**agitate**, ĀGO I do; ĀGĪTO, I do often.

**calcitrate**, CĀLCO I tread under the (CALX) heel; CĀL-CĪTRO I kick, calcitrate.

**visit** **felicitate** **hesitate** **cogitate** **dictate** **dubitative**  
**slaugh-t-er** **ince-ss-ant**, ĪNCĚSSO I attack; ĪNCĚDO I go, I fall upon.

Obs. T and S participial occur in consul-t abrup-t sec-t-ary cur-s-ory ver-s-atile and perhaps in dic-t-ate. Fug-it-ive (FŪGĪO, FŪG-ŸT-ŪM to flee,) may be equally referred to T participial, and to this T iterative in FŪG-ŸT-O, to flee often.

-IT, n. See -ET.

**orbit** ŌRBĪTĀ the track of a heavenly body; originally the track of (ŌRBĪS) a wheel. **summit** the top or highest point.

-IT, verbial.

**audit** to examine accounts officially. (AVD-ŸT he hears; AVDITĚ hear ye.)

**plaudit** an action indicating applause. (Lat. he applauds; PLAVDĪTĚ applaud ye.)

**deficit** (Lat. it fails,) deficiency in an account or an income. **caret** (Lat. it is wanting.)

-ITE, -IT, n. *he who; that which.* See -ET.

**hypocrite** **anchorite** **eremite** **levite** **aconite** **cenobitic**  
*Parasite, see PARA.* The suffix in Shunamm-ite indicates a Hebrew (ן', -IJE,) noun feminine, of which the masculine form is **ŞUNAMMĪJ**.

For -ite in names of minerals, see -oid.

-ITe, -IT-, a. See -ATe.

**requisite** **requis-it-ion** **polite** **recondite**—**elite**

-IT-ial, **-ici-ous**, a. See **-ice**, n.

**solst-itial mal-icious-ly**, -ness

-IT-ious, a. -IT-iously, adv. IT-iate, n. See -IT-

**flagitious** pertaining to (FLĀGĪTĪŪ<sup>m</sup>) a base action.

**nutritious** (NŪTRĪTĪŪS) affording nutriment.

**factitious fictitious novitiate ambitious seditious**

*Adventitious* belongs to -AC-eous.

-ITIS, n. *disease*.

[I formative, T participial, and -IS. See -IS, -SIS. Originally feminine adjective forms agreeing with the feminine noun νόσος *disease*, expressed or understood. Often (and correctly) pronounced *arthretis*, &c.]

**arthritis** ἀρθριτις *disease in* (ἄρθρον) a joint; gout.

**phrenitis** φρενιτις *disease of* (φρήν) the mind; delirium; inflammation of the brain.

**nephritis** νεφριτις *inflammation of* (νεφρός) the kidney.

-ito, n. dim.

**mosquito**, Sp. mosquito, a small (MŪSCĀ) fly.

-IVe, -IV-, a. *having the quality of*; n. *that which*.

[-iv-ūs (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>), -v-ūs, -ŭ-ūs, active forms (-ile being passive.) Sanscrit -v-A5 (-Ā, -N.) श्-ोः (-a, -ov.) It. -ivo; Fr. -if (masc.,) -ive (fem.,) Ger. -iv. Derived in nearly every case from participles, and therefore preceded by participial -s, -t. Sanscrit -vi, as in d jāgr̥ *awake*, d jāgr̥vi *wakeful*. See -B-.]

-iv-able, -iv-al, -iv-ate, -iv-at-ion, -iv-at-ing, -iv-at-or, -ive-ly, -ive-ness, -iv-ity.

**delusive** having the *quality* of deluding; *tending* (having the *power*) to delude.

**expansive** having the power of *expansibility*.

**prim-it-ive** having the quality of being or going (PRĪMŪS) first.

**cer-v-ine** pertaining to (CĒR-V-ŪS, gen. CER-VI,) a deer or hart.

**active decisive massive progressive expensive passive nutr-it-ive sens-it-ive affirm-at-ive**

**captive** or **cait-iff** (CA·PTĪVŪS) he who is taken.

**fug-it-ive** he who, or that which (FŪGĪT) flies.

**locomotive** a steam car.

**motive missive dissuasive prerogative relative adjective lang-u-age statue** STĀTŪĀ **resid-u-um—hast-y tard-y test-y**

†estlyf they were, and lufly for to pleye;—*Chaucer*, l. 400z.

#### -IV-AL.

**fest-iv-al**, formed from fest-iv' and fest-al; FĒSTĪVŪS pertaining to a feast or solemnity.

**adjectival** pertaining to adjectives. **estival** of summer.

#### -IX, n. fem. See -AX, -ess.

[-IX with cay lost in *-ισσα*, but present in the feminine ἄλωπηξ *fox*, and absent from the Latin feminine form VŪLPĒS. Compare English *fox* and Belg. *vos*.]

**directrix** she who directs.

**executrix testatrix mediatrix administratrix matrix**

Obs. 1. The feminines cicatrix, calyx, appendix, ilex, may belong to this head.

Obs. 2. -X is sometimes an abbreviation (see under -ACeous,) as in vōx voice, in Sanscrit †VATFAS; Greek σῆξῖΓος and σῆξῖε yoked together.

#### -izo.

Spanish **mest-izo** a person of (MĪXTŪS) *mixed* European and American Indian race. (Also *mustee* or *mestee*.)



K, C, G, γ. See -IG-, -C-.

[Cay is the element indicative of breaking, making, augmenting, agency, action, beginning, (Κύω, κτέω, to hold, gestate; Γενέα birth, race; γέα, γῆ the earth;) kind, production, frui(e)t, likeness. It appears in -ago, -gen, -cin-, -kin, -cr-, -ac-, -ig. Cay is intensive in (φᾶς light,) φῶσκαω to shine; and in (hear) hear-k-en.]

Hearken to the sentence of the wife.—Chaucer.

**-k, n.**

[Among several powers, this -k forms verbs and adjectives. In lan-k it may be diminutive (see **-ock**, **-C**-le,) and in star-k augmentative. See -AC, -IC, -g. Lat. FĒR-o I bear, FŪR-cĀ a for-k. Polish, Russ. wid *vis-ion* (with English *v*,) widok *the thing seen*, (Russ. *the seer*.) Hindoo-stancee PĀR-NA to swim, PĀR-ĀC a swimmer.]

**s-cul-k**, CĒLO, con-ceal; Dan. skiule to hide, abscond.

**wal-k**, **wal-tz**, Ger. wall-en, to move irregularly, ramble.

**ca-g** a small hooped vessel. (Welsh caw-g a bowl, caw a band.)

**yol-k** yell-ow, see **-den**.

**talk** tale, tell.

**bulk** boll.

**crook** cur-ve.

**smir-ch** smear.

**quirk** queer.

**husk** "Dutch *huysken*, a little house." *H. Wedgwood*.

**lank** lean.

**lark** laver-ock (dim.)

**chark** char.

**star-k**, **star-ch**, στερε-εῶς firm.

**hark** hear.

**chirk** (**chir-p**, **chir-m**) chirr.

**-k-et, n.**

**bris-ke**t the breast of an animal. Dan. bruske, bryske, the breast-gristle.

**bu-cket** (**pi-tcher**, **ba-sin**,) πίω I drink, perfect πέ-πωκα.

**-key, n. dim.**

**donkey** a small animal of a dun color.

**k-in**, n. dim.

[Persian **-kin**; Belgian **-ken**; German **-chen** (as in *kätz-chen kitten*, *mäd-chen maiden*.) Gaelic **-ach-an**, **-ag-an**, as in *sguab a broom*, *a swab*, dim. *sguabachan*. Lat. **-cio**, **-ūncūlūs**. A surdiminutive. See **-C-le**.]

**napkin** a small (Fr. *nappe*) tablecloth.

**pumpkin** a small pompion.

**pipkin** pipe    **firkin** four    **mannikin**    **lambkin**    **bodkin**  
**doitkin**    **kilderkin**    **muskin**    **gherkin**    **Simpkin**    **Watkins**

**L, -le**, n. v.

[1. **-ŭl-ūs** (**-ǎ**, **-ŭm**), **-ĭll-ŭs**, **-ĕll-ŭs**, **-ĕllǎ**, **-ĕllǎ**, **-lĕŭs**, **-ol-ŭm**. Ital. **-illo**, **-olo**, **-ola**, **-ello**, **-ella**, **-rello**; Sp. **-illo**, **-illa**, **-uelo**, **-uela**. **-υλλις**, **-υλλα**, **-ιλλα**, **-αλις**, **-υλος**, **-ιλος**, &c. Go. **-ula**, **-ilo**, **-ila**; German **-el**. Ss. **-ILAŏ**, **-IRAŏ**. 2. **-ŭl-o**, **-ul-us**. 3. **-λα**, **-λη**, **-άλη**, **-αλλα**, **-αλον**, **-αλιον**, **-ῶλλ-ιον**, &c. See **er**, n., **-AL**, Obs. 1.]

**-ail**, **-al**, **-el**, **-ellum**, **-il**, **-ile**, **-illa**, **-illo**, **-l**, **-le**, **-ol**, **-ul**, **-ule**, **-yl**,—**alis**, **-ilate**, **-iloid**, **-leus**, **-ular**, **-ulary**, **-ulation**, **-uline**, **-ulum**.

## ¶ 1. Diminutive.

**idyl** *εἰδύλλιον* a small picture or poem; *εἶδος* a figure.

**nautilus** *ναῦτιλος* a little (*ναῦς*) ship; a shellfish fabled to sail. **kernel** a small corn. **nucleus** a small (**NŪX**) nut.

**squirrel** a small **scīŭrŭs**. **satchel** a small sack.

**pistil**, **pestle**, **pĭstĭllŭm**; **pĭnso**, **pĭstŭm** to pound.

**flail** **flāgĕllŭm**. **spile** a spicula or small (**spĭcǎ**) spike.

**vea-l** **vĭtŭlŭs** *ἴτᾶλός*, Sanscrit **vātsālāḥ** a calf.

**nozzle** a small nose or projecting snout.

**formula** **bottle** **spangle** **ripple** **rundle** **hurdle** **gravel**  
**thistle** **jug-ul-ar** **fiddle** **fable** **libel** **kettle** **tile** **tittle**  
**circle** **radicle** **cudgel** **cog** **swivel** **pommel** **sandal** **rowel**  
**castle** **citadel** **hovel** **seal** **cowl** **rill** **snail** **nail** **buckle**  
**aculeate** **ocular** **arm-ad-illo** **peccadillo** **flotilla** **cuppel**  
**trowel** **asphodel** **bagatelle** **chapt-er** (for **-el**) **calc-ul-us**, **-ate**  
**patella** **uvula** **cereb-ellum** **hi-ll** **grill** v. **quadrille** **freckle**

Jonquille (JŪNC-ŪS a rush, FŌLĪŪM a leaf,) the rush-leaved daffodil.

Dishabille (French noun masc. déshabillé,) a negligent or informal dress of a woman.

### ¶ 2. Frequentative.

**nibble** to nip little or often.

**ramble** to roam often, or continuously.

**querulous** habitually complaining.

**shuffle** to continue to shove.

**post-ulate**, PŌSCO I ask for; PŌSTŪLO I demand.

**ul-ulation** **gratulate** **trifle** **tussle** **puzzle** **frizzle** **dawdle**  
**baffle** **travel** **drivel** **tickle** **trickle** **track** **hustle** **rustle**  
**bustle** **toddle** **gamble** **grapple** **prattle** **tittle-tattle** **battle**  
**trammel** **bubble** **trail** or **draggel** **jostle** **struggle** **straggel** **stray**  
**gobble** **wabble** **wave** **hobble** **tipple** **topple** **whittle** **whistle**  
**whirl** **drawl** **sprawl** **scrawl** **crawl** **squall** **kneel** **smile**  
**fondle** **dwindle** **throttle** **strangle** **startle** **stumble** **ramble**  
**fumle** **crumble** **nestle** **wrestle** **dazzle** **chuckle** **grovel**

### ¶ 3. Agent, subject, implement.

**style** (στῦλος a column, &c., στῦ'ω I erect,) that which is erected. **sty-let**, **sti-l-etto**. **chyme**, (χύω I pour, see -m.)

**cymbal** a kind of musical instrument. (χύβαλον, from χύμβη a hollow vessel.)

**tu-t-el-ar** pertaining to (TŪ-T-ĒLĀ) a safeguard. (TŪĒŌR, to take care of; T participial.) **beetle** a beater.

**spindle** an implement for spinning. **thimble** thumb.

**sorrel** that (plant) which is sour.

**handle** **stopple** **ladle** **funnel** **saddle** **gable** **muscle**  
**morsel** **staple** **girdle** **beetle** **shovel** **shuttle** **scuttle** **bundle**  
**fardle** **needle** **nettle** **sickle** **chisel** **aw-l** **rail** **angle** **ankle**  
**scalpel** **cupel** **idol** (see -OID) **pedal** **treddle** **poodle** **teasel**  
**towel** **epistle** **apostle** **speculum** **chrysalis**—**shekel** **camel**

Welsh rha that forces onward, gra what shoots, graid heat, greidell a g-r-idd-le.

Obs. The frequentative L is akin to -er, as in *wander*, Ger. wandeln; *sputter*, from spit, &c.

**-ledge, n.**

[Wedgwood refers it to *like*. See **-ly**.]

**knowledge** that which is definitely known.

**a-cknow-ledge freelage**

Obs. In old English knowleche was used for the verb *acknowledge*, and knowleching, knowelageyng, &c. for the noun *knowledge*.

. . . knowleching ful lowely here [their] fynnes . . . He is well worthy to have pardoun and forgevenes of his synne, that excufith not his synne, but knowlecheth and repentith him, axinge indulgence. . . Oure fwete Lord God of heven that no man wol [\*] perifche, but wol that we comen alle to the knowleche of him, and to the blifful lif that is perdurable, . . . —*Chaucer*.

. . . to teche fondric knowlechynges.—*Gower*.

. . . Perception is the first Operation of all our intellectual Faculties, and the Inlet of all Knowledge into our Minds.—*Locke*, *Essay*, (2d ed.) 1722, Bk. ii, Ch. 9.

**-L-ENT, a. See -UL-ENT.**

**fraudulent corpulent virulent esculent violent**

**less, a. without.**

[Old Frisian -las; Belg., Ger. -lös; Dan., Swed. lös; English -los, læs, -leas; Go. -laus; Isl. -laus. Old English -les, -less, -lesse; English -less, (less-ly, -less-ness,) loose, lose, loss. Go. lius-an *to lose*; perf. indic. laus.]

**worthless merciless senseless careless heedless helpless  
bloodless useless meaningless nameless artless nevertheless**

Byron uses breathless deathless dauntless echoless fearless helmless swordless sheathless lifeless manless sailorless timeless tideless hopeless guiltless roofless rayless cloudless seasonless heartless soul-less sleepless quenchless stingless successless tombless fleshless treeless thankless faithless shapeless countless heedless friendless careless lawless useless matchless shaftless senseless comfortless ceaseless motionless childless sonless parentless spouseless wordless answerless hapless houseless.

Talfourd uses stainless smokeless passionless objectless rippleless waveless joyless. Sir Francis Head (Paris in 1851,) mentions "one blindless shutterless window."

Bulwer uses bloomless breadless breathless (dead,) careless childless

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\* The true reading seems to require this *wol* before the previous *that*.

endless fatherless friendless frontless (impudent,) fruitless restless rayless  
guiltless headless lifeless penniless powerless reckless relentless ruthless  
senseless shoreless sleepless smileless stainless thankless worthless.

He feemed breathleſſe, hartleſſe, faint, and wan;—*Spenser*.

And bootleſſe make the breathleſſe hufwife churne.—*Shakespeare*.

Ah! how unjuſt to nature, and himſelf,

Is thoughtleſſe, thankleſſe, inconſiſtent man!—*Young*, Nt. 2.

### -let, n. dim.

[A double or surdiminutive.]

**rivulet** a small stream. (RĪVŪS a stream, RĪVŪLŪS.)

**flageolet**, for **flutelet**. (Low Latin *flauteolus* a small flute. FLŌ, FLĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to blow; FLĀTŌR a piper.)

**driblet**, **droplet** a small drop. **samlet** a young salmon.

**bracelet**, a band or ornament for the wrist or arm. (Ital. bracciale, braccialetto. Gr. βραχίον the arm. Irish braccaille, a sleeve or bracelet; brac *arm*, cal *covering*.)

**streamlet** **martlet** **hamlet** **frontlet** **gauntlet** **chaplet**  
**outlet** **ringlet** **circlet** **eyelet** **goblet** **driblet** **corselet**  
**rundlet**—<sup>+</sup>**popillot**, <sup>+</sup>**popelote**, <sup>+</sup>**popelot**, <sup>+</sup>**popelet** a puppet.

*Coch-ineal*, a surdiminutive in N and L, Lat. cōccŭs a kind of scarlet insect.

*Armlet*, a ring worn above the elbow, an ĀRMĪLLĀ; adj. ĀRMĪLLĀTŪS wearing an armilla.

*Coverlet* has -let for LĒCTŪS a bed, and as the word will not be accepted as a diminutive, it has to some extent become the heteronym *coverlid*.

*Amulet* is from the Arabic.

Obs. Diminutives are frequently represented by dentals as in σρηθῶ-Νιον, σρηθῖ' Διον a small (σρηθος) breast; zodiac see -D-, hamlet, kitten, radicle.

### -lic, n.

[Turkish -lic, -lŷq, as in ĒJĪ good, ĒJĪLIC goodness; saġh safe, sġgh-lŷq safety; سۇ şŭ water, sŭsŷe (waterless) thirsty, sŭsŷelŷq thirst, sŭsmġq to be thirsty, sŭlġmġq to water, give to drink, sŭlġnmġq to be watered, to leak.]

**pashawlic** (pġrġlŷq) the jurisdiction of a (پاشا) pashaw.

Frolic see -ly. Garlic see -lock.

**-lin, n. dim.**

[Ohg. *-lin, -leen*; Ger. *-lein*. Perhaps a surdiminutive (-L, -en,) influenced by the adj. *k-leen, ch-lin, k-lein little*. The Turkish diminutive suffix *-lin* has an accidental resemblance.]

**dunlin** a small snipe of a brownish color.

**javelin** a small gaff. (Gaelic *gabhla* a spear, *gabhlam* to shoot out.)

**goblin**, Welsh *cw* a quick motion, *côb* a thump, *coblyn* (n. dim.) a thumper, *rappier*, fiend.

. . . . bugs and hobgoblins.—*Holland, Plinie, 1635.*

Obs. *-lin* has been confounded with *-ling* by perverting *-ing* to *-in* (as in saying 'feelins' for *feelings*,) and (in restoring the proper sound) making a new perversion of *-in* to *-ing*, as in saying 'captin' for *captain*. See **-ing**. It is probable therefore that a diminutive form like *goslin* is for *goslin*.

The *Goffelin* Endeavour'd to do That too;—*L'Esfrange, Fable CXXXII, 1692.*

**-ling, n. a person or thing that.**

[Ger., Belg., Angl. *-l-ling* (as in Ang. *irlling a farmer*.) Danish *-l-ling, -n-ling*. Ohg. *-ling, -line, -linch*. A double suffix akin to *-ing, n.*]

**underling** a person under the authority of another.

**witling** one who imitates a wit. **fopling** a petty fop.

**scantling** a narrow piece of timber.

**gosling**, Dan. *gæsling*, a young goose.

**darling**, Ang. *deórling*, one that is dear.

**nestling groundling sterling fatling bantling firstling**

Obs. 1. German has forms like 'kämmerling' a chamberlain; 'hauptling' a chieftain; 'fremdling' a foreigner; and 'flüchtling' a fugitive.

Obs. 2. As a person *found* or *nursed* is more likely to be a child than an adult, *foundling, nursling* (and some others) have acquired a diminutival sense. *Sapling*, a tree with much sap-wood, acquires the secondary meaning of a young tree.

Those spoylefull Pigs, and swarming Easterlings,  
..... and forrein scatterlings—*Spenser.*

. . . . complete series of frogs, from the full-grown froggy . . . down to that minute frogling—a tadpole.—*Th. Hood.*

**-lion**, n.

**postí'lion**, French postillon. **pavi'lion**, French pavillon.

**-lock**, n. *a plant.*

[*λαΐχ-ἄρον* *pot-herbs*; LĚG-ŪMĚN *peas, beans, &c.*; LĀC-TŪCĀ *le-ttuce*. Belg. look, Eng. leek.]

**char-lock** a plant which is (Welsh *chwerw*) bitter. Called also **kedlock**, **kedlack**, Welsh *ceden* what sticks together, shaggy hair; *ceddw* mustard; *cedys* faggots, bundles, whence *cadis*, *caddis* or *caddice*.

**hemlock** a plant or weed of the genus CŌNĪŪM.

**gar-lic**, as if spear-leek, Irish *carr* a spear.

Wel loved he garleek, oynouns, and ek leekes,—*Chaucer*.

*Wedlock*, Ang. -lac an offering.—*Klipstein*.

*Hump-l-ock* a small hump or heap.

(LOGy, n. *a discourse; science.*)

**herpetology** the science of rep-tiles, as serpents and lizards. (*ἐρπετ-ός* *creeping*; *ἔρπω*, SĒRPO, RĒPO, to c-reep.)

**-L-ous**, a., n.

[Lat. a., n. -L-ŭs (-Ā, ū<sup>m</sup>); -λ-ος (-α, -ου.) Sanscrit L-Ā5 (-Ā, -Ā.) See -L-US, -L, -UL-ous.]

**glandulous** pertaining to glands.

**credulous** prone or ready (CRĒDĒRĒ) to believe.

**angulous stylus**, see -L, ¶ 3. **sedulous tremulous nubilous**

**pendulous scrofulous frivolous sciolous fou-l** *φαιδλος*

**-L-US**, m., -L-A, f., -L-UM, neut.

[Sanscrit -L-A5 (-Ā, -Ā.) Greek -λ-ος (-α, -ου.)]

**nautilus**, see -L, ¶ 1. **calculus stimulus regulus Tantalus ranunculus—formula nebula fecula—pendulum speculum**

**-ly**, a. *like*; adv. *manner*.

[ $\lambda\iota\kappa\text{-}\sigma\text{-}(-\eta, -\sigma\nu)$  -LĪC-ŪS (-Ā, -ū<sup>m</sup>) Sansc. LACS *like*. Gothio ga-leiks *like*, ga-leik-on to *compare*, ga-leik-a *similarity*. Ang. -lic, -lice, -li, ge-lic; Ohg. -lih; German -lich, g-leich; Isl. lik, lig, alik, glik; Sw. lik; Dan. lig; Belg. -lÿk, ge-lÿk; old Eng. -lik, -lick, -lich, -lych, -liche, -lie, -li; Eng. like *similar*, -lic (in fro-lic), -ly, -li-, -ch (in su-ch, whi-ch.) Ss. root LIG to *approach, join*.]

**friendly** like (in the manner of) a friend.

**heartily** in a hearty manner; with the heart engaged.

**masterly verily truly homely elderly freely openly richly advisedly boldly northerly duly love-li-ly sur-li-ly**

And fodenliche vpon me renneth.—*Gower*, died 1402.

. . . clerelye, frelye, fyngulerlye and hooly . . . —*Fabyan*, died 1512.

Others conceive that thofe Countries did not at first perfectly receive the *Latin* from the *Romans*, but did on eley make use of the most principal radical words;—*Wilkins*, 1668.

I am not writing insolently, but as shortly and clearly as I can.—*Ruskin*, born 1819.

Obs. 1. In daily, yearly, &c. -ly is frequentative.

Obs. 2. In admirably, forcibly, &c. the suffix is -ble and -y.

Obs. 3. In nobly, the suffix is not -ly, but -y attached to -il of NŪBĪLĪS.

Obs. 4. -ly may be partly due to Danish -ledes, as in ligeledes *likewise*; *saa so*, *saaledes thus*.

Obs. 5. Chaucer uses costlewe (costly,) and dronkelew (given to drink.)

-M, intensive.

**tremble**,  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$  and  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\text{-}\omega$ . **thermal**,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$ , to warm;  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\mu\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  to become warm.

**drea-m**, **dormant**, DŌR-MĪO I sleep; Ss. root DRĀI to *sleep*.

-M-, participial.

[Sanscrit participle -MĀN-ĀS ( $\bar{a}$ , - $\bar{a}$ ,<sub>r</sub>) - $\acute{\sigma}\mu\sigma\text{-}\sigma$  (- $\sigma$ , - $\sigma\nu$ ) This perfect passive and participial -M- indicates the action of the verb. It is also followed by the participle present - $\omega\nu$ ,<sup>b</sup> used substantively.]

**pheno-m-enon** an appearing. ( $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , to appear.)

**gno-m-on**<sup>b</sup> that which enables one ( $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omicron\omega$ ) to k-know.

**ichneumon**<sup>b</sup> an animal which ( $\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\acute{\nu}\omicron\omega$ ) tracks.



**demon**<sup>b</sup> one that (*dat-w*,) allots; destiny; a good or bad spirit.

**eleemosynary**, see *-SYNE*. **cremation al-um-nus autumn column**, see *-MIN*.

Obs. *m* (like *r*, *n*, *sk*,) is a strengthening element, as in *cla-m-or-ous*; *CLĀMO* I shout, from *CĀLO*, *κᾶλέω* I call; perfect passive *κέκλημαι*. *φᾶ'ω*, to shine, *φῆMi'* to bring to light; to say, whence **eu-phe-m-ism** (*φάσκω* to assert. See **-esce**.)

### -M-, superlative.

See **prime**, under **-im most**; and **-mer**, Obs. 2.

**-m**, **-me**, **-MA**, **-ME**, **-MEN**, **-MIN-**, **-MON**, **-ment**, *n.*  
*that which, that which is.*

[*-ma*<sup>a</sup> (gen. *-ματ-ος*; Lat. *-MA*, gen. *-MAT-IS*,) *-m*<sup>b</sup>, *-mos*,<sup>c</sup> *-mis*,<sup>d</sup> *-μην*,<sup>e</sup> *-μων*,<sup>f</sup> *-μων*,<sup>g</sup> *-μονη*. Latin *-MĒN*<sup>h</sup> (gen. *-MĪN-ĪS*,) *-MENTUM*<sup>i</sup> (*t* educed), *-MO*<sup>k</sup> (gen. *-MŌN-ĪS*,) (see *-MŌN-ĪŪM -ĪŶ*,) *-IMA*.<sup>l</sup> Pol., Bohem. *-ma*. Sansc. *-MA*, *-MAN*, *-MA*. They indicate the result, effect, or object of the verb. See the footnote at *-ANT*; and *-M*- participial.]

**blloom** that which blows. **gleam** that which glows.

**worm** that which (*VĒR-TO*,) turns; a contorting animal.

**stem** that which (*ST-O*,) stands. **sham** show, deception.

**brim** †brow **seam** sow **team** tug **qualm** quail

**s-cream** cry

**palm** the inside of the hand. (Welsh *pa* *what forms a continuity*; *pal* *a flat body, a spade*; *palm* *a spread, a flag*; *palf* *a blade, paw, palm*. See *-B*-. Latin *PĀLĀ* a spade.)

**blossom boom beam foam fathom claim gloom**  
**looming loam flam lime slime blame flame spume**

**prism** *πρῖσμα* something sawn; a prism. (*πρῖω* I saw; perfect passive *πέ-πρισμαι* I have been sawn.)

**chasm** an abyss. (<sup>+</sup>*χάω*, to stand open; *χᾶ'-ζω*, to clear a place; perfect passive *κέ-χασμαι*; perfect middle *χε-χανθ-α*. *χατ-ν-ω*, to open, gape, utter; *χανθός* (*θ* educed from *ν*,) gaping

wide; *χῆν* a gan-der; *ξε-χρηστές* gapers, fools; whence **ca-chinn-ation** a *fool's laugh*.)

**psalm** *ψαλμός*. (Perfect passive *ἔψαλμαι*, of *ψάλλω*, to play a stringed instrument.)

**plume** something with which to (*πλέω*, *πλώω*, *πλώμι*.) sail.

**fame** a speaking of. (FĀRĪ to speak.)

**har-m-ony** ἄρμονία. (*ἀρμόζω* to join, to tune; ἄρμα union; +*ἄρω*, to adjust.)

**hie-m-al** pertaining to winter. (*χέω*, *χῶω*, to pour; perfect passive *κέ-χῆμαι*; *χειμών* stormy rainy weather. See M participial, -ων,<sup>b</sup> -ON, ¶ 2. *χειμά*, HĪE'MS winter weather; Sanscrit हिमा,—whence also **chy-me**, **chy-le**, **gu-sh**.)

**foramen** an aperture; the result or effect of boring. (FÖRO I bore.)

**panorama** a view on all sides. (*πᾶν* all; *ὄρω* I see; perfect passive *ἑώραμαι*.)


**drama-tic** that which is acted. (*δράω* to do, act; perfect passive *δέδραμαι*.)

**dog-ma-tic** that which seems true. (*δοκ-έω*, to think, seem; perfect passive *δέδογμαι*.)

**dram**, *δραχμή* a certain coin; a handful. (*δραγμῖς* a pinch; *δράσσομαι*, to grasp; perfect passive *δέδραγμαί*.)

**diadem**<sup>a</sup> (*δέω*, to tie; perfect passive *δέδεμαι*; *διᾶ* across.)

**stratagem**<sup>a</sup> (*στράτης* an army; *ἡγέομαι* I lead.)

**axiom** *ἀξιωμα* an admitted or established principle.  *ἀξιόω*. **idiom** *ἰδιωμα* something, as a form of expression (*ἴδιος*) peculiar.

**dilemma** **diploma** **enigma**<sup>ac</sup> **stigma** **aroma** **miasma**  
**asthma** **comma**<sup>a</sup> **numismatic**<sup>a</sup> **theme**<sup>a</sup> **scheme**<sup>a</sup> **rheum**<sup>a</sup>  
**schism**<sup>a(bc)</sup> **phlegm** (*φλεγμονή*) **term**<sup>at</sup> **alum**<sup>b</sup> **at-mosphere**  
**an-imosity** **diagram**<sup>a</sup> **symptom**<sup>a</sup> **phantasm**<sup>a</sup> **problem**<sup>a</sup>  
**poem**<sup>a</sup> **emblem**<sup>a</sup> **acme**<sup>b</sup> **spasmodic**<sup>c</sup> **epidermis**<sup>d</sup> **gnomon**<sup>f</sup>  
**ichneumon**<sup>f</sup> see -M-. **pneumonia** **etymon**<sup>g</sup> **thy-me**<sup>cs</sup> **cal-amus**  
**elematis** see -IS.

**na-me no-min-al**

Lat. NŌ-MĒN

Sansc. NAMAN

**term ter-min-ate**

“ TĒRMĒN

“ TARMAN

**straw stramin-eous**

“ STRĀMĒN

“ STARIMAN *litter*.

**tegument**<sup>hi</sup> that which covers,—is made to cover; the means of covering. (TĚGO, to cover.)

**germ**<sup>h</sup> a bud. (GĚR-O, to bear.)

**volume**<sup>h</sup> something rolled up, as an ancient book; a modern book; a mass of smoke, &c. (VOLV-O, to roll.)

**regimen**, RĚGO I regulate. **charm** CĀRMĚN a song.

**acu'men**, ĀCŪO I sharpen. **examen** **examine** **specimen**  
**abdōmen** **bitūmen** **albūmen** **leguminous**<sup>h</sup> **discriminate**<sup>h</sup>  
**germinate**<sup>h</sup> **seminary**<sup>h</sup> **document**<sup>i</sup> **testament** **nutriment**  
**ornament** **monument** **movement** **moment** **aliment**, ĀLO.  
**judgment** **torment** **testimony** **victim**<sup>l</sup>

**salmon**<sup>k</sup> a fish of (ἄλς) the sea. (SĀL-ĪO, ἄλλομαι, to spring up, rush, throb; Hebrew sālāh to raise up.)

*Atom* ἄ-τομο-ος indivisible. (τῆμος I cut.)

*Sermon*, pulmon-ary. See -N declensional. *Simoom*, Coptic φῆμω.

Obs. 1. The -od- in spasm-od-ic may be due to the adverbial form σπασμώδης. See -oid.

Obs. 2. A part removed is indicated in 'segment' from sĚCO I cut; 'fragment' the part brok-en off; 'cement' (from cĚDO I cut,) primarily, building-stone; 2d, rubbish for filling spaces; 3d, clay, mortar.

Obs. 3. Cinnamon κίναμον is from the Hebrew qinnāmōn, from qāneh cane.

### -m, dative.

[An old singular and plural dative case sign. See -mer, -om, adv.]

Obs. The obsolete dative occurs in the expression "I gave him food," as compared with the objective "I gave him away."

**him whom them seldom** +whilom

### -M, accusative.

**rĚ'quĭem** repose. (An accusative of the 5th declension.)

### -m, n. diminutive.

**film** a thin fell (PĒLL-ĪS) or skin.

**culm** coal in small fragments.

-M, adverbial. See -IM.

**idem** ĪDĒM the same. **ibidem** ĪBĪDĒM in the same place. (ĪBĪ there.) **item** (ĪTĒM,) is a noun in English.

(-MANcy, n. *divination*.)

[μαν-τ-σιᾶ divination; μάγομαι, to rave; μάν-τ-ις a diviner; μάγ-ι' a madness. Not properly a suffix.]

**cheiromancy** palmistry; divination from the (χεῖρ) hand.

**Mantis** a genus of insects of singular appearance.

**necromancy** divination by questioning the (νεκροῦς) dead.

With all the *necromantics* of their art,—Young, Nt. 8.

-MA-T-, -MA-T-IC, -MA-Te. See -MA, T declensional.

**cli-mate pris-matic dra-ma-t-ic**, see -m.

Obs. For rhythmic a New York journal uses rhythmic(-ally), which cannot be formed from ῥυθμῶς; rhythm.

-M-ATe, a.

[The superlative -IM-US, with -ATe.]

**prox-im-ate ultimate intimate primate**

-me, -mo, a. *most*. See -IMUS.

**supreme**, (SŪPĒR over, SŪPĒRĪŌR higher,) SŪ-PRĒMŪS uppermost. **extreme** most external.

-MEN, -ment, n. See -m.

-mer, a. *more*; -most, *most*. See -er, -est.

[Sw. as in närmare *nearer*, närmast *nearest*; English (-mer wanting) -mest, -most. The m is due to the old dative case singular, as in

	<i>Gothic</i>	<i>Nordish</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
Nom.	god-s	gōð-r	gut-er	god <i>good</i> .
Gen.	god-is	gōð-s	gut-es	god-es <i>of good</i> .
Dat.	god-amma	gōð-um	gut-em	god-um <i>to, for, with good</i> .
Accus.	god-ana	gōð-an	gut-en	god-ne <i>good</i> .

From English *ut out* we may infer *utum to the out, ytemest ut-m-ost out* (to the) *most*; but the Gothic *ūtana beyond, outmost*; *innana within*; *aftana from behind*, simulate the accusative, or a different form of the dative.]

**inmost** farthest in. (Go. *innuma*; Ang. *innema, innemest*.)  
**aftermost** (Go. *aftuma, aftumists*; Ang. *aftema, æftemest*.)  
**for-m-er fore-m-ost far-th-er-more farthermost**

The formif was always behinde.—*Chaucer*.

Obs. 1. Although the suffix *-most* has been confused with *most* from *much*, the two are usually distinguished in pronunciation.

Obs. 2. *Former* may be due to *pri-me-er*, or to *foremost*, and this to the superlatives Gothic *fruma* and *frumists*, Sansc. *PRATHAMA*, Lat. *PRĪMŪS*, fem. *PRĪMĀ* first, equivalent to *primest* or *fore-m-est*. See **-im**, a.

Obs. 3. In Swedish, *ut out*, and *om over*, form *utom beyond, without*.

### -MIN, -MN. See -MA.

[-MĪN-ŪS, fem. -MĪN-Ā; -MN-ŪS, fem. -MN-Ā. -M- and -N- participial.]

**alumnus**, fem. **alumna**, one who is (AŁO, ĀLĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>), cherished. **autumn** the season of (ĀVC-T-ŪS) increase.

**column** CŌLŪMNĀ, from CŌLŪMĒN a prop, CŌL-ŪS a staff.

**terminus** TĒRMĪNŪS a boundary; a limit; an end.

### -MONy, -MONI-

[-MŌN-ĪĀ,<sup>a</sup> -MŌN-ĪŪM.<sup>b</sup> Akin to -MEN; and -MO, gen. -MON-IS. See **-m**.]

moni-al, -moni-al-ly, -monious, -moniously, -moniousness.

**acrimony**<sup>a</sup> that which is imbued with the quality of austerity or harshness. (ĀCĒR sharp, gen. ĀCRĪS.)

**sancti-mony**<sup>a</sup> **-monious ceremony**<sup>a</sup> **-monial testimony**<sup>b</sup>  
**patrimony**<sup>b</sup> **alimony**<sup>b</sup> **matrimony**<sup>b</sup> **parsimoniousness**

## -M-UL-

**sti-m-ul-us** that which goads (stick-s) or urges.  
**cumulate** (ἀμ-άομαι) to heap together.


## -M-US, -M-A, -M-UM, n.

[*-mūs*, (fem. *-MA*, neut. *-MUM*); Sansc. *-MAḅ*, (*-MĀ*, *-MĀ;*) *-mos* (*-μη*, *-μον*).  
 The noun suffix *-ūs* preceded by *-m-*. See *-MA*.]

**hippo-potamus** the river horse. (*ἵππος* horse, *ποταμός* river, freshwater stream; *πῶω* I drink; *πότημα* a drink; *πότιμος* pot-able.)

**isthmus** a neck of land. (*εἶμι* I go; infinitive *ἰέσθαι*.)

**marasmus** a kind of consumption. (*μαρραίνω* I wither; Attic perfect tense *με-μάρασ-μαι*.)

**ani-mus ani-mos-ity chrys-anthe-mum** (*-μον*) golden flowered.  
**calamus** *CĀLĀMŪS* κᾶλᾶμος, Ss. *CĀLĀMĀḅ* a reed; *κάλαμη* straw, whence  
**halm, shawm, calumet. mesembryanthemum**  *ΜΕΪΔΪŪS*.

**Didymus** a twin. **tenesmus strabismus balsam** *βαλσαμον*

## -mus, n.

[Latin verbs of the 1st person plural, present tense; used as nouns in English.]


**mittimus** we send. **mandamus** we command.

**ignoramus** we know not.

## -N-, intensive.

[A strengthening element, as in *αὔξω* and *αὐξᾶνω*, to *increase, augment*. Akin to the adjective suffix *-N-os*, *-N-us*, and participle present *-ωN*, *-ANs*. See *-ANT*.]

**do-n-ate** to give, present. (*δο* I give, grant; *DŌNŪm* the thing give-n; *DO-N-O* I give, bestow.) *RĒGO* I reg-ulate, *RE-G-N-O* I reign.

**diaphanous** to give light (*δᾶ*) through. (*φαῖω*, to make clear, appear;  *φαίνω*.)

**epiphany** appearance. See *EPI*.

**tunny** a kind of fish. (θύννος, fem. θύνη; θύω, to rush; θύων rushing; θύ'νω to rush furiously.)

**cylinder**, κύλινδρος a roller. (κυλί'ω, κύλιν'ω δω, to roll; δ educed from ν.)

**Stephen** στέφανος a crown. (στέφω I wreathe, encircle.)

**spurn** (σπείρω I drive, SPERNO I disdain.)

**yaw-n, ga-n-der, cachi-nn-ate.** See -m, CHAINO.

**hieropha-n-t sycophant pha-n-tom fantastic tympanum machine technic stagnate pro-cra-s-t-in-ate con-tam-in-ate sign run contem<sup>n</sup> consternation**

Obs. 1. *n* is part of the stem in *stain, explain, stun, remain*, and others. *Gangre-n-e*, see -AN.

Obs. 2. *Ordain* ŌRDĪNO, from the genitive case of ŌRD-O (-ĪNĪS) a rank, an order.

### -N, n. declensional.

[The sign of the base, or crude form of Latin nouns (of the third declension,) as in SĀNGVĪS *blood*, gen. SĀNGVĪN-ĪS of *blood*; SĒRMO a speech, SĒRMŌN-ĪS of a *speech*; PŪLMO *the lungs*, gen. PŪLMŌN-ĪS; TĒNDO (gen. TĒNDĪN-ĪS,) a *tendon*; ČĀRO *flesh*, gen. ČĀRN-ĪS; TŪRBO a *top*, gen. TŪRBĪN-ĪS. Greek nominative -ων, as in σίφων (gen. σίφωνος,) a *siphon*; Latin sĪPHŌ, gen. sĪPHŌN-ĪS. Greek κρίς a *comb*, gen. κτερός; μέλας *black*, gen. μέλας.]

**sangui-nary sermo-n pulmonary tendon turbine carnage margin carbon session option motion origin su-spicion virgin legion gudgeon pigeon falcon ratio-n-al optional cardinal Ciceronian centurion ordi-n-al onion occasional provisional—siphon icon ctenoid mela-n-choly**

Obs. 1. **dolphin** is both δελφί'ν and δελφί'ς, gen. δελφίνος.

Obs. 2. **humane** has both this -N, and that of -nous.

Obs. 3. *Famine* (FĀMĒS, gen. FĀMĪS) and *order* (ŌRDO, gen. ŌRDĪNĪS) are false forms.

Obs. 4. *Cupid* (CŪPĪDO,) and *soap* (SĀPO,) have lost the case termination.

**-n, infinitive.** See -en, v.

**-n, diminutive.** See -en, n.

**lamper-n** a small lamprey. **citter-n** a small guitar.

## -N, adverbial.

[English -an, -on, motion *from a place*, as norðan *from the north*; feorran *from far*; Ger. fer-n *far*. Danish adverbial and prepositional suffix -en, as in ud *out*, uden *without* (deprived of); ned *down*, neden *below*. Bohemian podoba *likeness*, podobný *similar*. Welsh gwaith *turn, time*; weith-on *this time, now*. Greek dubitative particle ἄν. Latin EN *behold*; DĚIN *then*; interrogative particle ĀN *whether?*; CON-, σὺν *with*. Gr. νῦν, νῦ, (Ger. nun) *now*; μὴν *truly, yes*; οὖν *then*; μακ-ρ-ἄν *far*; πέραν *beyond*; πρωτ᾽ *early*, ποῖ *v before*, πρόων *formerly*. Ss. SAMA *a year*, SAMĪNA *annually*.\*]

**when then hence be-hind even often than yon soon again non- souther-n even +beforen +befora +withouten**

Obs. 1. The stem of **whe-n-ce** appears in πῆ thither; πῆ how; ποῖ whither; ποῖ, ποῖτι where; πως somehow; ποθενN whence; ποτε when; ποσος how much, (Ionic κῶσος, see Obs. 3;) Latin qVO whither, qVI who; qVAndō, Ger. wann, Eng. when. Ger. wo where, wie how. Eng. who, we, why, wha-t, &c.

Obs. 2. The stem of **the-n-ce** appears in Eng. the, thee, thou, thy, thus, this, those, them, there, that. Ger. die the; da here, there; dan n the-n. Gr. τί any, τί what?; neuter article το the, this. Latin tūm then; sic thus (Eng. so.) Ss. TAT that.

Obs. 3. The stem of **he-n-ce** appears in Eng. he, how, he-re; in the Gr. masc. article ὁ, fem. ἡ the; ὅς how; ἧ, οἷ where; ὅδε, ἧδε, Latin HIC, Ger. hie *he-re*.

Obs. 4. *When* and *Then* have no corresponding form for *Hen-ce*, but it appears in the Danish hen thither, and German hin toward, along; English be-hin-d, hinder, with *d* euded.

## -N n. masculine.

**pæan** a song of deliverance. (Παιὼν Apollo as the god of physic; a deliverer from sickness or danger; a hymn to Apollo; a triumphal song. παύω I restrain, cause to cease, relieve.) **pæon peon-y**

\* Accidental resemblances appear in Jakutisch (Yacootish) kŷn *day*, kŷn-yn *daily*; Tatar munda *here*, mundan *from here*; Turkish orda *there*, ordan *from there*; a word which is thus analysed by Dr. F. L. O. Roehrig:—o *that*, jer (with Latin J,) *place*, den *from*; but in putting these together the vowels must be harmonised according to a peculiar law, making o jar dan, from which the *j* must be excluded (oardan) and ar transposed (oradan,) whence ordan *thence*. Baba *a father*, babadan *from a father*; babaler *fathers*, babalerdan *from fathers*. Turkish is without native prepositions in the English sense, postpositions being used instead, and it is supposed that the Greek and Latin case-signs are the remnants of such postpositions. The objectionable terms *preposition* and *postposition* might be replaced with *perithesis*.



-N-, participial. See -N-US.

-N, n.

[-να, -νη, -ήνη, &c. -νος, -νον, -ανον, -ανος, -ν. See -EN, n.]

**sel-en-ite** a shining mineral. (σελήνη the moon. See -OID.)

**org-an**, ὄργ-ανον. (ἔργ-ον a w-ork.) **resin**, ῥητίνη. (ῥέω, to flow.)

**fer-n**, πτέριον, πτερίς, akin to πτερόν a plume, a wing. (περάω, πάω to spread, expand.) **cum-in** a kind of plant. **fran-tic phren-o-logy dolphin**

**Beac-on**—Welsh ig what is sharp; p-ig a pointed end, a beak; pigwn a cone, turret, beacon.

Obs. 1. In German and Danish, -en is a suffix for ordinary nouns, some of which are formed from verbs. Akin to these are **blain coffin dozen haven kitchen oven puffin raven sloven token waggon**

Obs. 2. Hebrew has proper names in -n, as LŪTĀN covering (Genesis 36 : 29;) DĀRQŌN (Ezra 2 : 56,) from DĀRĀQ to scatter. Leviath-an Abadd-on SĀTĀN.

-N-AI, a. *quality*.

**paternal fraternal vernal infernal internal supernal**

Obs. For optional, rational, &c., see -N declensional.

-ne, -n, n. See -N, N-US.

**grain** GRĀNŪ<sup>m</sup> the seed of cereal plants; a particle.

**prune** PRŪNŪ<sup>m</sup> a plum. (προῦμνος, προύνη, PRŪNŪS a plum-tree.) **throne** θρόνος a chair of state. (θράω I sit.)

**doctrine** DO·CTRĪNA that which is taught. ~~DO~~ DŌCĒO.

-nel, n.

**grap-n-el** a small anchor. (A surdimitive, Fr. grap-in, grap-ill, Ger. krapfen a hook.)

**dar-n-el** an injurious weed. (Ang. derian to injure.)

**char-n-el**, with -N declensional.

**colonel** the commander of a (column or) regiment.

**-ner, n.**

**partner** one who takes part with another.

**vintner** one who deals in wine.

**-ness, n. quality of being; that which.**

[Ang. -nesse, -nes, -nis, -nys; old Eng. -nisse, -nesse, -nes; old high Ger. -nessi, -nissa; Belg. -nis; Ger. -niss. Gothic -assus, -in-assus, -in-being inflectional, as in *ibn-assus evenness, equity*; *lekeis*, (Eng. leech) *a physician, lekinon to cure, lekinassus a curing*; *vans lacking, vanan to lack, van-eins wan-t, vaninassus the quality of wanting*; *θiuda people, θiudans a king* (i.e. the *ruling*), *θiudinon to rule, θiudinassus rule*.]

**firmness** the quality of being firm.

**wilderness** that (place) which is wild.

**witness** he who knows. (Ang. *vitan* to know.)

**goodness meanness proneness likeness fixedness**

Holland's Plinie, 1635, has—*bignesse goodnesse largenesse holines kindnes sicknes*.

Byron has—*freshness darkness seriousness fierceness loneliness dimness smilingness wantonness forgetfulness hoariness firmness*.

Talfourd uses—*loveliness listlessness nobleness spotlessness massive-ness entireness venerableness*.

As well in Christendom as in Hetheneffe  
And ever honoured for his worthineffe.—*Chaucer*.

His noble perfone, with al gentilnes;  
He is the welle of alle parfines,  
The very Redemir of al mankinde,

Him love I beft with herte, and foule, and mind.—*id.*

. . . there are many perfons, who, by a natural unchearefulness of heart, . . . give themselves up a prey to grief and melancholy.—*Spectator*, Sept. 26, 1712.

Brilliancy and freshness may easily be pushed into rawness and crudeness; . . . transparency may easily degenerate into flimsiness . . . spirit and cleanness of touch quickly run into hardness, and softness into woolliness and want of precision.—*John Opie*, 1807.

Obs. 1. -ness forms abstract nouns, from nouns and adjectives.

Obs. 2. The Germanic -ness is used for -ty in words of Latin origin, forming hybrids like *plausibleness* for *plausibility*, *corruptible—*, *tractible—*, *credible—*, *rabid—*, *torpid—*; and *oddity* is used for *oddness*.

Obs. 3. In some geographical names, -ness (Sanskrit and Islandic *nas*; Ang. *nese*; Saxon *nes*; Irish -*nas*, -*nis*; Polish *nos*; Eng. *nose*,) means a cape or promontory, as in *Sheerness* and *Stromness*.

-N-ITy, n. See -AN-ITY.

[-N-ous;<sup>a</sup> -N- intensive;<sup>b</sup> -N declensional.<sup>c</sup>]

**im-por-tu-n-ity**<sup>b</sup> that which is (im-) not opportune; or which is introduced unseasonably; hence, vexatious solicitation. (-T- intensive of POR-TO I bear, carry.)

**op-portunity** fitness, the right moment.

**vicinity**<sup>a</sup> VĪCĪNĪTĀS nearness, neighborhood. (VĪCŪS a village, a quarter; VĪCĪNŪS similar, neighboring.)

**Trinity**<sup>a</sup> **fraternity**<sup>a</sup> **divinity**<sup>a</sup> **indemnity**<sup>b</sup> **consanguinity**<sup>c</sup>  
N is part of the root in vanity, lenity.

-N-oUS, -NE-oUS, a., n. *pertaining to; quality.* See N-US.

**membranous** made of, or resembling membrane.

**alie-n** pertaining to another place. (ĀLĪŪS ἄλλος other.)

**alter-n-ate, sub-alter-n, ĀLTĒR** one of two, other.

**sub-terra-neous** under (TĒRRĀ) the ground.

**ruinous** tending to (RŪĪNĀ) destruction. (RŪO I rush or fall down, am overthrown.)

**ple-ni-t-ude** fulness. (PLĒNŪS full.)

**reign** RĒGNŪ<sup>m</sup>. **jour-ney** DĪŪR-NŪS. **resinous**, see -N.

**extraneous** **erroneous** **extemporaneous** **instantaneous**  
**spontaneous** **cutaneous** **miscellaneous** **som-n-olent** **sign**  
Diaphanous, see -N intensive; ferruginous, see -AGO; selenite, see -N.

-N-US, m. -NA, f. -NUM, neut. n.

[Ss. -N-A5 (fem. -Ā, neut. -Ā<sub>n</sub>) -NĀ5. -ν-ος (-η, -ον); -N-ŪS (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>) Gothic -eins. Adjectives, participles and nouns (mostly passive,) akin to -r-Ūs, -ty, and appearing in the participial -μενος (given under -M- participial) and -N- participial of -AN, -ANeous, -N-AL. -NUS the more correct form of -nous, is preserved in proper names.]

**te'tanus** **echi'nus** **alu-m-nus** **Africa'nus** **Luca'nus**  
**Silva'nus** **Sile'nus** **Neptunus** **Vulcanus** **Vulcan** **volcano**  
**tyrant** τύραννος **chimney** κάμνος **are'na** **fari'na** **re'tina** **alumna**  
**Maria'na** **Antonina** **hye'na**—**madona** **tympnum**, see -UM.  
**arcenum** (pl. arcana) **interregnum** **labdanum**—**laudanum**

## -O-, adverbial.

[A Greek (-ω) and Latin adverbial signs, a in *EX-o* *outwards*; *AN-o* *above, up*; *CAT-o* *below*; *INTRō* *within*; *RĒTRō* *backwards*; *PRĪMō* *at first*. Gothic -o. Russian -o.]

## -O-, connective.

This occurs in compounds like **serio-comic**, **cumulo-stratus**, **Syro-chaldaic**, **gloss-o-logy**, **psych-o-logy**, **ge-o-graphy**. See § 53.

## -O, declensional.

Italian and Spanish have this form; or, Latin -us, -um have receded to o, as in the following examples—

**solo alto portico nuncio studio fresco virtuoso canto  
intaglio punctilio motto bravo negro mulatto mestizo  
lazaretto incognito ditto presto manifesto peccadillo  
agio sirocco stucco buffalo calico rotundo mezzotinto**

*Grotto* (from crypt, κρυπτός hidden,) is a mistake for Italian *grotta*, French *grotte*, Old French *crota*, *eroute*, *crote*, *erot*—

Trova une crote soz terre.—Roman d'Atys.  
*Found a grot under ground.*

## -O, nominative.

[A Latin and Greek nominative case sign, as in ἠχώ ἜCHO echo.]

**halo tiro umbo** pl. **umbones torpedo ratio Erato** ἠπάρω  
*Hero* is for ἦρος HĒRōS, *embryo* for *erinyon*, and *eringo* for *Eryngium*.

## -O, genitive. See § 53.

## -O, ablative.

**in-nu-endo** an oblique hint. (IN at; NŪO I nod; NŪĒNDO by nodding.) **proviso** a clause *pro-vid-ed* or seen to *before-hand*. (VĪDĒO I see.)

**folio**, the ablative case of FŌLĪŪ<sup>m</sup> a leaf, stands for *in folio*.  
**quarto octavo duodecimo limbo** in **extenso** in **situ**

-O, imperative.

**memento** let them remember; a memorial. (The third person plural active imperative of the second conjugation. *MEMINI*, to remember.)

**-ock**, n. *small*. See -C-le.

**hillock** a small hill. **hummock** a small hump.

**pinnock** a small bird with a (PĚNNĚ) tuft; the titmouse.

**shamr-ock**, Irish seamróg a small (seamar) clover.

**bullock** a young ox; Irish *bo a bovine animal*, *bol a cow*, *bolog a heifer*, of which the masculine form is *bolán*. Halliwell says "A bullock is, properly speaking, a calf in the second year."

**haddock**, Irish *cud-óg*, from *codh head*, but probably equivalent to a small cod-fish, i.e. head-fish.

**ruddock** the *redbreast*. **lark** or **laverock** **burrock** **bannock tarrock** (a gull) **whinock** **battock**

*Hammock* is of doubtful origin; Belg. *hangemack* and *hangmatt* (as if *hang* and *mat*); old Swedish *hama* to cover; Brazilian *hamacca* (Maregrave, 1648,) but probably not native.

The merry lark e hir mattins fings aloft;

The thrush replies; the mavis defcant plays:

The ouzell thrills: the ruddock warbles fof;—*Spenser*.

**-ock**, n. *large*.

**girrock** a large (gar) fish.

**paddoc** a large (Ang. *pada*, Belg. *padde*, Sw. *padda*) toad.

**pollock** a fish named from its large head or *pöll*.

**tussock** a large (Fr. *tasse*) tuft of grass, as *tass-el* (*tossel*) is a small tuft. **puttock** a large (BŮTĚŮ) hawk; the kite.

+**waddock** a large piece.—*Halliwell*.

Obs. There is much difficulty in distributing words in -ock properly. Thus *baddock* is both a fish and a bird, and as a bird (a gull,) it is larger than the *tarrock*, and smaller than several other British gulls. *Killockdoe* is a name of the black cock, the curious tail of which may have recalled *killock* (a small anchor,) but such guesses are deceptive.

**-ock**, n. verbal.

**finnock**, **phinoek** a kind of Scottish trout from twelve to sixteen inches long, whiter than the allied kinds, and with white ventral fins. (Irish fin n white.)

**cammoc** the herb rest-harrow. (W. cam crooked, bent.)

**havoc** destruction. (Welsh haf that is apt to spread; hafog a spreading about; devastation.)

**hawk** a bird of prey. (Welsh hebog; hof that hovers.)

**mattock** a kind of hoe. (Welsh matog.)

## (OD, n.)

[Gr. ὁδός, a way, mode, journey; Latin -odūs. Not properly a suffix.]

**met-hod** a mode or system (μετᾶ) according to rule.

**synod** (σύν with,) a meeting. **exodus** a going (ἐξ)

**period** (περὶ around,) a complete circuit.

**ep-is-ode** (ἐπι on, εἰς in,) an incident added in the course of a story. (This is distinct from ὠδή an ode, whence *mon-ody*.)

**-OID, -ITE, -ITES**, a., n. somewhat like, &c.

[-εἰδής, -ίτης, -ώδης, -ώδες; from εἶδος form, quality; ~~वेद~~ वृद्धे, *eidōa* see. Sanscrit वृद्धि to distinguish.]

**deltoid** shaped somewhat like the Greek letter Δέλτα.

**belemnites** a fossil shell shaped like a (βέλεμνον) dart.

**calamites** a fossil plant like a (καλλᾶμος) reed.

**sulphite** a chemical combination between sulphurous acid and a base, as lime, forming sulphite of lime.

**pyrites** (originally flint, from πῦρ fire,) sulphuret of iron and other minerals with a brassy lustre.

**spheroid conoidal cycloid ethmoid arachnoid peltoid sigmoid varioloid typhoid ge-ode meteorite ammonite thomsonite sienite cyanite\* boracite\* coracite\* chlorite**

\* Pronounce C as K.

Obs. 1. In mineralogy, -lite (λίθος a stone,) and -ite are used indifferently, and when the stem ends with *l*, they are not distinguishable, as in apophyllite, argillite, petalite, arendalite. -lite appears in chrysolite (χρυσός gold,) i.e. gold-stone; oolite (ὠόν an egg,) from its resemblance to fish roe. litho-graphy litho-logic lith-i-um.

Obs. 2. Greek and Latin family names in -ADÆ, -IDÆ belong here, such as Dardanidæ, Romulidæ, Aeneadæ, Druidæ, Danaidæ δανάιδοι children of Danaus; Greeks. Peleides son of Peleus. Hesperides daughters of Hesperus. Oceanides daughters of Ὠκεῖανῦς.

**-oir, n.** See -ER, agency.

[*-oir, -eur, -re,* are French forms.] **memoir reservoir devoir**

**-om, n.**

**transom**, in ship-building, a strengthening timber bearing some resemblance to a bench. (TRĀNSTRŪM a bench for rowers; a cross beam. Greek θράω I sit; n. dim. θράνιστρον, of θράνωσ a bench (the uppermost of three) for rowers;—a projecting head of a beam.)

**venom** VĒNĒNŪ<sup>m</sup> poison, **bane**. **axiom**, **idiom**, see -m.

**fantom**, (φανώω φάινω, to appear,) French fantôme, from PHANTAS-MA; old French *enfantosmer* to bewitch.—*Diez*.

**fathom** a measure of six feet. (Old German *fadum* a thread, Sanscrit BADH, BA<sup>m</sup>DH to bind, tie.)

**besom** **bottom** **bosom**. *Ransom* is a form of redemption.

**-om, adv.**

**seldom**, Ang. *seld rare, seldom rarely*; Ger. *selten* (and *seltsam*, with -some,) old Eng. *selden*; dialect of Somerset *seltimes*, which accounts for the *m.* **whilom**, Ang. *hville time*, dative plural *hvilum at times*.

**at random**, old high Ger. *rand edge, extremity*; old Eng. *randon haste*; old Fr. *randir* to rush on, a *randon* at a blow, immediately.

Men who live much by the brain have *seldom* the courage to be prudent, *seldom* the wisdom to be patient.—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1860.

**-OMA, n.** See -m.

**arōma** ἄρωμα the flavor of spices. **glaucōma** γλαύκωμα a disease of the eye giving it a (γλαυκός) bluish color.

## -ON, n.

[0 nominative and -N declensional. See under -ION.]

**potion carbon falcon scorpion histrionic mucronate**

-ON, n. *that which, &c.*

[¶ 1. -ων n.; Ss. -ᾶ; Lat. um. ¶ 2. -ων part. pres. ¶ 3. -ῶν gen. pl. ¶ 4. -ων n. ¶ 5. -ων neut. adj. ¶ 6. -ων, -ον adj. comp.]

¶ 1. **canon siphon cotyledon scorpion myrmidon lion gorgon Crangon chameleon Amphion Ixi'on Endymion**

¶ 2. **horizon** that which (ὄριον) bounds; the bounding line separating earth and sky. **dragon** δρακων; part. δρακων seeing (well,) of δέρω I see, glance; εἶδρακον I saw. **archon** a ruler. (ἄρχω I command.) **ichneu-m-on, gnom-on, de-m-on**, see -M.

**halcyon architect** ἀρχιτέκτων **Phae-th-on Phlegeth-on**

But Phlegeton is fonne of Herebus and Night . . . —Spenser.

¶ 3. **diapason**, (διᾶ through, πᾶς every, gen. pl. fem. πᾶσῶν of all,) through all, from a note to its octave. **diatessaron** through the fourth. **amazon Parthenon**

¶ 4. **colon** a member (of a sentence;) a point indicating such a member.

**cinnamon ety-m-on lexicon melon chorion pantheon scholion criterion ganglion pneumonia amphiction**

¶ 5. **auto-ma-t-on** self-acting, see *AUTO*-. **skeleton** a dry (body;) the bones pertaining to a body.

**catholicon basilicon octahedron oxymoron asyndeton**

¶ 6. **ple-onasm** πλεον-ασμὸς overplus. (πέλον, neuter comparative of πολλός many, much.)

Obs. 1. Greek neuter nouns in -ων usually take the Latin form, as στέρον *STERNUM*; μυσέον *MUSEUM*; κολλικόν *COLLICIONUM*.

Obs. 2. In many English words, -on was not the final of the originals, as in θρόνος *throne*, see **ne**; τόνος *TŌNŪS* a *tone* or *din*.

*Saxton* is for *sacristan*. *Crimson* belongs to -*INe* a.



**-on**, n. deteriorative.

[Ital. -ogna; Fr. ogne, as in ivr-ogne *drunkard*, ivre *drunken*. Akin to -on augmentative.]

**scullion** a person in charge of a scullery. **cullion calyon carrion** decaying (CĀR-O) flesh. Old English *caroigne*, *carren*, &c.

Darke, dolefull, dreary, like a greedy grave,  
That still for carrion carcaffes doth crave:—*Spenser*.

**-on**, **-one**, **-oon**, n. augmentative.

[Ital. -ōnē; Span. -on, -ona; French -on (compare teton, tetasse, tetin, tetine.) Gr. -ων, as κεφαλή *head*; κεφαλ-ων *big-headed*. Latin -ōnūs, -ōnā. See -AN.]

**button** a large bud. **seton** a large (sĒTĀ bristle,) thread.  
**piston** a large pes-t-le. **balloon** a large ball.  
**saloon** a large (Fr. salle, Ital. sála) hall.  
**bassoon** a large instrument for the base.  
**trombone** a large (Ital. tromba) trumpet.  
**an apron**, Fr. naperon, North of Eng. nappern, a large (Fr. nappe) cloth, as *naphkin* is a small one.

**Bellona** the goddess of (BĒLLŪ<sup>m</sup>) war.

**galle-on medallion squadron gabion bastion baton** or  
**batoon cannon champion falchion tampion tampoon**  
**buffoon barracoon cartoon cardoon seroon harpoon**  
**doublon frigatoon festoon lampoon spontoon talon**  
**truncheon million latten griffin patron mātron**  
**Pomona Fortuna**

Obs. 1. Perhaps bludgeon, dudgeon, guerdon, plungeon, puncheon, stanchion, garri-son belong here.

Obs. 2. The corrupt form 'mushroom' belongs here, being a mistake for the vulgar form musheroon, of the French *mousseron*.

*Baboon* converts the French nasal i<sup>n</sup> of babouin into -oon.

**-on**, n. diminutive.

[French diminutive O<sup>n</sup>.]

**cocoon** a small (Fr. coque) shell. **flagon** a small flask.

**cordón** a small (Fr. corde.)

**e'chalon** something arranged like the steps of (échelle) a ladder.

**musketoon** a short musket. (A diminutive in French, and an augmentative in Italian.)

*Cushion* is for the French diminutive coussi<sup>a</sup>.

-OR, -R, n. *quality; -ing; -ness.*

[Latin -OR, -R; Span. -or; Italian -ore; Fr. -eur. Bohem. -r, -er, -or. Gaelic (i.e. Gallic,) -air, -oir. Greek -*or*, -*os*, -*os*. Sanscrit *āś*, as in TRĀS (Lat. TĒRRĒŌ,) to *fear*; TRĀS-Āś, Lat. TĒRRŌR. Sanscrit *hōmāś* a *liquid*, Greek *χῆμας*; *chyme*, Lat. HŪMŌR. -OR converts Latin intransitive verbs into (passive) nouns of *things*, as -T-OR converts them into (active) nouns of persons. See -ER agential. Akin to -US.]

**error** the *quality* of erring, an *erring*.

**favor** *kindness*. (FĀVĒŌ to be kind.)

**odor** *that which* (ὄζω,) yields scent.

**valor**, VĀLĒŌ, to be strong.

**clamor tremor tumor splendor vigor rigor favor  
fervor candor squalor stupor torpor horror furor  
liquor calorific—savor tenor mirror** MĪRĀTŌRĪŪ<sup>m</sup>—**grand-*eur***

Obs. 1. Some nouns in -or cannot be referred to Latin verbs, as honor, color, odor.

Obs. 2. This suffix is simulated by the genitive case, as in corp-or-eal, from cōRPŪS a body, gen. cōRP-ŌR-IS; flow-er, see -ER-, -R, declensional.

*Demeanor* is for demeanure. *Flavor*.

-ORI-, -ORy, a., n. *-ing*, &c. See -ARy.

[Lat. masc. -ōRĪŪS,<sup>a</sup> fem. -ōRĪĀ,<sup>b</sup> neut. -ōRĪUM.<sup>c</sup> See I formative.]

**transitory**<sup>a</sup> passing. **dilatory**<sup>a</sup> dilating (as it were) time.

**victory**<sup>b</sup> **history**<sup>b</sup> **promontory**<sup>c</sup> **consistory**<sup>c</sup> **no-t-ori-ous-ly**

-OS, n.

[Gr. -*os*, indicating the action of the root verb. See -US.]

**chaos**, see -m. **pathos bathos epos asbestos-us acanthus**

-OSe, -OS-, -OuS, a. *full; like; having, &c.*

[ōs-ŭs,<sup>a</sup> Italian -oso; French -eux, -euse. German -os, ōs. Akin to -ŭs,<sup>b</sup> with which it is confounded in English and French.]

**villous, villose** VĪLLŌSŪS *full of* (VĪLL-ŪS) wool or down. **globose** *like* a globe. **studious**<sup>a</sup> diligent in study.

**malicious** MĀLĪTĪŌSŪS *having* or bearing malice.

**perilous** full of peril. **jocose**<sup>a</sup> given to joking.

**morose lachrimose plumose operose verbose gibbose vicious** VĪTĪŌSUS **sententious ponderous laborious vinous numerous cavernous noxious**<sup>ab</sup> **ingenious prodigious callous portentous monstrous oblivious**<sup>ab</sup> **ambitious generosity suspicious factious cadaverous tumultuous ominous luminous sinuous sumptuous egregious**<sup>b</sup> **nutritious**<sup>b</sup> **fictitious**<sup>b</sup> **testaceous**<sup>b</sup> **aqueous**<sup>b</sup> **bilious varicose**

Obs. The next examples are not from recognised Latin forms—**clamorous** (CLĀMŌR noise, CLĀMŌSŪS) noisy. **illustrious**, a false form of ĪLLŪSTRĪS. **vigorous rigorous cautious plenteous virtuous**

#### -OSO.

[The Italian form of -OSe.] **virtuoso amoroso affettuoso**

-OSI-Ty. See -OSe.

**verbosity** the quality of being full of words; wordiness. **pomposity dubiosity curiosity animosity monstrosity**  
For ferocity, precocity, veracity, rapacity, voracity, &c. see -AC-eous.

#### -OSY.

**leprosy** a scaly and pustulous disease of the skin. (*λέπρα*, from *λεπρός* scaly; *λεπίς* a scale. A badly formed word.)

#### -OT, n.

**fagot** a bundle of sticks. (W. fflag what unites together; fflag a blaze; fflagod a fagot.) **maggot**, see M-.

**spigot**, W. ig what is sharp; p-ig a point, p-ike, be-ak; yspig a spine, s-p-ike; yspigawd a spindle, a spigot.

**-ot, -otte**, n. dim.

[French -otte; Spanish -ota. Akin to **-et, -ette**, n. dim.]

**ballot** a small ball; a closed paper used in voting.

**chariot** a small car or chair.

**calotte** a kind of cap.

Clymbe to her char<sup>e</sup>t all with flowers spred,—*Spenser*.

**-ot**, n. augmentative.

**hakot** a large hake, a voracious fish of the genus Mer-lucius or sea-pike. (German hech-t a pike; akin to *hook* and *heckle*.)

**haked** a large pike. (English hacod.) **owlet, howlet** a large owl. (Fr. hulotte.) **sans-cul-otte**

**-OT**, n.

[Gr. -οτης, -ωτης, fem. -ωτις. See **-ET, -T-ER, T** participial.]

**patriot** πατριώτης, fem. πατριώτις **zealot** ζηλωτής **helot** ειλώτης **idiot** ιδιώτης **despot** δεσπότης **escharotic** εσχάρωτικός

**-OT-IC**, a., n. See **-AT-IC**.

**narcotic** ναρκωτικός producing (νάρκη) torpor. **exotic**

**-ōth**, n.

A Hebrew feminine plural as in **sabaōth** (σαβαώθ) hosts or armies. **bēhēmōth** beasts, the plural as a more dignified form being applied to the hippopotamus. **Bēērōth** (wells,) the name of a city. Joshua 9 :17. **māzārōth** the (signs of the) zodiac. Job 38 :32.

**-ouch, -idge, n.**

[Ital. diminutive -occio, -uccia; Fr. -ouche; Sp. -ucho.]

**cartouch** an architectural ornament like a label or scroll.

**cartridge** a small (*χάρτης*) paper containing a charge for a gun.

Obs. Italian has the enormous number of two hundred suffixial diminutives, including forms like *car-uncula*, *car-unculetta*, *besti-uoluccia*, *pagli-uolina*, *bott-oncellino*, *bern-occolino*, *gall-ozzoletta*, *luc-ignolino*, *cass-ettoncino*, *sbirr-acchiuolo*, *u-ecellinuccio*.

**-our for -OR, n.**

Obs. Some pretend that -our should be used because it occurs in words got directly from the French. This rule is followed in spelling a few words for the sake of the pronunciation, as *tour*, *contour*, *amour*. *Neighbor* is not French but Germanic, and is spelt 'neighbore' in the English Bible of 1380, 'neghebor' by Chaucer, and 'neibor' 'neighbor,' 'neighbour,' by Spenser. But French has -eur in *connaisseur*, *erreur*, *honneur*, *couleur*, and old French has *créditeur* where French has *créancier*. Henry III.'s Norman French proclamation of October 18th, 1258, has *honur*, and Rhaetian has *hanur*, *errur*, *inferiur*, *inspectur*, *industrius*, *cunfessur*, *cunfessiun*, &c. -our is old English, as *mirrou*, *minour* (miner,) *trechour* (cheat,) *vauntour* (boaster,) *versifour*, *hasardour* (gamester,) in Chaucer; and *harpour*, *benefactour*, in F. Spence, 1686. Spenser uses *treachour*, *pillour*, *favour*, *mirrhour*, *rancor*, *labor*, *honor* and *honour*, *horror* and *horroure*, *humor* and *humour*, *arbor* and *arbour*.


Those who wish to use -our etymologically, must distinguish between words got from old French, and those taken directly from Latin, before they can spell words like *splendor*, *rancor*, *squalor*, *torpor*, *stupor*, *vigor*, &c. Richardson uses -our, but *he does not cite the old French authorities* for his etymologies, so that there is no evidence that he is accurate in his spellings of *splendour*, *squalor*, *torpou*, *stupor*, *vigour* and *vigorous*, *rancour* and *rancorous*, *honour* and *honourable*. He refers 'splendour' to 'splendeur,' and the unlatin word 'mirror' to the modern French 'miroir,' citing Piers Plouhman's 'miroir' and Gower's 'mirrou'—producing no etymologic authority for either 'splendour' or 'mirror.'

The following old French forms show that there was no uniform etymologic basis in that language.

<b>detracteur</b> <i>detractor</i>	<b>eureur</b> <i>hearer</i>
<b>savour</b> <i>savor</i>	<b>conteur</b> <i>he who counts</i>
<b>metrouer</b> <i>poet</i>	<b>sauveur</b> <i>savior</i>
<b>kantadour</b> <i>singer</i>	<b>couleur</b> <i>color</i>
<b>conquereur</b> <i>conqueror</i>	<b>maester</b> <i>master</i>
<b>soldurieur</b> <i>soldier</i>	<b>esquier</b> <i>esquire</i>

Trouthe and honour, fredom and custefie.—*Chaucer.*

-oUS, a. *having*; -ing.

[-ŭs, -ŷŭs, -ŷŭs; -os, -ŏs, -ios, -aios. Fr. -eux, f. euse. Akin to  -US n., and -ER n.]

**o'dorous** (ŌDŌRŪS) *having odor.*

**gibbous** (GĪBBŪS and GĪBBĒR) *having a convexity.*

**amphibious** *having (ὁ ἕρως) life (ἀμφιῖ) both on land and in water; as toads, the tadpoles of which live under water.*

**indigenous** *pertaining to one in- (GĒNĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>) born; originating in the region or country.*

**conterminous** *touching at the (TĒRMĪNŪS) boundary.*

**strenuous arduous barbarous anxious obvious pious  
devious noxious innocuous ridiculous cinereous curious  
ambiguous argillaceous gallinaceous sonorous deciduous  
superfluous conscious herbaceous—mischievous boisterous**

Obs. The suffix is lost in rigid nŷgŷdŭs valid honest robust austere just right direct beatific innate compact.

**-ow**, n., a., v.

[A heterogeneous English spelling, partly derived from Germanic -gen.<sup>a</sup> Some of them are contracted diminutives.]

**shallow** *that which is shoal.*

**tallow** *that which is (Gothic tulgus) solid. (Islandic tŏlga to solidify, congeal.)*

**fellow**, formerly **felaw**, *a companion. ("Isl. felagi, from fe money, and lag community." H. Wedgwood. Ang. fylgean to follow. Skinner.)*

**callow** *without feathers. (CĀLVŪS bald.)*

**s-parrow**, *Ang. speara, Lat. PĀRŪS, Go. s-parwa, Ger. s-perling.*

**shadow** shade **felloe**, Ger. felge **burrow** bury **hollow** (**holwe**, Chaucer) hole **barrow** bear **swallow**, Ang. svelg-an **swallow** (a bird,) English svaleve, German schwalbe **bellows** (**belous**, Chaucer) **gallows**<sup>a</sup> (**galwes**, Chaucer) **fallow**, English faleve, fealo **sorrow**<sup>a</sup> **morrow**<sup>a</sup> **follow**<sup>a</sup> **borrow**<sup>a</sup> **furrow** **minnow** **yellow** **billow** **willow** (**sallow**) **harrow** **marrow** **narrow**

A better felaw schulde men nowher fynde.

. . . . . God yeve thee forwe,

What aileth thee to slepen by the morwe.—Chaucer.

As fresh as flowres in meadow greene doe grow,—Spenser.

P. See -B.

**despot** δεσπότης a tyrant. (*S* inflectional, *T* participial. Sanscrit jāpatī, *Benfey*. Sanscrit dāsa a slave, *Pott*. δέω *I* bind, restrain.)

-PLe, -ble, -PLEX, a. *fold, times*.

[-PLĒX, -PLĪC-; PLĪC-o *I fold, ply*.]

**double** two-fold. **triple**, **treble** three-ply, three-fold.

**quadruple** **duplicity** **tri-ple-ate** **complex** **complication**

Obs. In temple, example, *p* is educed from *m*. Disciple, see -ble.<sup>o</sup>

-POD, -PED, -PUS, n., a. *foot, feet*.

[πῶς *foot*, gen. ποδός, nom. pl. πόδα. PĒS, gen. PĒDĪS, nom. pl. PĒDĒS. Eng. pace, foot. Diminutive ποδίον, -PODIUM. Sansc. पदपद *foot*. Bohem. pod- below.]

**polypus**, **polyp**, **poulp** an animal with (πολύς) many feet. **polypodium**, **polypody** a fern with many stems.

**octopus** a cuttlefish with (ὀκτώ) eight feet or arms.

**decapoda** crustacea with (δέκα) ten feet.

**apoda** without feet. **hexapod** with six feet, as insects.

**quadruped** **biped** and **dipus** **tripod** and **trivet** **centiped** **milleped** **soliped** **palmiped** **pedal** **pedate** **cap-a-pie** **Apus**

*Por-pus* is for pork-fish, and the allied *gramp-us* is from γράμπος, s-crδfά a sow, the form and motions of the small cetacea being somewhat like those of swine. French *grand poisson* a 'large fish,' is commonly given.

-P-UL. See -B-, -L, dim.

**manipulate** to perform small work with (MĀNŪS) the hands.

-R-, formative.

[Akin to -L-, which is also formative. Its function is perceived in the Sanserit MI to *throw*, MĒRU *apt to throw*; ῥῆ to *pierce*, ῥΑΡἈRU *injurious*; BHI to *fear*, BHIRU *fearful*; ASMAN *a stone*, ASMARA *full of stones*. ἄγω, to *lead, bring*; ἀσείρω, to *assemble*. ΤῚLLO I *raise, lift, bear*; ΤῚL-ḘR-o I *bear* (in a particular manner,) *endure, tol-er-ate*. It occurs in -ary, -er, -OR, -R-US (-R-A, -R-UM,) -R-ous, -ry, -TRUM.]

**nee-ro-logy** an account of one (νεκ-ροδς) *dead*.

**cle-r-gy** (originally) a body chosen by (κλη-ρος) *lot*.

**the-or-em** θεωρημα a proposition in mathematics. (θεδω-μαι, to *behold, contemplate*.)

**pu-re** PŪ-R-ŪS, Ss. PŪ to *clean*.

**pylorus**, see -R-US. **gla-re c-lea-r**, see C-LĀ-R-ŪS. **sepulchre** SĒPŪLCRU<sup>m</sup>. **consid-er desi-re recup-erate i-gno-r-ant fe-r-n**

Obs. The *r* of *experience* is part of the root.

R, declensional.

[A base with S in the nominative, as māS (gen. MĀR-ĪS<sup>a</sup>) a *male*; FLōS (gen. FLōR-ĪS<sup>b</sup>) *flower*; mōS (gen. MōR-ĪS<sup>b</sup>) *manner*; -ŪS, gen. -ōR-ĪS,<sup>c</sup> gen. -ĒR-ĪS;<sup>d</sup> PŪLVĪS (gen. PŪLVĒR-ĪS<sup>e</sup>) *dust*; MŪS (gen. MŪR-ĪS) *mouse*. See -ER, -OR declensional.]

**marry<sup>a</sup> floral<sup>b</sup> oral<sup>b</sup> moral<sup>b</sup> temporal<sup>c</sup> pectoral<sup>c</sup> decorous<sup>c</sup> corporate<sup>c</sup> frigorific<sup>c</sup> operate<sup>d</sup> ulcer<sup>d</sup> funeral<sup>d</sup> general<sup>d</sup> lateral<sup>d</sup> remunerate<sup>d</sup> onerous<sup>d</sup> ponderous<sup>d</sup> veteran<sup>d</sup> sidereal<sup>d</sup> vulnerary<sup>d</sup> cinerary<sup>e</sup> purulent<sup>f</sup> jury<sup>f</sup> murine<sup>f</sup> rural<sup>f</sup> (rustic)**

Obs. ōs a *bone*, gen. ōssĪS, gives ossi-fy.

-R, permutative.

[A permutation of S, as in SPĒS *hope*, SPĒRO *I hope*; VĪS *power*, VĪR *a man*.]

**injure jus-t inspire vĪrus**



-R, v. infinitive. See -er.

**sneer veer hear steer shear jeer leer bear char  
roar soar—souvenir**

-r, possessive. See -ER, a.

**you-r their our her**

-R, adv., prep.

[Gr. as in ὅπου, Lat. sŪP-ĒR, Eng. ov-er; NŪP-ĒR *lately*; SĒMPĒR *ev-er*; TĒR *thrice*. INSTĀNTĒR *instantly*. Some are transferred comparatives.]

**far near under after never yonder outer where**

Obs. The question *Where?* is made with a labial root, and its answer with the glottal H, when the direction is *towards* the speaker, and with the dental T, &c. when it is *from* him. This appears in the following Greek, Latin, German, and English examples—

Πὸ	ὅ	wo	war	where	when	whence	what	whither
Eŋ-δε	HĪ(c)	hie	hier	here	hen*	hence	hid*	hither
Tŋ	TŪM	da	dar	there	then	thence	that	thither

-re, n., a.

[See -ER agential; -C-R-; -chre; -T-R-UM.]

**acre wisacre massacre austere**, see -R-oUS **spectre  
fibre FĪBRĀ lucre sabre centre involucre sepulchre**  
*Sire* is for seni-or. Fire and sphere have the *r* radical.

-red, n.

**hund-red**, Ohg. hunt, hundert; old Frisian hunderd; Belg. honderd; old Saxon hunderod; Latin CĒNTŪM; Albanian kint; Welsh cant. Akin to hand, and com-pre-hend.

**kind-red**, †**kinrede** relations by birth or marriage. (The first *d* is educed from *n* of *kin*. Swedish reda order; Welsh oenedl kindred.) **hatred** ill-will, malevolence.

\* Danish. See -N adv., Obs. 4.

**-rel, n.**

[Diminutive or depreciative -l, following the suffix -r.]

**pickereel** a small pike.

**timbrel** a kind of small (Fr. tambour) drum.

**doggerel** bad poetry. (German *dichter* a poet.)

**spandrel chaptrel mandrel tendril gambrel tumbrel  
mackerel mongrel hoggerel cockerel costrel**

*Scoundrel*, Italian *sconderuola*, one who absconds from the roll or muster.—*Thomson*. *Minstrel* and *poitrel* belong to -AL.

**-ren, n. pl.**

**children** (Ang. *cin-r-en*), and **brethren** are double plurals formed by adding the -n of *oxen* to the old English plurals *childre* and *brothre*, Ang. *brōthra*.

Obs. The -r plural in *children* and the German *kinder* is probably a mutation of *s* (as in German *hase*, English *hare*), to avoid in the plural the *s* of the genitive singular, for in English, *smiths* is both *smiths* and *of a smith*.

**ric, n. jurisdiction.**

[RĒG-NŪ<sup>m</sup> a kingdom. English *ric-e*, -*ric*; Sw. *rike*; German *reich*. English *reign*, *rich*.]

**bishopric** the jurisdiction of a bishop.

**rit, n.**

**culp-ri-t**, RĒĀ-TŪS n., the condition of one arraigned, for a (CŪLPĀ) fault; a criminal.—*Sullivan*.

**-R-oUS, a. quality.**

[-R-ŪS (-Ā, -Ū<sup>m</sup>) -p-ŏs. Ss. -R-Āŏ. See -OR n., -ous, -RUS.]

**au-s-t-ere** having the quality of parching. (ĀVSTĒRŪS, *ἀστυρός* harsh; *αῖ-ω*, to parch.)

**avarous** ἈΒΑΡῪΣ covetous. (ἈΒἘΟ I covet.)

**sonōrous** sounding. (SŌNO I sound.)

**canōrous** vocally melodious. (CĀNO I sing.)

**odorous** ὀΔΩΡῪΣ **vigorous** **rigorous** **irai-t-or-ous** **sec-ure**  
SĒCŪRῪS **dolorous** **clamorous** **timorous** **humorous** **rapturous**

Obs. These words are mostly derived from verbs, and do not include forms like *cancerous*, *ulcerous*, *murderous*, *onerous*, nor those in *-ferous*.

-R-US, n. m., -R-A, n. f., -R-UM, n. neut.

[*-RUS* is the more correct form of *-rous*. It is preserved chiefly in proper names. See *-R-ous*, *-T-RUM*.]

**pylōrus** the (πύλη) passage, from the stomach.

**Theo-dōrus**, (δῶρον) a gift, from God. **Apollo-dōrus**

**Helio-dōrus** **hydra** an animal living in (ὕδωρ) water.

**fulcrum** something with which (FŪLC-ĪO,) to prop.

**plethōra** πληθώρα fulness, repletion. (πλέω, πλήθω, to fill.)

And late the nation found, with fruitless skill,  
Its former strength was but plethoric ill.—*Goldsmith*.

**Ce'rberus** **Ca'ntharus** **He'sperus** **Ta'rtarus** **Se'verus**  
**papyrus** **humerus** **cedar** κέδρος—**Auro'ra** **Ele'ctra** **Chime'ra**  
**camera** **decōrum**

*Arct-ūrus*, the (ὄψος) tail, of the (ἄρκτος) bear.

*Quorum* of whom; the genitive plural of *quī* who.

-Ry, -ERy, n. 1. *aggregate of*; 2. *practice of*.

[Adj. masc. -ARĪŪS; nom. fem. sing. and neut. pl. -ARĪĀ. Dan., Sw. -eri; Ger. -erei; Belg. -erij. See -ARy.]

**artillery**, (gen. ARTĪS of art.) Port. artilh *fortification*; old Fr. artilleux *artful*; artillier *to fortify*, artillerie, old Port. artilharia *throwing engines*; Ital. artiglieria, French artillerie *cannon* in the aggregate.—*Diez*.

**cavalry** **soldiery** **yeomanry** **infantry** **archery** **bribery**  
**carpentry** **thievery** **bravery** **perfumery** **pastry** **imagery**  
**mercery** **trumpetry** **sorcery** **surgery** **butchery** **broidery**  
**rivalry** **revelry** **confectionery** **stationery** **grocery** **foundry**

*Treasury* θησαυρός belongs to *-RUS*.

**-s, -es, -ce, -x, -se, n. plural.**

[Ss. -ḗs; Latin -ēs, Greek -ες in some nouns, as κόραξ, cōrāx *raven*, pl. κόρακες cōrāc-ES; πλειάς, pl. πλειάδες *Pleiads*; QVÆSTIO *question*, pl. QVÆSTIŌNĒS; SĒRMO a *speech*, pl. SĒRMŌNĒS; CŌNSŪL *consul*, pl. CŌNSŪLĒS; HŌNŌR, pl. HŌNŌRĒS. Icelandic -R. English 1st declension -as, corruptly -es; Gothic -s, -eis, -os, -jus; old English -es, -is, -ys, -us. See under -AD and -AX.]

**questions sermons consuls honors voices obsequies  
orgies boxes buttresses dice pence beaux—these those**

. . . therefore alle men and women hadden greet deuocion  
wordus; and in alle her doyn gus.—*R. Brunne* (in Richardson.)

. . . ryghtys, pryuylegys and appertenauncys to the fayde kyngedome . . . apperteyn-  
ynge: . . . —*Fabyan* (in Richardson.)

With knotty, gnarry, barren trees old  
Of ftubbes sharp and hideous to behold.—*Chaucer*.

Yeres and dayes flect this creature.—*id.*

Min ben also the maladies colde  
The derke trefons, and the castes olde.—*id.*

The Songs which were sung, by some of the ancient *Greeks*, at the Time of the Vintage, in honour of *Bacchus*, were called *Tragedys* . . . —*Terence*, by *Thomas Cooke*, 1734. He also uses *enemys*, *beautys*, *copys*, *crys*, &c.

Obs. 1. In some cases there is a tendency to avoid a plural form, as in

Up springen fperes twenty foot on highte . . .  
Er we had ridden fully five mile.—*Chaucer*.

A stately pällace built of squared bricke,—*Spenser*.

Obs. 2. The following are both singular and plural Latin forms—**series species superficies congeries**; but **effigies progenies facies** have been naturalised under the forms *effigy*, *progeny*, *face*, in the singular number. There is a tendency to consider the adjective suffix of Portuguese, Chinese a plural, and Milton (*Par. Lost*, 3,) uses *Chineses*. Athens (*ἄθηvai*) and Thebes (*θηβαι*) were intended to follow their original plural form.

Obs. 3. The following, although etymologically of the singular number, are commonly assumed to be plural, from which a singular is formed by dropping -s or -es:—*belemnites*, *basaltes*, *stalactites*, *ammonites*, &c.

Obs. 4. *Manes*, (remains of the dead, a ghost,) is of the singular number in Latin, but singular or plural in English. *Riches* (French *richesse*), *alms* (ΕΛΕΗΜΟΣΥΝΗ), and *wages* were originally of the singular number.

Obs. 5. *Ides* is for the Latin plural *idūs*, which wants the singular.

Obs. 6. The drug *ālōēs* is properly singular, from the French noun singular *al oès*, with *s* pronounced, which distinguishes it from *ΛΛŌĒ* a genus of plants. Butler, altho a scholar, uses double plurals in—

As other grofs phenomenas, . . . —Hudibras, Pt. 2, Canto 1, l. 189.

For we are animals no lefs,

Altho' of different specieses.—Pt. 1, Canto 1, l. 864.

**-s, -'s, -es', -se, possessive.**

[Genitives, as in *γνῶμη* *kno-wledge*, gen. *γνῶμη-ς*; *πάτηρ*, *PĀTĒR* *father*, gen. *πατρός*, *PA'TR-IS* *father's*; Ger. *vaters*. Old Eng. *-es, -is*. English of the 1st decl. sing. *-es*. See under **-mer**.]

A **child's** obedience    **men's** opinions    **fishes'** scales    "**Rubens's** letters" (Ruskin.)    **whose yours his hers theirs ours**

*Achilles* . . . was left Vulnerable yet in the Heel, and *Paris'es* Arrow found him Out there.—*L'Esfrange*, Fable CXLVII, 1692.

Turn the world's history; what find we there,

But *fortune's* sports, or *nature's* cruel claims,

Or *woman's* artifice, or *man's* revenge,

And endless inhumanities on man!—*Young*, Nt. 8.

Those accents, as his native mountains dear, . . .

Friends', kindreds', parents', wonted voice recall.

*Byron*, Lara I. 25.

Obs. 1. Locutions like—The book of Edward—The hair of the head—are 110 more examples of a possessive case than—Edward owns the book—The hair on the head.

Obs. 2. The apostrophe indicates the loss of a vowel\* from the old English form, as in

Of *quenis livis* and of *kingis*

And many othir thingis *fmale*.—*Chaucer*.

Alas *min hertes quene*.—*id.*

Through *envies fnares*, or *fortunes freakes unkind*.—*Spenser*.

. . . far from all *mens fight*;—*id.*

That *houfes forme*.—*id.*

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\* There was consequently no etymologic reason for introducing it where it could not stand for an omitted *e*, as in writing—For science' sake,—The horse's head,—The horses' saddles,—Children's toys. In English, the possessive of plurals was not formed in *-s*.

## -S, adverbial.

[*-os, -s*, as in *πῶς* *how*, *πῶς* *somehow*; *τρίς* *thrice*; *ἄθ* *back*, *ἄθ* *backwards*, (*v* becoming *π*). Latin *-s* as in *ἄλλῶς* *otherwise*; *μᾶλῖς* *rather*; *ὡφ* *often*; Sanscrit *dvīs*, Greek *δις*, Latin *bīs* *twice*; *σᾶτις* *enough*; *vix* *scarcely*; *ἔξ* *out of*; *ἀβ-σ* *from*; *ἔντῦς* *within*. Welsh *ni*, *ni-s* *not*. Gothic *-s*; English *-es*, as in *fæst* *fast*, *fæstes* *firmly*; old English *then-s* *then-ce*. Old French *envers*, *jamais*, *alors*, *dans*, *sans*, *ans* (from *āntē*, Sp. *ante-s*) whence *adv-an-ce*.]

**else** (els in Spenser) **since** (sithens in Spenser) **a.s** (als in Spenser)  
**perhaps towards needs besides -wards thus unawares**  
**whence +whennes hence** (henne, henen, hennes, hense, hens, in Chaucer) **thence +thens once +onis, +ones, +onse, +oonys**  
**twice +twise always noways sideways straightways**  
**lengthways likewise ye-s yea out-adoors amid-ships**  
**betimes now-adays satisfy ma-s-t-er anights +amornings**  
 (Swed. i morgens.)

That twife he reeled, readie twife to fall:  
 Th rife every wecke in athes fhce did sitt,—*Spenser*.

Obs. 1. **Forth** (from *fore*) has *th*.

Obs. 2. The similarity between adverbial *-S*, and the signs of the plural, and possessive singular of nouns, has caused some nouns to be transferred to the adverbs. That *betime-s* is not a plural is shown by the German, where *māl* does not take its plural *-e* in dreimal *three-times*, *vormals* *formerly*.

Obs. 3. This *-s* is sometimes strengthened by *t*, as in *whilst*, against, amongst, amongst, amidst (*amiddes* in Spenser,) lest. In vulgar discourse, *once* is used for number—"He did it (but) once;" and *once-t* (Ger. *einst*) for time—"Once-t upon a time;" and when governed by *at*, as in "at *once-t*," which may be an old objective case governed by a preposition.

Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sanffoy . . .

Whyleft here thy shield is hangd for victors hyre!—*Spenser*, 1589.

. . . vnder the mids therof. . . in the midft of Winter.—*Holland's Plinie*, 1635.

*-S*, repetitive. See *-IT*.

**pulsation**, *PĒLLO*, *PŪLSŪ<sup>m</sup>*, to drive; *PŪLSO* I beat, beat often.

## -S- mutational.

[A mutation of D, T, N, and R, and often participial, as in -s-ION and -s-IVE. See T, D, S, participial.]

respond	response	degrade	digress	scent	sense
suspend	suspense	provide	proviso	mete	mensurate
sedentary	sessile	intrude	intrusive	revert	reverse
persuade	persuasive	delude	delusive	deponent	deposition
elide	elision	divider	divisor	adhere	adhesive
cadence	casual	remit	remiss	inquiry	inquest

## -S-, participial.

[See under -T-, -D-, -S-, participial. French -ès, -se.]

**excurs-ion** **repul-s-ive** **impre-ss-ive**

In **remis-s** **percus-sion** the penult *s* is a mutation of *t*.

In **congres-s** **posses-s** **absces-s** (better *abces*, French *abcès*) the penult *s* is a mutation of *d*.

And this vyfy on the fayd all in wepyng & in laughyng . . . —Legenda aurea, 1527.

## -S-, inflectional.

[*ὀρχέομαι* *I dance*; future *ὀρχήσομαι* *I will dance*; 1st aorist middle *ὀρχήσαμην* *I danced*; *ὀρχήστρα* *the place of the dancers*. -S-IA, -S-IS, -ISM, -S-YNE, have this -S.]

**cau-s-t-ic** burning, corroding. (*κάω*, to burn; future *καύσω*.) **my-s-tery**, see -ARY. **spa-s-m**, **cha-s-m**, see -m.

**A-s-ia**, as if, the country of dry winds. (*+αω*, to blow; *αῶω*, to dry.) **a-s-th-ma**, see -TH- formative.

In a-t-mō-sphere, τ represents the s of As-ia.

**miasm** **crisis** **orchestra** **hypocrisy** **phase** **pause** **drastic** **amnesty** **extasy** **genesis** **magnetism** **Mnemosyne**, see -S-YNE.

**-san**, n. *one who*; a. *pertaining to*. See -AN.

**parmesan** pertaining to Parma. **partisan** a party man.

**artisan** one who follows a mechanic (ĀRS, gen. ĀRTĪS,) art.

. . . this artizan Nicophanes, a famous painter in his time.—*Holland*, 1635.

. . . the meanest artizan or manufacturer contributes more to the accommodation of life than the profound scholar and argumentative theorist;—*Dr. Johnson*, *Rambler*, Aug. 1751.

**-se**, v. *to make*.

**cleanse**, Ang. clænsian to make (clæne) clean.

**mince** to cut into bits; to make (Belg. min *less*, Sw. minst) smallest.

**rinse**, Sw. rensa, Dan. rensa to make (Sw. ren) pure.

**parse** (PARS a part,) to resolve or analyse a sentence.

**-se**, n., a., v.

[*-s-ŭs*, akin to *-t-ŭs*, *-ous*, *-us*. See *-S-* participial.]

**course** CUR-SUS, (CURRO I run,) that which is run.

**lapse verse pulse obtuse profuse recluse immerse**  
**terse disperse**

Phrase, phase, belong to *-S-IS*.

**-sel.**

[Partly German *-sel*, *-sal*, due to *-l* with an interposed or preceding *s*, as in *stöp-sel* a *stopper* or *stopple*; *räth-sel* *something* (rath-en) *to guess*, whence *riddle*. The following are diminutives.]

**eisel tinsel tarsel axle vessel torsel dorsel dossil teasel**

*Chisel* and *morsel* have *-S-* mutational (from *D*.) with *-L*, ¶ 3.

*Damsel*, see *-Cle*.

There was at Bourges a damoyfell whiche herde speke of y<sup>e</sup> grete renomé of this holy faynt . . . —*Legenda aurea*, 1527.

**-set**, n. dim.

**marmoset** a small 'marmot,' a kind of monkey.

Obs. In French, *marmot* means a kind of *monkey*, and *marmotte* a *marmot*.

**(-sh.)**

[Mostly due to a guttural root element; also to *s* and its affinities.]

**thresh, thrash**, Go. *θriskan*. **flash** φ-λέγ-ω, to burn, ~~φ~~ λῦσθαι.

**wish**, English *viscan*. **dish** disk. **push**, French *pousser*. **anguish**, French *angoisse*.



**-ship**, n. *aggregate of; office.*

[Ang. -scype, -scipe; old English as in *frendshyppe*, *felaushepe*, *lordship*. Dan., Sw., -skap; Belg. -schap; Ohg. -scap, (from the 10th century -scapt;) Ger. -schaft. The *s* is a prefix. Ss. JABH to *unite*, to *join*.]

**lordship** the aggregate of the duties, rights, and office of a lord.

**sultanship** (Byron) **clerkship** **ensorship** **horsemanship**  
**fellowship** **hardship** **friendship** **township** **wor(th)ship**

Neither did I at any time foe farre forgett my felfe in my exaltation or received queenhipp, but that I alwayes looked for fuch an alteration as I now finde;—*Ann Bulen* (or *Boleyn*) 1536.

S-IC-ian, n. See -S-, -IC, -AN.

**mu-sician**, -AN one who practices, -IC, what pertains to, -S- that which, MU inspires. ( $\mu\acute{\alpha}'\omega$ , to feel an impulse.)

**Ma-n-t-is** (a diviner; a genus of insects,) is from the same root, with -N- intensive and -T- participial,—also **auto'-ma-ton**, see *AUTO-*.

-S-IM-, ordinal.

[Latin ordinals, as in *CĒNT-ĒSĪMŪS* (-λ, -ῶ<sup>m</sup>) *the hundredth*.]

**quadragesima** the first Sunday in Lent, and about the *fortieth* day after Easter. (QVĀDRĀGĪNTĀ forty.)

**millesimal** **centesimal** **septuagesimal** **infinitesimal**

-S-ION, -T-ION, n. See -ION.

[S participial, mutational, and inflectional, T participial, and N declensional.]

*S-IS*, -*S-IA*, -*T-IS*, n. *that which; -ing.*

[-σις,<sup>a</sup> -σία,<sup>b</sup> -τις,<sup>c</sup> -sus, -sĭo, -tŭs, -tĭo. Sanscrit -T'HAḤ, -TUḤ, -TIḤ, as in (STHĀ "ιστηῖ to *place*), STHI-T-IḤ *στάσις*; *state, position*. Go. *staðs*, gen.

sta-dis; Lat. STĀ-T-ŪS *state*; STĀTĪO *station*. See -ION. -SIS is S inflectional, and the noun suffix -IS. It indicates the action expressed by the verb. See foot-note under -ANT.]

**genesis** a be-ginn-ing, generation. (γεννάω, to produce; γένεσις the *act* of creation; γέννημα the *result* of creation; progeny.)

**dose** something (that which is) given. (δόω I give.)

**phthisis** φθῖσις a disease which (φθίω,) consumes. (**tisic**, is the same, with an adjective suffix.)

**cachexy**<sup>b</sup> a (fem. καχῆ) bad (ἐξίς) condition of body or mind. **Asia**,<sup>b</sup> see -S.

**idio-syn-cra-sy**<sup>b</sup> a peculiar temperament; συν with, ἰδίος one's own, χρᾶσις a mixing.

**a-mbro-sia**, see AN-. **apoplexy** ἀποπληξία, see APO.

**pleurisy**<sup>c</sup> **fantasy**, **fancy** φαντασία **para-noma-sia** **euthanasia**  
**cystitis** **ellipsis** **thesis** **phrase**<sup>a</sup> **phase**<sup>a</sup> **synopsis** **mantis**  
**crisis** **praxis** **basis** **syntax** **Eleusis**

Allots the prince of his celestial line

An apotheosis and rites divine.—Garth.

### -S-IVe, a.

[S participial, as in discour-s-ive; and mutational, as in delu-s-ive.]

### -SM, n.

[See -S- inflectional, -m, and -ISM.]

**pri-sm** **cha-sm** **spa-sm** **fantasm** **schism** **sarcasm** **miasm**

**-some**, a. *having the quality or habit of; causing.*

[Ger. -sam; Belg. -zaam; Ang. -som, -sum; old Frisian -sum; Danish -som. Gothic sama *like*. Ohg. sam, sama *like*, as in—Sie lühtet sam de sonne *it lights like the sun*. Eng. same, -some. Εὐμ-ως, σῆμ-ῆλις *like*; see sĒMĪ half. Ss. sĀM to *place together*.]

**troublesome** having the quality or habit of troubling; causing trouble.

**meddlesome** addicted to meddling.

**wholesome** causing (or consistent with) health.

**lonesome** the quality of being alone; solitary.

**mettlesome** having mettle. **noisome** nox-ious, hurtful.

**venturesome** having the habit of venturing.

**loathsome** (lothsom in Spenser) **quarrelsome** **toilsome** (toilsom in Spenser) **cumbersome** **burdensome** **frolicsome** **selfsame**

A *Tortoise* was thinking with himself, how I r k f o m a fort of Life it was, to spend All his Days in a Hole.—*L' E strange*, Fable CCXX, 1692.

Ferrand Spence (Miscellanea, 1686,) writes *handsom*, *tiresom*, *wearisom*.

**-son**, n. See -ION, -T-ION.

**comparison**, a form of com-par-at-ion.

**season** (SĀTĪO a sowing or planting.)

**poison** **venison** **prison** **benison** **orison** **reason** **lesson**

*This Humour of Mythology may turn to a Poyson instead of a Nourishment;—L' E strange*, 1692.

**-sp**, n., v.

**ga-sp** to open the mouth for breath. (+χάω, to stand open; ΗΪΟ, to ya-wn, ga-pe.)

**crisp** cur-led or cur-ved, in gyr-ations or cir-cles.

**grasp** to hold tightly. (Akin to grapple.)

. . . the hinder limbs [of the caterpillar] act as graspers.—*Illustrated London Almanac*, 1860.

**-ST**.

**robust** RŌBŪSTŪS having (RŌBŪR) strength.

**enthusiast**, see -T-ER, Obs. 2.

**-st**, n.

[T participial added to a stem with S, which may be -S<sup>a</sup> inflectional, as in *σχιστός split*; *σχίζω to split*.]

**east** the region of the (ἔως, Ionic ἡὼς, Doric ἀὼς) dawn. See **Asia**, under *-s*.

**west** the region of **mist, moisture**; βετὸς rain; German wasser *water*.

**cau-st-ic** burning. (χαίω, to burn, future χάσω.)

**thirst, toast**, Ss. TARS; Latin TÖRRĚO, TÖSTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to dry, parch. **post** that which is put. (PŌNO.)

**anne-st-y amethyst mon-st-er locust vest zest blast forest waist nest mast** (acorns, &c.) **host guest Christ<sup>s</sup> schist<sup>a</sup> dynasty<sup>a</sup> ghost gust grist yeast twist hurst frost trust thrust rest** (remainder)

*Re-st* (repose) and *co-st* are from sto I stand.

*Durst* (from dare,) is partly for *durft*, English *thorfte*.

### -st, adv.

[The *-t* is added to intensify the adverbial force of *-s*; or to give it to other parts of speech, as in *les-t*. The old English *agens, ayens*, is now *agains-t*; the German *ein-st* is 'once,' often pronounced with *-t*; and old Suabian *wilent* is English *whil-st*. See *-S adv.*, Obs. 2.]

### -st. See -est, most.

And thus, the first and best employment of poetry was, to compose hymns in honour of the great Creator of the universe.—*Dryden*, Pref. to *Pastorals*.

### -stead, n.

[stō (st'ārū<sup>m</sup>), to stand. German *statt*; English and Saxon *stede*.]

**bedstead**, as if, a bed stand.

**homestead** the place of a home. **in stead** in place of.

It appears in **steady, stedfast**.

### -ster, -str-ess, n. the person who.

[Originally *-ster* was feminine, as in Belg. *voedster she who feeds; a*

*nurse*; whence **foster**—successively a noun, an adjective, and a verb. See **-er**.]

**songster songstress spinster dabster tapster maltster punster gamester lobster youngster**

**Webster** and **Brewster** formerly meant a female weaver and brewer. When the meaning of **-ster** was forgotten, forms like seam-str-ess and song-str-ess arose.

*Holster* is a Belgian masculine noun, akin to the Gothic neuter *hulistr* a hull or covering. *Bolster* is masculine and neuter in the Norse *bolstr*.

-S-T-ER, -S-TRI- *pertaining to.*

[The following are Latin adjective forms in **-STER**,<sup>a</sup> **-STRUM**,<sup>b</sup> **-STRIS**,<sup>c</sup> **-STIS**,<sup>d</sup>—**-TRUM**. The **T** is participial, the **S** various.]

**equestrian**<sup>ao</sup> pertaining to (ĚQVŮS a horse,) ĚQVĚS a horseman.

**Sylvester** pertaining to (SĪLVĀ) a wood. (SĪLVĪS in woods.)

**fenestral** pertaining to (FĚNĚSTRĀ, old French fenestr) a window.

**Badister** a genus of coleopterous running insects. (*βαδιστήρ* a pedestrian; *βαδίζω*, I walk. The **s** is inflectional.)

**coelestial**<sup>d</sup> **terrestrial**<sup>c</sup> **sequester**<sup>a</sup> **sinister**<sup>a</sup> **minister**<sup>a</sup> **pedestrian**<sup>c</sup>

Obs. 1. The following are noun forms—**pilaster**,<sup>a</sup> a square (PĪLĀ) column. **oleaster**<sup>a</sup> the wild olive tree. **trans-om**,<sup>b</sup> see **-om**. **canister**<sup>b</sup> **alabaster**<sup>ab</sup> **plaster**<sup>b</sup> **monster**<sup>b</sup>—**cloister** **dexterity** **dextrous**.

Obs. 2. *Ma-s-t-er*, *chori-s-t-er*, &c. belong to **T-ER**; and *roi-s-t-er*, *bli-s-t-er*, *blu-s-t-er*, to **-er**, v. inf. Register, see **-is-ter**.

**-stri-an**, a., n. See **-s-ter**.

**pedestrian** going on foot. (PĚS, gen. PĚĪS, a foot; PĚĎĚSTĚR a. on foot.)

-S-URE, -T-URE, -D-URE, n. *that which is —ed.*

[-T-,<sup>a</sup> -D- and -S-<sup>b</sup> participial, -S-<sup>c</sup> mutational, and -UR-.]

**measure**,<sup>bo</sup> (ΜΕΤΡΩ ΜΕΤΙΨ I mete,) a meting, or estimation of quantity.

**flexure**<sup>b</sup> the act of bending. (FLĒCTO I bend.)

**erasure**<sup>bo</sup> (ΡΑΔΩ, ΡΑΣΪ, to scrape,) a scraping out.

**en-closure**<sup>c</sup> the act of enclosing.

**ver-dure** the greenness of vegetation. (VĪRĒO, to grow, grow green.)

**literature** the results of literary labor.

**texture** a web, that which is woven. (TEXO I weave.)

**pasture** that which is browsed upon. (PĀSCOR, to feed, browse.)

**capture**<sup>a</sup> the act of taking by force. (CĀPIŪ I take.)

**ligature** that with which something is tied. (LĪGO I tie.)

**pressure fissure closure tonsure exposure fixture**

**incisure**<sup>c</sup> **cæ-sura creature scripture sculpture fracture**  
Cynosure κύνοςυρᾶ, (κϋ ων dog, gen. κύνος; οὐρᾶ tail,) the little bear.

-S-US, n., a.

[Ss. -s-A5 (-ἄ, -ἄ,;) Lat. -s-ŭs (-ἄ, -ῦμ,) as in MŌRSŪS a bite; -σος (-ση, -σων,) -θος. -S- inflectional or participial. Akin to -T-US.]

**tarsus** the instep and heel. (ταρσός a hurdle (for drying fruit;) the blade of an oar; a wing; the foot between the toes and the heel. ΤΩΡΡΕΪ to dry up.)

**narcissus** (properly, with c as k,) νάρκισσος, (νάρκη numbness, stupor;) named from its supposed narcotic power.

**Narcissa abscissa ortho-graphy,** ὀρθογράφος **ob-esc ob-es-ity**

-sy, n.

**idio-syn-cra-sy,** syn- *with,* ἴδιος a peculiar, κρᾶσις temperament. See -S-IS. **tansy ἀθανασία gypsy** Egyptian.

-S-*YNE*, n. fem.

[-S- inflectional; -δ'νη, akin to -AN, -avos; -E, fem. sign.]

**Mnemosyne** *μνημοσύνη* remembrance. (*μνάομαι*, perfect *Μέμνημαι*, to remember; *μνήμη* memory.)

**Eu-phro-s-yn-e** *εὐφροσύνη* gaiety. (*εὐφρων* gay; *εὖ* well; *φρῆν* the mind.)

**Sophrosyne** *σωφροσύνη* discretion. (*σώφρων* of sound intellect; *σῶς* sa-ne; *φρῆν* mind.)

**eleemosynary** and **alms**. (*ἐλεέω*, passive *ἐλέεμαι*, to pity; *ἐλεήμων* merciful; *ἐλεεμοσύνη* mercy.)

-T-, -D-, -S-, participial. See **-t**, **-d**, **-se**, -T-ous.

[Indicating completeness; an act finished; the actor, quality (as acute or acid,) fitness, attribute. It occurs in exTra, -T-ous, -Ty, -T-ive, -aTe, -eD, -T-ER, -T-IC, -T-ION, &c. Latin masc. adj. DŌMĪTŪS, fem. DŌMĪTĀ, neut. DŌMĪTŪM *tam-ed*; Sanscrit DAMITa5, DAMITĀ, DAMITa; Gothic tam-iθs, tamiθa, tamiθ (also tamida.) Sanscrit neut. participle future †DAMĪTṘ, Latin DŌMĪTŪR-ŭs *about to tame*.

Sanscrit (with *g* corrupt, in *gem*), DJNĀ *to know*; DJNĀ5, djĀNAT *instructed*; DJNĀTṘ *γνωστήρ*, Latin †GNOTOR *a know-er*. Sanscrit JŪCTĀ, Latin JŪNCTĀ, English yoked, joined, junct, joint.

Sanscrit CR (Lat. CR-ĒO) to create; CR-T (Lat. CREANS,) *creant*; CR-T-Δ5 (Lat. CRĒĀTŪS) *created*; CR-T-IS (Lat. CRĒĀTĪO) *creation*; CAR-T-R *creator*. Greek φιλέω *I love*; adj. φιλητός *loved*; φιλήτωρ, φιλήτης *a lover*.]

**en-erg-et-ic** *ἐν-εργ-ητ-ικ-ός* energetic, efficacious. (*ἔργον* a w-ork; *ἐργά-της* a worker, irk-er.)

**concour-se** a running (CŌN) together. (CŪRRO I run.)

**frui.t** FRŪCTŪS that which is enjoyed. (FRŪÖR I enjoy.)

**vi-tal in-domi-t-able vin-t-ner fal-se morose resolute**

Obs. T may be considered the earliest of the dentals. Its easy formation by the end of the tongue, has made it the most common, important, and varied in its use, of all the consonants.

**-t**, **-te**, **-d**, a., n.

[Latin past participles and adjectives in -tus; supines (verbal nouns) and nouns in -tūm, which agrees with the Sanscrit present infinitive -tṛ,

(and nouns in -TĀ, -TI,) Russ., Bohem. -t. Lithuanic -ti; Gaelic -adh. Welsh -t, -ed, &c. See -ATe, -ed, -d.]

**rent** a return for borrowed property. (RĒDDO, RĒDDĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to restore.) **flood**, see -d.

**guss-et**, Welsh cwysed, from cwys a furrow.

**bent** **lent** **lost** **bereft** **post** **point** **weight** **might** **light**  
**sight** **fight** **sift** **lift** **belt** **stilt** **b-lo-t** **we-t** **suite** **flute**

-T-, -D-, -TH-, intensive.

[Akin to T participial and S inflectional. Bohem. -ot intensive.]

**dic-t-ate** to say or order with authority. (DĪCO I say; DICTO I command, dictate.)

**fasti-d-ious** readily disgusted. (FĀSTĪDĪO I dislike, loath; FĀSTŪS disdain.) **ple-th-ora**, see -R-US.

**Phlegē-th-on** (in mythology,) a river in the infernal regions. (φλέγω and φλεγέ-θ-ω, to burn.)

**in-spec-t** to look at carefully. (SPĚČĪO, SPĚCTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to see; SPECTO, SPECTATU<sup>m</sup>, to look at; SPEC-IT-O, to view often.)

-T-, repetitive. See -IT-.

T, factitive.

[Latin, as in mĕo, to go, pass, (whence per-me-ate,) mĪTTO I cause to go, I send; whence mĪT, mĪS, of remit and mission. Akin to T intensive.]

T, declensional.

[Latin crude forms or genitive case signs, with the nominative in -S,<sup>a</sup> as in PĀRS (gen. PĀRT-ĪS,) part; SĀLŪS (gen. SĀLŪT-IS,) health. Greek nom. in -ρ, as ἥπαρ (gen. ἥπατ-ος,) the liver; -ς, as in χάρις grace, gen. χάριτ-ος, whence chari-t-y; -α, as in κλίμα (gen. κλιματ-ος) climate. See -MA, -AD, -AS, and -D- declensional.]

**satellite** a companion. (SĀTĒLLĒS, gen. SĀTĒLLĪTĪS.)

**part** **mind** **mental** **dental** **mount** **mound** **front** **fount**,  
**font** **creant** **gentile**<sup>a</sup> **gentle** **element** **nepotism**<sup>a</sup> **hospital**



**sort litigate** (LĪS strife, genitive LĪTĪS.) **salute night climate chromate hepatic dramatic pedagogue clematis**, see -IS.

The Latin nominative is -ĒS and the genitive -ĪT-ĪS, in military, satellite; but quiet QVĪĒS has -ĒT-ĪS, and interpreter INTERPRĒS has -ĒT-ĪS.

-T-, connective.

**es-t-ecm** (ÆS money, ĚMO I gain.) **ego-t-ism** (ĚGŎ I.)

Obs. The T in pro-eras-t-in-ate (CRĀS tomorrow,) and in rus-t-ic (RŪS, gen. RŪRĪS the country,) is as much participial as connective.

-T-, mutational.

[Akin to -T-, -D-, -S- participial.]

**chao-t-ic** in the condition of (Χᾰ'ος) chaos.

**gene-t-ic** pertaining to genesis (see -S-IS) or origin.

**syntac-t-ic** pertaining to syntax.

-t, neuter.

[Sanscrit -D, -T. Latin -D; Gothic -ta; German -s.]

Latin QVŎ-D **wha-t** ĪSTŪD **that** ĪD **it**.

Danish neuter indefinite article *et*.

-T, adverbial.

-T was originally adverbial in the adjective **aliquot**.

-T-ARy, a.

**hereditary** (-D- declensional, -T- participial.) **proprietary** (-T- participial.) **military** (-T- declensional.) **cemetery**, see -ARy.

-te, n. See -T-ER, -T-ES.

**pirate** πειρᾰτᾰς one who robs at sea. (πειρᾰω I try, try the sea.) **athlete**, see -T-ER. **trachyte**

*Climate*, see -T- declensional.

-tee, n.

[T participial and -ee, as in **lega-t-ee**, **paten-t-ee**. See -ATe.]-T-ER, -TR-, -T-OR, -S-OR, n. *he who*; *agency*.

[-TER,<sup>a</sup> -TOR,<sup>b</sup> -SOR,<sup>c</sup> (fem. -TRIX,<sup>d</sup> neut. -TRUM.<sup>e</sup>) Ital. -tore, -sore; Rhaetian -tur, -dur. Sp., Port. -dor; Fr. -teur, -tre. Ss. -TR, fem. T-15. Gr. -τηρ,<sup>f</sup> -τωρ,<sup>g</sup> -τυρ,<sup>h</sup> τεύς,<sup>i</sup> -της;<sup>i</sup> fem. -τετρα,<sup>k</sup> -τις,<sup>l</sup> -τρια,<sup>m</sup> -τις;<sup>n</sup> neut. -τρον,<sup>o</sup> -τήρον.<sup>p</sup> Irish -teoir, -thoir, -doir. Wallachian -toriu. Polish -tarz; Bohem. -tař. Albanian -tár. See T part., -OR n., -ET n.]

**sector**<sup>b</sup> *he who, or that which* (see SĚCO, SE·CTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) cuts.**monitor**<sup>b</sup> *he who* (MŌNĚO, MŌNĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) admonishes.**cor-sair** CŪRSŌR *a runner*. (CŪRO CŪRRO I run.)

**equator agitator**<sup>b</sup> **auditor**<sup>b</sup> **minis-ter**<sup>a</sup> -**tr-ation** **arbitr-ary** **magisterial**<sup>a</sup> **master** **visiter** **au-thor**<sup>b</sup> **factor** **extorter**<sup>b</sup> **digester** **incisor**<sup>o</sup> **censor**<sup>o</sup> **extensor**<sup>o</sup> **successor**<sup>o</sup>

**athlete**,<sup>fi</sup> ἀθλέω I toil, combat.**cerastes**<sup>i</sup> *a horned viper*. (κέρας *a horn*.)**mystery**<sup>fi1</sup> **character**<sup>t</sup> **despot**<sup>t</sup> see -P- **prophet**<sup>t</sup> see -ET

**martyr**<sup>h</sup> **patriot**<sup>t</sup> **hermit** or **eremite**<sup>t</sup> **zealot**<sup>t</sup> **nectar** νέκταρ  
**crater**<sup>t</sup> **plaster**<sup>o</sup> **philter**<sup>o</sup> **centre**<sup>o</sup> **obstructor** or **obstructer**  
—**father** <sup>(a)</sup> **mother** <sup>(a)</sup> **brother** <sup>(a)</sup> **sister** **daughter**

**Ancessor** (antecessor, antecessor,) has both s and t.

*Presbyter* (whence *priest*) is from πρεσβυτέρος, the comparative degree of πρέσβυς *old, venerable, a senior*.

Obs. 1. This suffix is -ER, -OR, preceded by T participial, as in dŏcĕo I teach, dŏc-t-ŭs taught-t, dŏc-t-ŏr (as if teach't-er) a teacher. The English word 'teacher' is more abstract than 'doctor,' implying one who teaches or may teach, whilst the Latin word is associated with an adjective form, and implies a person by whom anything is taught-t. The English word is an index of ag-ency, the Latin one an indica-t-or of perfe-t-act-ion. The difference is that between explorer and *explorer*, numerator *numberer*, accuser *accuser*, declamator *declaimer*, inquest *inquiry*, deduct *deduce*, (in)spection (sus)picion.

Obs. 2. Greek has many verbs in -ίζω (izdo,) and when -της follows one of them (the verbal ω being dropped) d (of isdtes) is absorbed by t, or zd becomes st (ist-tes,) and -ιστης (whence -ist) results, as in βαπτίζω I baptise; βαπτιστής bapti-st, he who baptises. This inflectional s and participial t occur in **enthusia-st caustic**, see -S. **elastic**, see -AS-T.

Obs. 3. Artist, florist, chimist, algebraist, &amp;c. are inductive forms.

Obs. 4. The *t* of Arnaut or Arnaout (pronounced arn-out) belongs here. This word is from *ap̄bavir̄ns* (Albanian) and is formed by metathesis and the mutation of *ba* to *au*. *Zemindár* (with English *z*), see **-dar**.

**-ter, n.**

[A Teutonic suffix formed of T repetitive, participial, (or declensional), and **-er** frequentative, or substantive.]

**slaughter** slaying in the aggregate. (Ger. schlagen to slay, schlachten to slaughter.) **rafter** a roof timber.

**laughter murder**, MÖRDER, to die.

**-ter, v. frequentative.**

**swelter** to be overcome with heat. (Middle high German *swellen* to suffocate; Ang. *svelan* to burn.)

**welter** wallow **bluster** blow **glitter** glow **falter** fail

**-TER, -TERIOR, -ther, a.**

[-TĒR-ŪS, -TĒR-ŪR; -ter-ōs; Sansc. -TĀR-ĀṢ; Pers. -ter. A sign of the comparative degree, which has lost most of its force in English. From the Sanscrit root **तृ**, to step or place *beyond*, and seemingly present in TR-ANS, ter-mination, pene-tra-te, I'N-TRĀ-RĒ, Ī-TĒR-Ū<sup>m</sup> *again*, CĒ-TĒR-ŪS *other* (FĒ-ter-ōs, CĪ-S, CĪ-TRĀ,) A'L-TĒR *other*, N-ĒV-TĒR, I'N-TĒR, PRAE-TĒR, SU'B-TĒR, ĒX-TĒR.—Bopp, Comparative Grammar.]

**exterior** farther out, on the outside. See EXTRA, ULTRA.

**eso-ter-ic** pertaining to that which is (*ἐσώτερος*) interior.

**other**, Ger. an-der; old Ger. andher; old Sax. ōdhar; Gothic an-þar; Russ. inoi; Ss. AN-JA, compar. AN-TAR-A *other*.

**better**, Persian bih *good*, bihter *better*, bihterIn *best*. Go. bats *good*, batiza *better*, batists *best*. Eng. better; Ang. betere; German besser; Sw. bättere; Gr. βελ-τερός and φέρ-τερος.

**ulterior alter-nate neuter neutral iterate whe-ther either farther dexterous sinister—hys-ter-ic**

**-ter, prepositional.**

[Gothic af-ta *backward*, aftra *in the new*; old Nordish eptir, eftir *after*. Akin to T participial, and -ER adjectival.]

-*TER-ION*, n. See -*T-ER*.<sup>p</sup>

**cri-er-ion** **acro-t-er-ion** or **acroterium** **elaterium**

-*TERN*. See -*URN*.

-*T-ES*, n.

[See -*T-ER*, -*ης*,<sup>1</sup> and *T* participial.]

**der-m-es-t-es** a genus of insects which eat skins and other animal matter. (*δέρω* I flay, *δέρ-μα* a skin, *έσθίω* I eat.)

**pyrites** *πύριτρες* (from *πύρ* fire,) several species of mineral with a metallic lustre, and composed of sulphur and iron, copper, &c.

**cerastes**, see -*T-ER*. **pirate**, see -*te*. **prophet**, see -*ET*.

**-th, -t**, n. *that which is; -ness, -ing.*

[-*T-AS*; Ss. -*tā*, -*tva*, as in *prthu* broad, *prthu-ta* or -*tva* breadth. Gothic, as in *diupīða* depth, *gabaurþs* birth, *daufus* death, *friaðva* joy, and participial -*þs*. Sw. -*de*, -*te*, -*d*, -*t*; Dan. -*de*, -*te*; Ohg. -*ida*; Belg. -*de*, -*te*, as in *lengte* length, *vreugde* joy. Ger. -*ath*, -*at*, -*ut*, -*te*, -*d*, as in *heim* home, *heimath* native place; *arm* poor, *armuth* poverty; *breit* broad, *breite* breadth; *tod* death. Ang. -*þ*, -*ða*, as in *fiscian* to fish, *fiscoþ* a fishing. Irish *geal* white, *gealadh* whiteness; *beirim* to bear, *breith* bearing, *beirt* a burden, *beirthe* birth; *bì*, *beo* living, *bith*, *bioth* life; *beit* both. Welsh -*dd*, -*d*, -*th*, as in *du* black, *du-edd* blackness; *pedwar* four, *pedwaredd* fourth; *galluog* strong, *galluedd* strength; *tor* a break, *toriad* a breaking. See -*d*, -*Ty*.]

<b>month</b>	moon	<b>youth</b>	young	<b>health</b>	hale
<b>strength</b>	strong	<b>sloth</b>	slow	<b>math</b>	mow
<b>dearth</b>	dear	<b>breadth</b>	broad	<b>growth</b>	grow
<b>mirth</b>	merr-y	<b>stealth</b>	steal	<b>filth</b>	(de)file
<b>fourth</b>	four	<b>tilth</b>	till	<b>broth</b>	brew
<b>wealth</b>	weal	<b>birth</b>	bear	<b>death</b>	die

**herd** **hoard** **garden** **hearth** **earth** **girth** **lath** **sheath**

Obs. 1. *Th* became *T* to prevent the concurrence of *fþ*, *sþ*, *χþ*, as in *theft*, *thirst* (see -*d*), *isthmus*, *weight*, *hight* (Chaucer), or *highth* (Milton),

drought or drouth (drooth,) thought, wright.\* Diphthong and naphtha cannot become difthong and naftha in genuine English; and for a similar reason, old English has fift, sixt, &c. instead of 'fifth' and 'sixth.' This is a question of speech and etymology, independent of the accidents of spelling.

Obs. 2. If 'stealth' had been derived from *steal*, it would probably have been 'stilth,' as *till* makes 'tilth.' But there is no recession from the vowel *i* to *e*, the English *stēlan* or Belg. *stelen* (with *e* in they,) being the precursor both of *steal* and *stealth*. 'Width' is not from *wide* but from Ang. Vid; 'wealth' not from *weal* but Ang. *Vēlā*; and 'would' not from *will* but from Latin *vōlo*, German *wollen*, old English *woll*, Scotch *wull*, &c. § 8.

Obs. 3. The ordinal sign -th, (Ang. -o<sup>th</sup>e, Gr. -ros, Ger. -te,) is also used for partitives, as in 'a fourth part,' in German *vier-tel*, with -l diminutive added to the ordinal form.

### -TH-, formative.

[A future and aorist passive participle, and present in Greek inflections of the passive voice. Compare the present active infinitive *βουλεύ-αι* to advise, passive *βουλεύ-εσθαι* to be advised; subjunctive aorist active *βουλεύ-σω* I may advise, &c. passive *βουλευ-θῶ* I may be advised, &c. of which the participle is *βουλευ-θείς* being advised.]

**a-s-th-m-a** a disease accompanied by difficulty of breathing. (+*ἄω*, *ἄημι*, to blow; with *s* inflectional, and -*MA*.)

**ari-th-m-et-ic** the science of numbers. (*ἄρι:θμὸς* number; *ἄρω* I adapt.)

**oph-th-almic** (-ic) pertaining to (*ὀφθαλμὸς*) the eye. (*ὀπτομαι*, to see; 1st aorist indicative passive *ὠφθην*; 1st future indicative passive *ὀφθήσομαι*.)

**ortho-epy** right pronunciation. (*ὀρθός* erect, right; +*ῥω*, to move, arise; perfect passive infinitive *ῥομαι* to be raised.)

**cyathiform** goblet-shaped. (*κύω*, to contain; *κύαθος* and *κόπων* a cup; diminutive *κύδθ-ιον* a goblet.)

**Phaethon** a proper name. (*φᾶέθων* the shining.)

Plethora (see -R-US) is placed under T intensive, because *θ* is in the intensified form.

\* See collateral facts by Guest in the Proceed. Philol. Soc. vol. 2, 190, 199.

**-TH-**, mutational.

[Th is a mutation of S, as in ὄρνις a *bird*, gen. ὄρνιθος.]

**orni-th-o-logy** the science of birds.

**helminthology** the science of worms. (See -AD.)

But T replaces Th by dissimilation in **anthelmin-t-ic** (a medicine *ἀντιτρί* against worms,) to prevent the repetition of the lisp.

Obs. -th is a feminine suffix in the Hebrew Elath, &c.

**-th**, adverbial.

[Danish hid (Sw. hit) *hith-er*, and did (Sw. dit) *thith-er*, seem to indicate that this -th- is adverbial, with adjectival -er in English. Go. -d- in hvadre *whither*; -θ- in θαδρο *thence*. Sanscrit in TA-T-RA *there*; TA-T-AS *thence*. Old English in eath, rath, sith; English in forth. See Obs. under -R adverbial.]

	Ger.	Gothic		Ohg.	Swedish.
<b>whi-th-er</b> ,	wo	hva-r	<i>where</i> ,	hwarōt	hvar <i>whither</i> .
<b>hi-th-er</b> ,	hie	he-r	<i>here</i> ,	herōt	hit <i>hither</i> .
<b>thi-th-er</b> ,	da	θa-r	<i>there</i> ,	darōt	dit <i>thither</i> .

**-T-IC**, a.

**plastic** that may be moulded. (πλασσω I mould. T part.)

**rustic** pertaining to (RŪS, gen. RŪR-ĪS,) the country, or rural affairs. (See T connective.)

**lunatic** influenced by (LŪNĀ) the moon. (T participial.)

**prophetic**, see -IC, T part. **pris-ma-t-ic**, see -m, T declensional.

**(-tide, time.)**

**noontide eventide whitsuntide shrovetide springtide**

**-T-ILE**, a. See -AT-ILE.

**fer-t-ile** capable of bearing. (FĒRO I bear, carry.)

-T-IM-, adv.

[From nouns and verbs. See T participial, and -IM adverbial.]

-T-IM, n., a.

[T and M participial.]

**vic-tim** VĪCTĪMĀ an animal bound and sacrificed. (VĪN-CĪO, VĪNCTŪ<sup>m</sup> to bind.)

**mari-time** pertaining to (MĀRĚ, gen. MĀRĪS,) the sea.

-T-IM-, superlative.

[Adj. superl. -im, preceded by T or S participial or intensive.]

**op-tim-ist in-tim-ate mac-sim-um proc-sim-ate** (cs for x.)

-T-IN-, -T-INE.

[Sansc. -TANA5; Latin as in CRĀSTĪNUS pertaining to (CRĀS) tomorrow. T participial.]

**pro-cras-tin-ate** to defer until (CRĀS) tomorrow. (s adverbial.) **vespertine** pertaining to the evening.

**pri-s-tine** (S adverbial, T participial, -INE a., see PRO.)

**intestine** (INTŪS within.)

-T-ION, n.

[Latin -tĭo (gen. tĭōnĭs); Ital. -tione, -zione; Span. -ciōn; Port. -çao; French -tion (pronounced sĭ-ō<sup>n</sup>.) In old Eng. -tĭōn, -ciōn, &c. were dissyllabic. See T participial, and -ION.]

-tion-ary, -tion-ate -ly, -tion-ate-ness, -tion-ed, -tion-er,  
-tion-ist.

**cau-t-ion** a taking care; watchfulness. (CĀVĚO, to take care, beware.)

How had this cherl imaginatioun . . .

Who shulde make a demonstratioun.—*Chaucer*.

And by these meditations refin'd,—*Donne*.

## -T-IV-, -T-IVe, a.

[-T-IV-US (-Ā, -ū<sup>m</sup>.) Sanscrit -TAVJ-Aḅ (-Ā, -Ā,.) -२९-०५ (-a, -ov.) See T participial, -IVe.]

**fur-tive festive inventive progressive active—talkative**

## -ton, n.

**simpleton** a senseless person. (Akin to the Italian augmentative semplicione a dolt.)

**wanton** wandering; unrestrained. (W. gwa that throws from; gwan a dividing; gwant that divides; gwanton that is apt to separate or run off; adj. fickle, *wanton*.)

A frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,

A lymytour, a ful folempne man.—*Chaucer*, l. 208.

. . . our own nation have wanted in blood,—*J. Wesley*.

## -T-ous, a.

[See T participial, T declensional, and -ous.]

**liga-men-t-ous** having the quality of a ligament.

**par-en-chy-ma-t-ous momentous calamitous felicitous**

## -T-R-.

[T participial and R formative. See -TRUM.]

**pene-tr-ate** to pierce, advance (PĒNĪTŪS) inwards.

## -tre, n. See -TRUM.

[In etymologic and phonetic points of view, -tre and -ter, like -ple and -pel, are equally erroneous, the last syllable of *theatr* and *apl* being without a vowel. The analogy of *theatre* is that of *little*, and of *theater* that of *litter*.]

**theatre spectre sceptre metre centre lustre nitre**



**-T-R-IX, -tress**, n. fem.

[-T-R-IX. W. -dres. Fr. -trice, -tresse, -treuse; Ital. -trice; Sp. -triz; Port. -triz. The fem. form of -T-OR, -T-R-UM. See -IX.]

**directrix, directress** she who directs.

**-T-R-UM, -T-R-A**, n. *that which*; agency.

[Neuters—T-R-ŪM, a shortened form of -TĒR-ŪM; Sansc. -TRA,; Gr. -τρον, -θρον, -τήριον. Fem.—Ss. -TRĀ; Lat. -TRA, -TERIA, -TORIA; Gr. -τρα, -θρα, -τειρα, -τηρια, -τρια, -τρις, -τις. Masc.—τρος. T participial and R formative. See -S-TER.]

**spectrum, spectre** something to be seen; an image. (SPĒCĪO, SPE CTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to see.)

**rostrum** a beak; something with which (RŌDO,) to gnaw.

**plectrum** something with which (<sup>†</sup>πλήγω,) to strike (the strings of a lyre.)

**Py'réthrum** (πύρ fire,) a plant named from its pungency; the plant barton.

**Lestris** a genus of gulls. (ληστρίς a female robber; λεία booty.)

**orchestra** ὀρχήστρα **mystery** -ιον **centre** -τρον **excentricity** **theatre** -τρον **canister** -τρον **alabaster** -τρος **elaterium**

**-t-ry.**

**poultry** fowls in the aggregate. (Old French poulet a young fowl, a *pullet*. See **-et, -ry**.)

**gentry** (T declensional) **pantry** **peltry** **sentry** **pageantry**

**-TU-AL**, a.

[-T-US (T participial) and -AL.]

**intellectual** **effectual** **spiritual** **punctuality** **eventually**

## -T-UDe, n.

[T-ŪDO, gen. -TŪDĪN-ĪS (see -DO); Fr. -tude; Sp. -tud; Ital. -tudine. Akin to T participial, -UD-, and -TĀS, gen. -TĀT-ĪS.]

**solitude** the state of being (SŌLŪS) alone; loneliness.

**plenitude** fulness. (PLĒNŪS full.)

**amplitude inquietude similitude vicissitude turpitude**  
**mult-i-tud-in-ous longitude habitude magnitude gratitude**

Obs. 1. The accusative case CONSVETUDINĒM gives 'custom' and 'costume,' unless, as Diez suggests, the Italian 'costuma' may be from CŌNSVĒTŪS *accustomed*, with -udin- rejected for -ŪMEN.

Obs. 2. Although there is a word SĒRVĪTŪDO,—'servitude' may be from SĒRVĪRŪS *service*, gen. SĒRVĪTŪT-ĪS.

Obs. 3. The similarity of -TŪDO and -TAS, gen. -TĀT-ĪS, is shown by the two Latin forms TĀRDĪTĀS and TARDITUDO tardiness; Ital. quietudine and quietezza. The Welsh -tyd, -did, &c. answer to both forms.

-T-URE, *that which is to be.* See S-URE.

[The Latin future participle, as in ĀMĀ-TŪRŪS *about to love*.]

**future** that which is to be. (FUI I have be-en; FĪ-O, φύω, to be.) **venture** something (VĒNĪO, VE·NTUM) to come.

**judicature** about to (JŪDĪCĀRĒ) give judgment.

## -T-US, n. m. -T-A, n. f. -T-UM, n. neut.

[T particip. Ss. -TĀS, -T-AS (-Ā, -A.) Lat. -T-ŪS (-Ā, -ŪM.) -TOS (fem. -TŪ, -TŪS, neut. -TŪ,) -TĪS. Hindoostanee -TĪ. See -ATE, -T-ous, -ous.]

**a-sbe-s-t-us**, a mineral which resists fire. (ἀσβεστός unextinguishable; +σβέω, to quench.)

*Albestos*, or incombustible cotton, is found in a quarry of limestone, in the county of Effex.—*Guthrie*, Geography, 1795.

**albata** an alloy resembling silver. (ĀLBŪS white.)

**stra-t-um** (Ss. STRATA) that which is spread; pl. strata.

**hiatus apparatus status impetus dictum asphaltum**  
**momentum ultimum factotum aorta—infanta**

-Ty, -TI-, -ITy, n. *-ness; quality; power.*

[T participial. -τ-ης (gen. -τηρ-ος); -θος. -τās (gen. -τāt-īs.) Sp. -dad; Port. -dade. Provensal -tat. Ger. -tāt; Belg. -teit. Ital. -tā; Fr. -té. Old Eng. -te, -tee (pronounced as in French.) Welsh -did, -dawd. It is commonly preceded by I, often of a genitive case, but this becomes E when the concurrence of II is to be avoided.]

**sanity** SĀNĪTĀS saneness or soundness (of mind.) (SĀNŪS healthful.) **faculty** power of doing. (FĀC-ĪL-ĪS what can be (FA·C-TŪ<sup>m</sup>) done.)

**equity** the quality of justice, or of being just.

**security** the state or condition of being secure.

**polarity** the state or condition of being polar.

**majesty avidity timidity validity agility atrocity  
diversity fluidity felicity veracity rapacity pugnacity  
sagacity—anxiety piety verity variety sobriety—liberty  
poverty fatu-ity vacuity—ci.ty summit.. bounty surety**

Obs. 1. -ey (for -sy) is a form of -ty, *t* having become *s*, as in polity policy, privity privacy.

Obs. 2. *Oddity* and probably *laity* (λαῖς the people,) are híbrids. For polity, dynasty, see -y, n. ¶ 1.

Obs. 3. *Amity* is from AMĪCTĪA, Fr. amité. *Cruelty* is from CRŪDĒ-LĪTĀS, but it bears some resemblance to the German grauelt that an outrageous (*that*) deed.

Obs. 4. -ty in twenty, thirty, &c. is for *ten*.

Off hem I have full plente

Ffor ffolke that haven volunte.—Attributed to *Lydgate*.

-T-YL.

[-T- participial, and -L ¶ 3.] **dactyl**

-U-, formative.

[ū formative appears in -URE, -URY, -URI-ENT, -U-ITOUS, and is often fused with u of the adjectival and participial -ūs, -ŭm.]

-UC-, -UC-ous, a. See -AC.

**Festūca, fescue** a genus of grasses. **festucous**

**cad-uc-ous** subject (CĀDĒRĒ) to fall.

## -UD-, -UT-, n.

[Lat. n. -ūs, gen. -ūD-ĭs, ūT-ĭs. Akin to -as, gen. -AΔas. See -AD, and D declensional.]

**pal-ud-al** relating to (PĀLŪS) a marsh.

**paludina** a freshwater snail.

**sal-ut-ary** pertaining to (SĀLŪS) safety, health.


## -ue, -u, participial.

[French participial nouns, mostly masculine in -u,<sup>m</sup> feminine in -ue.<sup>f</sup>]

**revenue<sup>m</sup>** return or income from investments or taxation.  
(Fr. revenu, from revenĭr, Lat. RĔ-VĔNĪO, to return.)

**avenue<sup>f</sup> battue<sup>f</sup> due<sup>m</sup> retinue** Fr. retenue<sup>f</sup> **value<sup>f</sup> residue<sup>m</sup>**  
**residual tissue<sup>m</sup> virtue** Fr. vertu<sup>f</sup> **virtuous virtu'** Ital. virtù<sup>f</sup>  
**virtu-oso**, fem. **virtu-osa vendue venue** akin to vicin-age **issue<sup>f</sup>**

## -ue, cacographic.

**catalogue** κατάλογος **pedagogue** prorogue **league**, Fr. ligue,   
лїго I bind. **opaque** ὀπακῶς **grotesque** antique **oblique** **pique**

## -UGO, -UGIN-. See -GIN-, -AGO.

**albugo** (ĀLBŪS white,) a speck on the eye.

**lan-ugin-ous** having (LĀNA) wool or down; downy.

## -U-IT-ous, a. manner.

**fortuitous** by (FŌRS) chance.

**gratuitous** in the manner of (GRĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>) a favor.

**pitu-it-ous** like, or producing phlegm.

**in-iqu-it-ous** in a wicked manner.

*Circu-it-ous* has -it- of ěo, ĭTŪ<sup>m</sup>, to go.

*Ubiqu-it-ous* going or being everywhere.

## -UL-, -OL-, -IL-, -L-, pletive. See -UL-ENT.

-UL-, -ŮL-A, -UL-UM, **-ule**, n. diminutive; implemental.

[ŮL-US n. masc., -ŮL-Ā n. fem., ŮL-UM<sup>b</sup> n. neut.; Gr. -αλιον. Ital. -olo, ola, -ello, -ella. See under -L, -L-US, -C-le, **-acle**.]

-ul-ar, -ul-ate, -ul-at-ion, -ul-at-ory, -ule, -ul-ist,  
-ul-os-ity, -ul-ous.

**s-pat-ula** (and **epa-ul-et**.) a small spade.

**nebula** a small (NŮBĚS) cloud. **nodule** a little knot.

**r-ule** and **rail**, RĚGŮLĀ, an implement with which (RĚGO) to rule.

**cir-cingle**<sup>b</sup> a band for girding; a girdle. (CĪNGŮLŮS, CĪNGŮLĀ, CĪNGŮLŮM; CĪNGO I gird.)

**vine-ulum** something with which (VĪNCĪO) to bind.

**globule** **cellule** **gran-ul-ous** **ocul-ar** **vitriol** **spherule**  
**schedule** **scapula** **uvula** **fibula** **speculum** **tenaculum**—  
**gondola** **cupola** **vanilla** **arm-ad-illo** **peccadillo** **punc-t-ilio**

-UL-AR, -UL-AR-Ly, -UL-ARI-Ty. See -IC-UL-AR.

**capsular** pertaining to, or like a small (CĀPSĀ) chest.

**perpendicular** vertical. (PERPENDĪCŮLŮ<sup>m</sup> a plumb-line.)

**circu-l-ar-ly** **circu-l-ari-ty** **cellular** **regularly** **angularity**

-UL-ENT, a. *full of*.

[-UL-, -OL-, -IL-, -L-; ŮL-ĚNT-US, -ŮLENTUS; -ŮLENS, -OLENS, -ILENS.  
Formed from nouns. Akin to -AL, L being the significant element. See -UL-, -ANT.]

**virulent** full of (VĪRŮS) poison.

**pestilent** full of (PĚSTĪS) contagion.

**violent** VĪŮLENS and VĪŮLENTŮS full of (VĪS) force.

**esulent** adapted for (ĚSCĀ) food.

**corpulent** **opulent** **truculent** **turbulent** **fraudent**  
**succulent** **somnolent** **purulent** **viol-ence** **-ate**, **-ation**, **-ently**

Obs. *In-dol-ent* is from DŮL-ĚNS paining; *red-ol-ent* from ŮLĚO, to scent of; and *male-vol-ent* from MĀLĚVŮLENS badly-wishing, -ol- being part of the root.

-UL-oUS, a. *inclination to.*

**garrulous** inclined to (GĀRRĪO,) prate.

**querulous** ready (QVĚRĚR,) to complain. **tremulous**

-UL-T, n. -UL-TU-oUS, a.

**tumult**, TŮMĚSCO, to begin (TŮMĚRĚ) to swell or ferment.

**adult** grown up. ĀDŮLĚSCO, ĀDU·LTŮ<sup>m</sup>, to grow up; ĀLO (ĀLĪTŮ<sup>m</sup> and ALTŮ<sup>m</sup>;) I feed, increase, whence **co-alite**.

*Result, insult, resile*, are from sĀLĪO, to leap.

-UM, n. *that which.*

[Ss. -Ā<sub>i</sub>; Lat. -ŭ<sup>m</sup>; Gr. -ov, -iov; as in Ss. VALA, Lat. VĀLLŮ<sup>m</sup> a wall. Ss. MADHJA, Lat. MĚDĪŮ<sup>m</sup>, Gr. μέσον the middle. Ss. P'HULLA, Lat. FŮLLŮ<sup>m</sup>, Gr. φύλλον a leaf. Neuter nouns. See -ON, Obs. 1.]

**tym'panum** the drum of the ear. (τόμπανον a drum; τύπτω I strike; τόμμα a blow.)

*Greek*, in -ov—**cranium muse'um mausole'um gymnasium scholium trapezium asy'lum clysiium plectrum asphaltum**

*Latin*—**medium tedium** TĚDĪŮ<sup>m</sup> **delirium compendium stipendium exordium addendum mod-ic-um millennium serum premium** PRĚMĪŮ<sup>m</sup> **atrium sensorium equilibrium alluvium effluvium menstruum lixivium opprobrium forum opus-cul-um gypsum album minium intervalum petr-oleum spectrum rostrum—vellum venom**, see -om.

Obs. 1. The suffix -um is lost in monument, document, parchment.

Obs. 2. *Begum* (Turkish, e as in *they*, properly *begam*,) a lady of high rank, a princess. The feminine form of *Beg*, *bey* a *prince*.

-UM, genitive plural.

**nostrum** (of us;) a quack medicine which is claimed as a discovery known only to the maker.

**quorum** (of whom; QVĪ who; the first word formerly used in commissions to justices of the peace;) the number of persons necessary to transact business legally, in a board of directors or other deliberative body.

-UND, a. UND-ITy, n. See -AND.

**rotund rotundity jocund-ity rubicund vagabond**

-UNe, UN-ITy. See -AN.

**op-port-une im-port-un-ity fortune tribune jejune**

-UoUS, -UI-, -UUM, a., n.

[*-ŭ-ŭs* (-Ā, -ŭM,) a form of -VUS. See -IVe.]

**noc-uous** having the quality of injuring. (*NŌCĚŌ*, to hurt.)  
**contin-uous contin-ui-ty vac-ui-ty resid-uum arduous**

-UR-, -URe, -URy, n.

*-ing; that which is; a state of being.*

[*-ŭRĀ* n. (Ital., Sp., Port. -ura, Fr. -ure;) commonly added to the stem of a supine, participial, or adjective form, as *JŪNGO* *I join*; *JŪNCTŪS* *joined*; *JŪNCTĪŌ* *the act of joining, junction*; *JŪNCTŪRĀ* *the result of joining, a juncture or seam*. The *ŭ* is formative, and the *r* is that of -T-ER. See S-URe.]

-ur-able, -ur-age, -ur-al, -ur-ate, -ur-ation, -ur-ed, ur-er,  
 -ur-esque, -ur-ious.

**figure** a make, shape, form; that which is the result of making. (*FĪNGO*, *FĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>*, to make, shape.)

**censure** a condemnatory criticism (*CĒNSĚŌ* *I judge*.)

**tenure** a holding; the condition by which a tenant holds. (*TĒNĚŌ* *I hold*.)

**nature** that which (*NĀSCŌR*, *NĀTŪS ĒST*) is born or produced. **aperture** and **overture** an opening.

**su-t-ure** a state of being sewn; a seam. (*SŪŌ* *I sew*.)

**posture** *pŏsĭtŭRĀ* **usury** *ŭsŭRĀ* **cæsu/ra fissure exposure**  
**lecture sepulture picture stature ges-t-ure saturate**  
**tri-t-ur-at-ion structure puncture measure, see -S-URe**  
**mens-ur-at-ion manu-fac-t-ur-er pas-t-ur-age temperature**  
**—enclosure failure furniture seizure miniature feature**

Obs. The distinction is not always observed between -ion and -ure, as

in fraction fracture; junction juncture; position posture; torsion torture; incision incisure; compression pressure; construction structure.

**-ure, n.**

[French -ir in *plais-ir pleas-ure*, *lois-ir leis-ure*, due to the Latin infinitive -ĒRĚ.—*Diez.*]

**-ur-et, n.**

[A modern suffix used chiefly in mineralogy.]

**sulphuret phosphuret arseniuret chloruret cyanuret**

URI-, -URy, n.

**century** CĒNTŪRĪĀ that contains (CĒNTŪ<sup>m</sup>) a hundred, commonly a hundred years.

**centurion** (-N declens.) the leader of a hundred men.

**dec-urion** the leader of (DĚC-Ē<sup>m</sup>) ten men.

-URI-ENT, a. *ready to.*

[Latin part. pres. of verbs in -ŪRĪO (Gr. -οετω), formed on -ŪRŪS of the future participle active.]

**esurient** (participle of ĚDĚRĚ to eat,) ready to eat.

**parturient** ready (PĀRĪO,) to produce. **saturient**

-UR-N-

[See under -ERN, -ER a., N-ous, and -Ty.]

**noct-urn-al** in the (NŌX, gen. NŌCT-ĪS,) night.

**diurnal** and **journal**, from (DĚS, gen. DĪĚS,) day to day.

**yesterday** (HĚSTĚRNŪS a.,) the day preceding the present one.

**eternity** ĀTĚRNĪTĀS, as if for ĀVITERNITAS; ĀVŪ<sup>m</sup> duration, ĀVĪTĀS age.

**taciturnity diuturnity—ex-t-er-n-al internal paternity**



-URy, -URI-, n. See -ER, n.

**penury** PĒNŪRĪĀ want, scarcity. (πένης, to be poor.)

-US, n. *that which*.

[-ŭs<sup>a</sup> (-Ā, -ŭm); -is, -es. Gr. -as, -os,<sup>b</sup> -os. Go. -s. Sansc. -A5, -U5, -AT. Used chiefly for masculine nouns (and adjectives,) as -A, -a are used for feminines, and -um, -ov for neuters. They also indicate the nominative case. With -AT-, &c. they form double suffixes, as may be observed under -ate, -ade, -tous, -ary, -rous, -an, -nous, -ulous, -tous, -mus, &c. Sanscrit GARBHA5 *a form*. Latin CŌRPŪS (gen. CŌRPŌRĪS,) *a body*, whence corp-s, corp-se, corporeal. Sansc. PICA5, Lat. PĪCŪS, Eng. wood-pecker. Sansc. CALAMA5 *a reed*, καλᾶμος, CĀLĀMŪS. Sanscrit JU *to combine*, gives jŭ-5, Lat. jŭ-s *broth*, Eng. juice. Sansc. VAR *to love, prefer*, वर्ति5 *excellence*, Lat. VĪRTŪS, Eng. virtue, worth. Ss. STAMBHA5, Lat. STĪPĒS, Eng. stipe, stem, stub. Ss. NABHAS, νέφος, Lat. NŪBĒS *a cloud*. Ss. AVI5, Lat. ōvis *a sheep*. Ss. RUNA5, Lat. CĀNĪS *a dog*. Ss. CŪCILA5, Lat. CŪCŪLŪS *a cuckoo*. Bohem. chud' *poverty*, chud'as *a pauper*.]

**hiatus** *a ga-p or opening*. (hīo I ga-pe, yaw-n. See **chas-m**.)

**exodus**<sup>b</sup> *OD*. **discus**<sup>b</sup> **chorus**<sup>b</sup> **Eurus**<sup>b</sup> **urus**<sup>a</sup> **calamus**<sup>b</sup>  
**polyanthus**<sup>b</sup> **crocus**<sup>b</sup> **narcis**-S-US<sup>a</sup> **cestus**<sup>b</sup> **circus** **fungus**,  
sponge, spunk. **nuc-le-us** **calc-ul-us** **sinus** **genus**<sup>b</sup> **virus**  
**genius** **radius** **focus** **tarsus** **impetus** **incubus** **apparatus**  
**afflatus** **Hesperus**<sup>b</sup> **syllabus**<sup>b</sup> **acanthus**<sup>b</sup> **scope**<sup>b</sup>—**grampus**

Obs. The suffix -us is omitted in splendid florid tumid long just honest puls-e exod-e. It is replaced by -ue in vir-t-ue, Ital. virtù, Latin VĪRTŪS (v long, but not accented,) gen. VĪRTŪTĪS. See **-ue** participial.

*Rebus* a riddle given in pictures. (Latin *by things*, the ablative plural of RĒS *a thing*.)

-US-T-. See **-st**.

**ang-us-t-ate** narrowed. (ἄλγω, ANGO I throttle.)  
**robust** **locust** **combustion** **august**' **Augustus**

-VER, n. See **-B-**.

**cada-ver-ous** pertaining to a (CĀDĀVĒR) dead body.  
(See CĀDO I fall, die.) **culver** the European wild pigeon.

**-ward**, *in the direction of.*

[Gothic *vairþs*; Lat. *vĕrsŭs*; Ang. -vard, -veard, -verd, -veardes; old Sax. -ward, -werd; old Nordish adj. verdr; Belg. -wards. Ss. root *vĕr* to go, to turn. An adverbial -s is sometimes added, and Ohg. had an adverbial -sun, as in *dār there*, *darasun thither*.]

**inward forward afterward homeward southward**

Then westward turn the stem, that every mast  
May shoreward fall, as from the vessel cast.

*Falconer*, *The Shipwreck*.

I give him joy that's aukward at a lye;—*Young*.

**-ways, -wise**, *adv. manner.*

[See *vĭDĕŎ*, *vĭSŭm*, '*idaw to perceive*'; Ss. *VIDH* to *distinguish*. Dan. *viis*, Sw. *vis*, Ger. *weise manner*. See **-oid**.]

**length-ways or -wise cross-wise or -ways likewise nowise straightways**

*Righteous* (Ang. *rihtvis*) is a heteronym influenced by -ous. Chaucer uses *rightwisnesse*.

**-XILLARY**, *a., n. dim.*

**maxillary** pertaining to the (*MĀXĪLLĀ*) jaw. (*MĀLĀ* the cheek-bone, cheek; *MĀNDŎ*, to *chew*.)

**-xt**, *adverbial.*

**betwixt** between. (Akin to -s adverbial, with -t, and following *g* of Ang. *tvegen twain*.)

Ne wold nevere God betwix us tweyne . . . —I. 11068.

That is betwixe theft and eek the weft, . . . —I. 6829. *Chaucer*.

. . . *we muß Distinguish betwixt Natural and Moral Actions*.—*L'Étrange*, Fable CCXXXII.

**-y**, *n. condition; faculty; subject.*

[¶ 1. -*os*, see **-US**. ¶ 2. -*η*, -*A*, -*E*, -*ES*, -*IS*, -*os*, -*is*, -*s*. ¶ 3. -*ia*, -*IA*, &c., see **E** formative. ¶ 4. -*iov*, -*IVM*, see **E** formative. ¶ 5. See **-ee**. ¶ 6. *Miscellaneous*.]

**necromancy** fortune-telling by means of departed spirits. (*μαντεία* divination; *νεκρός* dead.)

**memory** ΜΕΜΟΡΙΑ the faculty or quality of remembering. (ΜΕΜΟΡ mindful.)

¶ 1. **tunny**, see -N- intens. **chimney** κάμινος **treasury** θησαυρός **lethargy** λήθαργος.

¶ 2. **pigmy** πυγμή the fist, a cubit. **catastrophe parody melody monody**—**galaxy** -ίας **tyranny** τυραννίς **dropsy** ὄψωψ HYDROPS **heresy** αἵρεσις HÆRĒSĪS **cachexy** -is **phrenzy** φρενίτις—**botany** βοτάνικη (*βοτάνη* an herb.) **Hilary** ΗΙΛΑΡΙΣ cheerful. **money** ΜΟΝΕΤΑ **usury** ὕσῦρα **progeny** προγένεις **pyrotechny** -τέχνη.

¶ 3. **tansy** a plant with durable flowers. (Low Latin tanacetum, from ἀθάνασία immortal.—Eaton's Botany, 1836; Talbot's Etymologies, 1847.) **elegy** ἐλεγεία, ἐλεγείον **polity, police** πολιτεία, see **-ice dynasty** -εία **antipathy** ἀντιπάθεια **irony** -εία **litany** -εία **agony** ἰα **fantasy** -ία **APoplexy** ἀποπληξία **astronomy** -ία **astrology** -ία **melancholy** -ία **pharmacy** -εία **idiocy** ἰδιωτεία **geography** -ία.

-ΙΑ. **colony misery modesty history contumely calumny repugnancy ceremony harmony scammony ignominy**

¶ 4. **mystery** μυστήριον, see -ARY. **canopy** κανωπέιον a gauze net for protection against gnats. (*κόνωψ* a gnat.) **trophy** τρόπαιον. **augury** -ῦμ, **larceny** λάρκοινύμ, (LĀTRO a thief.) **study** στυδίῦμ **testimony scrutiny**

¶ 5. See -ee. **lev-y dor-y all-ey voll-ey jury warrantary pansy country medley destiny puny**

¶ 6. *Miscellaneous.* **penny**, Ang. pening, Ohg. pending, that which is struck. (Ss. BĀDH to strike.) **folly**, Fr. folie, W. ffolineb. **thievery**, Ger. dieberei **b-ar-l-ey**, W. ar upon; *bār the top, a tuft*; *lly that extends out*; *ys that issues out*; *barlys bread corn*. **ruby**, RŪBĒŪS red. **lunacy**, LŪNĀTĪCŪS. **balcony**, Ital. balcone. **ivory ferry cherry sherry anchovy**, Spanish anchova, a kind of fish usually dried.

(Basque antzua, anchua *dry*.—*Mahn*, 1854.)

**Normandy**, Ang. normand-ige, the isle of the Normans.

-y, n. dim.

[A fragment mostly of -līn, n. diminutive.]

**baby** a little babe. Scotch **lassie** (and lassick) a little lass. **puppy goody Sally cranny pony ninny**

Although *valley* agrees with VĀLLĪS, it is probably formed on the diminutive VĀLLĒCŪLĀ, Fr. vallée.

**-y, -ey, -i-,** adj.

[Ang., Belg., Ger. -ig; Ohg. -ac, -ag, -ec, -ie; Gothic -ags, -eigs, -ahs, -ugs; old Eng. -ie. See -IC.]

**bloody** imbued or covered with blood. (Ang., Dan. blodig, old Fris. blodich, Ohg. blotag, Ger. blutig.)

**hungry thirsty rusty** **weary sandy hairy might-i-ly**  
**stormy shady lumpy stumpy many any clay-ey every**

She wolde her painis everich one renewe.—*Chaucer*.

But th' heedful boteman strongly forth did stretch

His braunie armes, and all his bodie fraine,—*Spenser*.

The ground may be either muddy, sandy, weedy, gravelly, or rocky, and the animals inhabiting each kind of ground will be found to be more or less peculiar to it.—*Stimpson*, 1859.

This suffix has arisen from the fusion of various originals, as in—

**spongy** SPÖNGĪÖSŪS **lazy** LĀSSŪS **murky**, Dan. mörke **savory**, Fr. savoureux **heartly**, Ger. herzlich **balmy**, Ger. balsamisch **shiny** shining, Ger. scheinend **bushy**, Ger. buschicht **watery**, Ger. wasserreich, wasserig, wässericht **worthy**, Ang. wurðe, Ger. würdig **rightly** adv. Ang. rihte, Go. raihtaba **hasty, testy, guilty**, old French, and in Chaucer—*hastif, testif, giltif*, from -IVe. See also -IC, -ARy, -ee, and -ly.

**-y,** adverbial.

[See -ly, the l of which is confused with that of -ble.]

**abl-y** in an able manner. **sociably** in a sociable way.

**-y,** v. See -ish, v.

**sully soil tally rally dally parley bray—mutiny**

**-y-er,** n. *he who*.

[The same as -ER and -ARy, with y interposed.]

**saw-y-er lawyer collier pavior courtier premier**  
**farrier—drover**

-YNX, n. See -INX, -AX.

**lar'ynx** λάρυγξ the cavity at the top of the trachea.

**syrix** σῦριξ a shepherd's or pandean pipe. (σῦρω I draw; σῦρισσω I pipe, whistle.)

**syringa** a genus of plants; lilac.

**syr-inge lynx**

-za, n.

[Italian, formed out of Latin T before I or E and a second vowel.]

**piazza** πλατεῖα PLĀTEA, Spanish plaza, German platz, English place.

**stanza**, Latin STĀNS standing.

-ze, v.

[A consonant becoming sonant to indicate a verb.]

**graze** grass **braze** brass **use** use **abuse** abuse—**breathe** breath  
**clothe** cloth

-zen, n. *one who*. See -san.

**citizen** one who inhabits a (CĪVĪTĀS) city. **denizen**

## ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

A few examples are parsed here for the purpose of exhibiting a more minute analysis of derivative words.

**fa-t-al-i-t-y**

**fa** *speak, decree*; **-t** *fore*, as indicating *pas-t* time in an *ac-t-ion* *finish-ed* or *comple-te*; **fa-t** *decree-d* (as *fac-t* is equivalent to *ma-de*); **fate** the *decree*; **-al** *relating to*; **fatal** *relating or pertaining to that which is decreed*; **-i** the nominative case sign of *FĀTĀL-ĪS*; **-t** *agen-cy, power*, a repetition of the former *T* participial, used in a substantive sense, **-y** being the remnant of its gender and case sign as a noun. Hence the word *fatality* was constructed to express *The power which has the quality of being decreed*; or, *The power relating to that which is decreed*.

To the same root belong *pro-ph-et* (see *-ET*;) and *in-ef-fa-ble* (see *IN-not, EX-, -ble*.)

**un-sym-path-is-ab-il-i-t-y**

**-ity** (as before,) *the agency of*; **un-** *not*; **-ise** *v. being*; **abil** (*HĀBĒO* I have, use, do,) *ab-le*; *to* (implied in the verb suffix *-ise*;) **path** *feel*; **syn** (*sym-<sup>t</sup>*) *with*. Or, **un-** *without*; **-ity** *the power of*; **ab** *having*; **-il** *the quality*; **path-ise** *to-feel*; **syn-** *with*. But in the actual English word, the force of *-is-ab-il* may be considered lost.

**e-li-ma-te**

Greek (infinitive λῆ-ν to desire earnestly); κ-λῖ-ν-ω *I lean, in-c-line*; κλιῖ-μαῖ (gen. κλίματος,) *that which inclines, a region, a clime, in regard to its polar inclination*; **-t** the genitive case sign of **-ma** *that which*, **e-** (as it were) *be-* **li** *le-ans*, or leans much; **climate**, *that which, by its inclination towards the pole, influences the seasons.*

**clima-c-t-er-ic**

Akin to *Climate*. See **-AX**, **-T-ER**, **-IC**. κλίμαξ, *-axos*, a ladder; κλιμακτῆρ the step of a ladder, *every seventh year of human life*, particularly the 63d year, which the Greeks supposed to be a critical period.

**in-f-la-mma-b-le**

(*mm* for *gm*.) LŪX light; φ-λέγ-ω, to blaze, burn; φλέγμαῖ, FLĀMMĀt flame—**-ma** *that which is*; **in-** *very*; **b-l** *capable of*; **f-la** *b-laz-ing* or *b-urning*.

**f-l-ag-iti-ous-ness**

(See under **D-**.) ἤχη clamor; λ-έγω *I speak*; β-λ-ηχηῖ a bleat, whine; Ger. fluch-en to swear; **-it** frequentative (with a connecting vowel **i**); **f-**, with the force of *be-* in *be-rate*, or *ob-* in *ob-loquy*; FLĀGĪTO *I demand often*, *I dun*.

**-ness** *the quality of being*; **-ous** (for *-ose*) *full of*; **-iti** *frequent*; **f-l-ag** *c-l-ack*.

**sup-er-e-r-og-at-or-y**

**r-og** akin to **l-ag** in *f-lag-itious*; D-ĪCO *I say*; R-ŏG-o *I ask*; **e-** *out of*; **-y** the case termination; ĒRŏGO *I intreat, pay out*; **erog-at** (the thing) *demand-ed, pai-d*.

**or-y** *relating to*; **-at** *that which is*; **sup-er** *beyond*; **e-rog-** *demand*. Relating to (supererogation) *over-payment*.

**d-ic-ta-t-or-i-all-y**

The root is akin to the preceding. See under D-, and T intensive.

**con-st-it-u-t-io-n-al**

STŌ, ST-ĀT-Ū<sup>m</sup>, to stand; (but the supine varies with a prefix, giving) CON-STO, CON-ST-ĪT-Ū<sup>m</sup>, to stand with; this becomes the stem of a new verb CON-ST-ĪT-Ū-O I dispose, settle, determine, agree upon; CON-ST-ĪT-Ū-T-ĪŌ (with T participial,) that which is constitute, settled, or determined, or agreed upon. The *u* is that of the supine, and the second *n* a genitive case sign.

**-al** *pertaining to*; **io-n** *that which is*; (ST stand, ST-IT to stand,) ST-IT-Ū-T- *stoo-d*; CŌN *together*; or, less strictly—*Consistent with that which has been mutually established.*

**su-b-ul-ate**

SUO I sew; SŪBŪLĀ an awl.

**-ate** *ma-de like*; **-ul** *the small*; **-b** *thing with which*; **su-** *to sew*; hence **subulate** *awl-shaped.*

**adv-ant-age**

**adv-** for ĀB *from*, confused with ĀD *to*; **ant-** (ĀNTĒ) *before*; **-age** *that (condition or aggregate of conditions) which places one before, or in, adv-ance of others.* See A-; and **-age**, Obs. 1.


**bu-c-k-le...r**

Welsh *bw terror*, &c.; *bwg a scare-crow*; *cled sheltering*; *cledr a flat body, a board*; *bwccled a security against danger*; *bwccledr a buckler*; *c-l-ed* is the prefix *c-*, with *ll-ed width*, compounded of *lly that extends out*, and *ed what has aptness to act*, the sense being thus made active, (not passive,



as when one is protected by a rock or other immovable defense;) **-r** *that which*. **Buckler**, *a body widening out as a protection against danger*.

### **c-lay-more**

*a great sword*: Gaelic and Irish *mōr great*; Gael. *claidhamh*, Ir. *claidheamh*, Welsh *cledd-yf a sword*, *c-led-r a flat body*, *ll-ed breadth*; Lat.  *LĀTŪS*, *π-λατ-ὀς wide*; Irish *leith-ead breadth*; *leithe the shoulder blade*.

### **co-r-ac-le**

A small portable fishing boat made of wicker-work and covered with leather or canvas.

Welsh *co a rounding*; or *that is outward, an edge*; *co-r a circle, close, crib*; *cw-r a periphery, a skin*; *cwrwg a round body or vessel*; *cwrwgl, corwgl, Irish cwrach*.

### **ca-r-o-l**

Welsh *ca holding*; *ca-r a friend*; *aw an impulse*; *aw-l praise*; *car-awl a love song*.

### **groan grumble**

Welsh *grw that is uttered imperfectly*; *rhw what breaks (or grows) out*; *grwn a groan*; *grwm a grumble*.

## VOCABULARY

OF

LATIN AND GREEK ORIGINALS, OF ENGLISH  
DERIVATIVES AND THEIR COL-  
LATERAL FORMS.

- ĀC-ĒO, *to be sharp*; ĀC-ŪO, *to sharpen*. ac-id ac-et-ous ac-  
 et-ic ac-er-b-ity cr-abbed ac-r-id acriMONy acute ache ἄχος edge  
 acumen acme ἀκμή oxid ὀξὺς; oxalic oxytone oxygen par-oxysm  
 ÆQVŪS, gen. ÆQVĪ, *equ-al*. equity equinox equator equi-  
 distant ad-equate equilibrium equivalent equi-t-able in-iqui-ty  
 ÆVŪ<sup>m</sup>, gen. ÆVĪ, *an age*. age ev-er co-eval primeval e-ter-  
 nal, see -UR-N long-evity co-e-taneous  
 ĀGO, -ĪGO (A·CTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to do*, (ἄγω) *drive, lead*. ag-ent act  
 amb-ig-u-ous co-g-ent exigency outr-age nav-igate ag-it-ate—pār-  
 āgōge synagogue demagogue  
 ĀLĪŪS, ALI-, ἄλλος,<sup>b</sup> *other*; ĀLTĒR *the other*. alias alien  
 ALLegory<sup>b</sup> par-all-el<sup>b</sup> alter-nate sub-altern  
 ALO, (ĀLĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to nourish, cherish*. aluMNus coalESCE  
 aliment alimony  
 ĀNĪMĀ *breath, life* (\*aw, *to blow*, see under S,) anim-al  
 anim-ate  
 ĀNĪMŪS *mind*. un-anim-ous equ-animity anim-advert  
 ARCH- (ἀρχω *I take the lead, govern*; ἀρχός, ἀρχων, Sanscrit  
 ARHĀS *a chief*, from Sanscrit ARH *to have power*.) archon archangel  
 archbishop anarchy monarchy architect  
 asg (Welsh, see M-, R-,) *a piece split off*. r-ash-er m-ash  
 (or m-esh, of a net,) b-ask-et fl-ask-et  
 ĀVDĪO (ĀVDĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to hear*; AVDĪT *he hears*. audible aud-it-or  
 ob-ey ob-ed-ient  
 ĀVGĒO (ĀVCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) ἀὔξω, *to aug-ment*. auction au.-thor—  
 auxesis

- AIXOO**, ἀξιόω, *to admit, take for granted.* axiom -atic  
**BRĚVĪS**, βραχύς *short.* brief brevity abridge (*v* and *s* being silent.)  
**CĀDO**, -CĪD- (CĀSŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to fall*; CĀSŪS *a falling.* cadence caducous ac-cident de-cid-uous case casual co-in-cid-e-nt occasion in-cidental cadaVĒRous—decay  
**CĀEDO**, -CĪD- (CĀSŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to cut, kill.* concise excision incisor decide parri-cide  
**CĀLO**, καλέω, CLĀMO, *to call,* (see -M-, Obs.) clamor claim pro-, re-, ex-claim—call halloo yell yelp  
**CĀP-ĪO**, -CĒP-, -CĪP-, -CŪP- (CĀPTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to take.* accept capt-ive capt-or capacious (see -AC-eous) oc-cup-y recipient receive concei..t ca..tch chase purchase  
**CĀP-ŪT** (-ĪTĪS,) *the head.* cape capital chief chapter precipit-ate SUSceptible chub cube cob gable—cephalic  
**CĀVŪS** *hollow.* cave cavity concave camber cup cupel s-kiff σ-κᾶ φη cymbal cove coop hoop haven coffin coffer cap cuff coif cape hoof chamber cabin chapel chimney hovel gouge cage govern-or gubernatorial  
**CĒDO** (CĒSSŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to yield, to go.* cede accede cession process proceed recede exceed concede  
**CĒLO**, *to hide.* con-ceal cell cellar κοίλος *hollow, deep.* calyx chalice hole hollow hell κόπος gulf οὔλι-χ gull-et  
**CĒNTŪ<sup>m</sup>** *a hund-red.* cent century centennial centi-pede centurion  
**CĒRNO** (CRĒTŪ<sup>m</sup>) χρῆνω, *to sift.* dis-cer-n con-cern crisis critic crime dis-cre-te decree  
**CHAINO**, (+χάω, see -m.,) χαί-ν-ω, HĪO I ga-pe; cha-s-m hiatus chaos Chama gander cachinnation yawn a-che-n-ium  
**CHARTES** χάρτης *paper.* chart charter card cartel cart-oon  
**CHRONOS** χρόνος *time.* chron-ic, chron-icle chronometer (⚡ MĒTIOR) ana-chronism  
**C-LĀ-RŪS** c-lea-r; λέω, *to shine*; W. Ila *what is clear*; llewer *light.* clarify (⚡ LŪCĒO) glow glare  
**CŌQVO** (CŌCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to cook.* concoct decoction—cook coke cake kitchen  
**CŪBO**, CŪMBO, κοιματ, *to lie down.* recumbent succumb incubation cubit kimbo coma (lethargy) incubus cower

- CŪRĀ** *care*. ac-curate care curate procure procurator or proctor procuracy or proxy
- CŪRRO** (CŪRSŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to run*. course courier career concur current cursory corsair, see -T-ER
- CŪRVO**, γῦρῶ, *to bend*. curve coronal coroner crown gyre gyration girasōl cord gird curl
- CŪTĪS** *a skin*; σ-χῆτος *a skin, a whip, leather, anything of leather*; σκυλον *a skin*; κῶω, *to contain*; σκῖα *a shadow*; σκιᾶς *a tent*; scŪTŪ<sup>m</sup> (dim. scŪTŪLŪ<sup>m</sup>), *a shield*; scŪTŪLĀ *a dish*. cut-icle cut-aneous coat hide hut house hose scotch (remove bark) sky ski-n scu-m shu-ck scutiform scutellate skull scale shell shoe shield sheath shade shed shelter skulk (coal-)scuttle skillet scullery kettle cotyledon cuttle-fish (from its sucking cups.)
- DĚŮS** θεός *God*. deity deify div-ine Iu-piter (*d* lost) theology
- DŌ**, (DĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>, -DIT-,) DŌ-N-O, δῶδωμῖ, *to give*. date edict recondite don-ate, -ation ad-, tra-, con-dit-ion-al addendum deo-dan-d par-don endow dower dotal antidote dose
- DĚCĚ<sup>m</sup>**, δέξᾶ, *ten*. decad decimal decimate decennial decagon decussate, see -DE, ¶ 1. From the root of TĀNGO.
- DĚS** *a day*; δαίω, *to light up*. diary meri-dian (MĚDĪŮS) diURNal journal quoti-dian dial
- DŌCĚO** (DŌ-CTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to teach*; DĪCO (DĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to say, tell*. do-cile doctrine doctor teacher, see -T-ER dict-ate, -ion -ary, pre-, contra-, inter-dict
- DRYS** δρῶς *an oak*. dryAD druid tree
- DŪCO** (DŪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to lead*. ad-, re-, in-, con-, tra-duce conduct or condui.t aqueduct duke doge tug tow
- DŮO** two; duo-decimo duel dou-ble deuce dou-bt twin twain twine twice twe-lve tu-b twi-lling (a double web, as dri-lling is a triple one.)
- ĚMO** (ĚMPTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to buy*. red-eem exempt peremptory red-, ex-, pre-emption pro-mpt
- ĚO** (ĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>), ĪŘĚ *to go*. ex-it amb-i-ent circu-it in-iti-al ob-itu-ary trans-it-ory pre-t-or preterit it-in-er-ary perish
- ERGOŃ** ἔργον *work, toil*; ἐργάω *I work*. irksome w-ork en-erg-y lit-erg-y ge-org-ic. ἀρκέω *I defend*; ἄρκεō *I restrain, ward off*. co-erce ex-erc-ise. ὕργεō *I impel, force*. urge urgent.
- ĚSSĚ** *to be*; SŪ<sup>m</sup> *I am*; ĚNS (ĚNT-,) *being*. ent-ity abs-ent pre-s-ence (*s* of su<sup>m</sup>) ess-ence ess-ent-ial inter-es-t (ESSE with T participial.)

- FĀCĪO**, -FEC-, -FIC- (FĀCTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to make*. See -FIC-, -fice-, -fy.  
fact fea..t perfect counterfei..t refit certi-fy fi-at office benefice  
bene-fic-ent ponti-f fashion hacienda fig-ur-at-ive feign
- FĒRO** *I carry*. in-, pre-, re-, de-, dif-, suf-, of-, trans-, con-fer  
ferry fer-T-ILE -FER-ous bear *META*phor
- FĪDĒS** *trust*. con-fid-ent diffident infidel faith af-fi-ance
- FLŌ** *I blow*; **FLĀTŪS** *a blowing*. inflate flatulent flute fla-  
geolet blow blast
- FLŪO** (FLŪXŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to flow*. re-, con-, af-fluent afflux fluid in-  
fluence superfluity fluctuate
- FŌR**, φη-μ'ι', φα-τ-ι'ζω, *to speak*. af-fa-ble fa-te fa-me pre-  
fa-ce in-fa-nt em-pha-sis
- FŌRTĪS** *strong*. fort forte re-en-force ef-fort com-fort
- FRĀNGO** -FRĪNG-, (FRĀCTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to break*, frac-ture; fraction  
fragile or frail infringe re-frac-t-ory—breach os-prey (ōs *a bone*)
- FŪNDO** (FŪSŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to pour, to melt*. suf-, trans-, con-, in-, pro-,  
dif-, fus-e -ion refund foundry
- GE** γῆ *the earth*. geometry geography apogee gigantic giant
- GĒL-ĪD-ŪS** col-d; chilly con-geal gelid jelly
- GĒN-ŪS** (-ĒRĪS), γένος *race, sort, offspring*; \*γένω, \*GĒNO,  
GĪGNO (GĒNĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to produce*. gen-uine con-gen-ial regenerate genesis  
homogeneous cosmogony hydrogen gender general genteel gentle  
jaunty gentile—kin kind
- GONIA** γωνία *an angle*. tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, octa-,  
nona-, deca-, poly-gon goni-o-meter
- GRĀDĪŌR**, *to go*; GRĒSSŪS *a going*. grade de-grad-e -ation  
di-, pro-gress -ion
- GRAPHO** γραφω, s-CRĪBO *I scratch, write*. en-grave dia-  
gra-m graphie geo-graphy grammar a-, in-, sub-, pre-, circum-,  
pro-, tran-, super-scribe grave groove graft grub s-crape serap  
serub serabble scramble
- HEPTA** ἑπτὰ SĒPTĒ<sup>m</sup>, seven; heptagonal hept-archy septen-  
ary September
- HEX** ἕξ SĒX six; hexagon hexangular sexennial senary
- HETEROS** ἕτερος *different*. heterodox heterocelite heteroge-  
neous
- HODOS** ὁδός *a way*. peri-od met-hod exodus synod ep-is-ode  
(ἐπι' on, εἰς in.)
- HŪMĒO**, *to be wet*; HŪMŪS *the ground*; χαμαὶ *on the ground*.

humor humid in-, ex-hume humiliate humble chame-leon camo-  
mille (as if earth-*apple* *μῆλον*, from its fragrance.)

*HYDOR* ὕδωρ, ὕδωρ water; hydrogen hydraulics (*αἰλος a*  
*pipe*) hydrometer hydrostatic hydrophobia dr-opsy hydra otter

*ISO-* ἴσος *equal*. isochronal isodynamic isothermal

*JĀCĪO*, to *lie*. adjacent circumjacent

*JĀCĪO -JĒC-*, (*JĀCTŪ<sup>m</sup>*, *-JĒCT<sup>1</sup>*), to *throw*. ab-, e-, ob-, de-,  
sub-, in-, pro-ject -ion conjecture projectile je..t jetson

. . . these are of three sorts, either found on the streame floating, and then are called  
Floatson, . . . or cast forth there [on land] by storme and the water, and then are called  
Ietson.—*Malynes*, *Lex Mercatoria*, 1642.

*JŪGŪ<sup>m</sup>* a *yoke*. subjugate conjugal yoke *JŪNGO* *I unite*.  
join joint junc-tion, -ture

*JŪS* (gen. *JŪRĪS*), *right, law*; *JŪRO* *I take oath*; *JŪ-DĪCO* *I*  
*declare judgment*. ad-, un-just just-ice just-ify injur-e -y -ious  
jurisdiction ab-, con-, per-jure juror jury judge judicial adjudicate  
prejudice

*LĀCĪO*, *DĒ-LĪCĪO* *I entice*. de-lec-t-able delicious delightful

*LĀTŪS* π-λᾶτ-ὄς *wide*; *LĀT-ŪS* (-ĒRĪS) *the side*. lati-tude  
di-late p-late b-lade f-lat p-lot p-laice, see -*AS* p-linth f-lint  
p-lat p-latitude Platanus plane-tree e-loth lath leath-er equi-,  
col-, quadri-lateral (and from the affinity between *l* and *r*—) b-road  
sp-read—buckler claymore

*LĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>*, to *carry, bear*. trans-, re-, e-, col-, pro-, ob-late di-  
latory prelate legis-lat-or

*LĒGO* (*LĒGĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>*) to *depute, bequeath*. de-legate legation  
leg-acy, -atee colleague college allege

*LĒGO* (*LĒCTŪ<sup>m</sup>*) -*LIG-*, λέγω, to *lay together, to read*; *LĒX*  
(gen. *LĒGĪS*), a *law*. col-lect di-lig-ent dialect e-, se-, neg-lect in-  
tel-lect† intelligent col-, se-, e-lection religion legion lexicon lesson  
legible lecture—leg-al legis-lature legitimate illicit privi-lege sor-  
ti-lege law loyal alloy

*LĪGO*, (*LĪGĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>*) to *bind*. ligature al-ligation league oblige  
allegiance—ally alli-ance

*LĪNQVO* *I leave*. de-linquent re-lic-t re-linqu-ish

*LŌCO* (*LŌCĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>*) to *place*. (Akin to *LĒGO*.) local locat-e -ion  
lieu lieutenant, *liev-tenant* or *lef-tenant*, *leftenaunt* in the Bible of  
1551; *lieutenant* in Shakspeare (who uses *u* and *v* indiscriminately, as  
in *dissolve*;) and *lieftenant* in Coles's English Dictionary of 1701.


- LŎQ-VŎR λέγω (LĚGO,) *to speak*; λόγος *a word*; -logy *a discourse*. loquacity elocution obloquy loc-ust—geology eulogy prologue logic
- LŬCĚO, *to shine*. lucid e-lucidate pellucid† look high-t link (a torch) b-leach b-leak b-link b-lank ph-lox Lu..na lunar
- MA·GNŬS μακρὸς, μέγας *great*; MAXĪMUS *greatest*. magisterial ma..ster mi..stress maxim maxIMUM magnify major majesty mai..n big—macro-cosm megatherium
- MĀRĚ the sea. marine mariner mar-aud for-ay Ar-mor-ica por-beagle (a shark which hunts in packs.)
- MĚDĪ-ŬS μέσος *middle*. (Ital. mezzo, *pronounced meddzo*.) mid a-mid-st meddle medium mezzotint mediocrity méd-ullary inter-medi-ate meri-dian meso-thorax mes-embri-anthe-mum *mid-day-flower* (ἡμέρα day, ἄθος, ἄνθερον *flower*.)
- MĚTĪŎR μετρέω, *to measure*; MĚNSŪRĀ a mea..s-ure. mete meter metre im-mense dimension mensuration chrono-meter
- MĚMĪNĪ μνᾶσμαι, *to re-member*. memento memor-y, -able, -ise, -ial-ise mention mnemonic a-mnesty. MĚNS (gen. MĚNTĪS,) the mind; mental comment
- MŎNĚO (MŎNĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to ad-mon-ish*; monitor monument sum-mon MĪNÆ *threats* minatory menace
- MĪCRO- μικρὸς *little*. microscope micrometer microcosm
- MŎVĚO (MŎTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to mov-e*; e-, com-, loco-, pro-motion motive—mob
- MĪNĚO, *to project, hang over*. e-, im-, pre-, super-e-, prominent eminence
- MĪNŬO (MĪNŪTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) μὲν-ῶθω, *to di-min-ish*; mĭnus minor minute com-minute min-ee
- MĪTTO (MĪSSŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to send*. ad-, re-, com-, e-, o-, sub-, per-, re-ad-, inter-, trans-mit remittance emissary com-mission-er demise sur-, pre-, pro-mise re-miss
- MŬN-ŬS (-ĚRĪS,) *office, duty, favor*. muni-fic-ent re-munerate immunity ex-com-mun-ic-ate commune common
- MŪTO (MŪTĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to move, change*. com-, im-, per-, trans-, mut-able transmutation
- † NĀSCŎR, *to be* (NĀTŬS) *born*. nat-al, -iv-ity, -ure, -ion innate nascent. Originally GN-ASCOR, GN-ATUS, whence co-gn-ate im-pre-gn-ate GĚN-ŬS.
- NĀVĪS ναῦς *a ship*. nausea nav-y, -al, -ig-ate nautical navy

- † NŌM-ĚN (-ĪNĪS,) *ὄνομα*, a nam-e; noun nomenclature nominal anonymous synonym i-gnom-inious co-gnom-en ~~gen~~ GEN-ŪS.  
 NŌVĚ<sup>m</sup> ἐννέα nine; nona-gon ennea-gon  
 NŌVŪS νέος new; novelty innovate novice neo-phyte  
 ŌCTO οκτώ eight; octagon octavo October octu-ple  
 ŌCŪLŪS eye; ocular in-ocul-ate ocell-ate ogle  
 ŌLĚŌ, *to emit a smell.* ol-id ol-factory red-olent  
 ŌLĚŌ ĀD-ŌLĚSCO (ĀDŪLTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to grow*; from ĀLO, *to nourish, cause to grow.* ad-olesc-ent ad-ult ab-ol-ish—ali-ment coalesce  
 OPO ὄπω ὄπτω, *to see*; ŌPTO *I look at, wish, choose.* optics cycl-ops option adopt  
 ŌRĪŌR (ŌRTŪS) ὀρο-μαί, *to rise*; ὀρθώω (see -TH-), *to erect, make right, straighten*; ŌRD-Ō (-ĪNĪS) *a rank, an order.* orient ori-gin -al-ity ab-ortive or-deal ere erst early m-or-n—ortho-graphy—order ordain ordinal disordered  
 ŌVŪ<sup>m</sup> ὠόν *an egg.* ov-al, -ate, -oid ovi-parous—ōō-lite oólogy  
 PĀNDŌ (PĀSSŪ<sup>m</sup>,) πετᾶω, *to spread*; PĀTĚŌ, *to be open.* expansion expand s-pan pan patent patulous pet-al paddle s-pat-ula s-pathe s-pade s-pud feath-er; πέτρα *a rock*; petrify petr-oleum *rock-oil* Peter pĕtrel f-ern (see -N.) s-PĀT-ĪŪ<sup>m</sup> *extent, interval, delay.* space spacious expatiate ré-spite  
 PĀCTŪ<sup>m</sup> *an agreement*; PĀX (gen. PĀC-ĪS,) peace; pact cóm-pact paci-fy, -fie appease  
 PĀNGŌ (PĀCTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to set, fix.* compáct impact  
 PĀR *equal.* par disparage pair compare peer-less impair par-ity imparisyllabic  
 PĀRŌ (PĀRĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to provide, furnish*; Γ'M-PĚRO, *to order, govern.* parade apparatus prepare repair ap-parel se-parate sever em-peror empire  
 PĀRS (gen. PĀRTĪS,) *a part*; particle parcel part-y, -isan, -ial, -ner, parse portion  
 PĚLLO (PŪLSŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to move, drive.* expel ex-, ap-, com-, re-pulsion, pulse push  
 PĚNDĚŌ (PĚNSŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to hang.* pend-ant, -ent, -ulum, -ulous, pensile suspend per-pend-ic-ul-ar. PENDŌ (PĚNSŪ<sup>m</sup>,) *to weigh, pay, consider.* expend dis-, re-com-, ex-pense pension dispensary. PŌND-ŪS (-ĚRĪS,) *weight.* ponderous pound poise  
 PENTE πέντε QVĪNQVĚ five; pentagon pentecost (πεντηκοστή)



- fiftieth*) pingster—quinary quinquelobate fivefold fivefold—punch (a liquor.)
- ĒX-PĒRĪŌR (ĒXPĒRTŪS,) to try, test. expert experiment, experimenter, -al
- PĒTO (PĒTĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to beg, desire, strive, assault. petition repeat repetition propitiate appetite compet-e -ence, -itor, compatible impetus
- PHAINO φαίνω (see -N-,) to shine, show, expose, accuse; φαίνω, to make clear, to appear. pha-se (see -S-) em-pha-sis dia-pha-N-ous fant-asm, -astic, -asy fancy phenoMenon epiphany. φημί to say (~~FOR~~ FOR, -M- Obs.) fame eu-phemism pro-ph-ET blas-pheme (βλάπτω I injure.)
- PHAGO φαγώ I eat. ichthyophagous ἰχθυῶς a fish. anthro-pophag-y, -i, -ous
- PĪNGO (PĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to pain.; pigment picture depict
- PLĀCĒO I please; placid displeasure com-placent pleasant com-ply. PLĀCO I appease. implacable
- PLĒNŪS πλήθος full; πλήθω CŌM-PLĒO (-PLĒTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to fill. ple-n-ty, -ary replenish de-, com-, re-plete im-, sup-, com-plement ac-com-pli-sh com-, sup-ply — plethora (see -R-US) ple-ŌN-asm (πλείων more.) πολλῶς many; polygon polysyllable. πόλις a city; pol-ice, -ity, -icy
- PLĪC-O (-ĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to fold; PLE-CTO, πλέκω, to pleat. com-plex im-, sup-, du-, com-, ex-plic-ate, -ation suppliant pliant multi-, im-, ap-ply dis-play ac-com-pli-ce (see -PLē.)
- PLŪS (PLŪRĪS) more. (Akin to ~~PLĒNŪS~~ PLĒNŪS.) over-, non-, sur-plus plu-perfect plur-ality
- PŌNO (PŌSĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to set, place. de-, com-, de-com-, dis-, dis-com-, ex-, im-, super-im-, inter-, op-, pro-, re-, sup-, pre-sup-, trans-pose postpone deponent deposit-ory depôt post impos-t, -ition ex-, pro-, com-pound posture provost (PRĀE-PŌSĪTŪS) put
- PŌPŪLŪS a multitude. people de-populate un-popular pub-lic-ation publish republic
- PŌRTO I carry. (Akin to FĒRO.) bear com-, de-, ex-, im-, re-, sup-, trans-port portorage portfolio
- PRĒCŌR I invoke. de-, im-precate pray
- PRĒ-HĒNDO (-HĒNSŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to take. ap-, com-, re-prehend sur-, com-, enter-prise prize reprisal prison
- PRĒMO (PRĒSSŪ<sup>m</sup>.) to press; com-, de-, ex-, im-, op-, re-, sup-press print‡

- PRĚTĪŪM *value, reward.* ap-, de-preciate praise price precious appraise, -ment appraiser
- PRĪMŪS *first*; PRĪŌR *former.* prime primer primrose primate primogeniture pristine prince prior-ity
- PRŌBO *I prove.* probe proof prove prob-able, -ity probate reprob-ate, -ation
- PRŌPĚ *near*; PRŌXĪMŪS *very near, nearest.* prop-inquity proxim-ate, -ity approach
- PRŪTO-, πρῶτος *first.* prototype protoxid
- PSEUDO-, ψεῦδος *falsehood.* pseudovolcanic pseudonymous
- PŪLLŪS *a young animal, a bud.* pullet poult poultry foal pullulate
- PŪNGO (PŪNCTŪM,) *to sting.* Welsh *ig what is sharp*; pig *a pointed end*; a pike, a beak. punct-ure, -uate, -ual-ity pungent compunction Pagurus pungar poignant point punch pike poke piek peak beak bicker peg s-pigot spicule s-pike s-poke
- PŪN-ĪŌ (-ĪTŪM,) *to punish.* punitive pain fine (a pen-alty.)
- PŪTO *I say, think*; (πειθω *I advise*; akin to FOR.) de-, dis-, im-, re-put-e, -ation compute or count
- QVĀERO (QVĀESĪTŪM,) *to ask, seek, get.* query question in-, re-quest in-, re-, ac-quire in-, ac-, re-, dis-quisition exquisite acquire conquer
- QVĀTŪŌR τέσσαρες τέτρα- four; QVĀDRŪS s-square; QVĀRTŪS the fourth; TĒSSĒRĀ *a square.* quaternary quadr-angle, -ant, -ate, -atic, -ature, quadru-ped, -ple quart-er-ly s-quadr-on squad square quar-antine (French quarante *for-ty*) tetragon tetrastyle tessellate
- QVŌT *as many as.* quota quotient quotidian
- RĀBĪĒS *madness.* rabid rave rage
- RĀDĪX (-ĪCĪS,) ῥιζᾶ root; e-radicate radical radicle rhizophagous lico-rice (γλυκός *sweet.*)
- RĀDO (RĀSŪM,) *to scrape.* ab-rad-e abrasion rasorial erase raze razor razee ras-p raspberry. RŌDO (RŌSŪM,) *to gnaw.* ar-, cor-, e-rod-e cor-ros-ion, -ive ros-trum rostrate sh-red
- RĀPĪŌ (RA-PTŪM, REPT-,) *to take away, plunder, hurry.* rapine rapacious surreptitious rapture rapid rapier bereave ravage robber rover robe reap
- RĒGO (RĒCTŪM,) *to set righ-t, reg-ulate.* cor-, di-, e-, in-cor-,

- in-di-rect rect-ify, -angle, -or reign (but not sovereign, see SŮPĚR-)  
reg-al, -ent, -ion ru.le bishopric rich a-l-e-r.. ..t (see AD)
- RŮGO (RŮGĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to ask, beg.* ab-, de-, inter-rogate arrogant  
prorogue rogation  P-RECOR.
- RŮTĀ *a wheel.* rot-ate, -ary, -ation, -und -o ro..und (see -AND)  
rote rut route (pronounced *root*) routine rowel ro..ll ro..le rec..l
- RŮMPO (RŮPTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to break.* ab-, cor-, ir-, dis-, inter-, e-rupt,  
-ion, -ive incorruptible
- SĀC-ĚR (-RĪ), ᾅγ-ῖος *holy.* sacer-dot-al sacr-ed con-, ex-, de-  
secrate sácrament sacrifice sacristan or sexton—hagiography
- SĀL (gen. SĀLĪS), ἅλς (gen. ἅλδος), sal-t; sal-ine saliferous—  
halo-gene salad sau..sage sauce
- SĀL-ĪO, -SĪL-, (SĀLTŪ<sup>m</sup>, -SULT-,) *to leap.* salient assail con-,  
re-, ex-, in-sult exile resilience
- SĀLVŮS *sound, well.* salu-tary, -brious, -ute salvation sa..fe  
save salve
- SĀTĪS *enough*; SĀTŮR *full.* sate satisf-y insatiate satur-ate
- SCĪNDO (SCĪSSŪ<sup>m</sup>), σχιζέω, *to cut, rend.* ab-, ex-, re-scind  
abscissa schism scissors
- SCĪO *I know.* sciolist science conscious omni-scient
- SCOPEO σκοπέω *I spy, observe.* scope episcopal microscope
- SĚCO (SECTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to cut.* sect bi-, in-, inter-, dis-sect, -ion  
segment saw sectOR
- SĚDĚO (SĚSSŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to sit*; CON-SĪDO *I sit down.* assess assize  
assiduous sedulous siege insidious po-ssess subside subsidy re-  
sid-e, -num, -ence
- SĚNTĪO (SĚNSŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to feel, think.* con-, re-, dis-sent scent  
sens-e, -ible, -ory sentient sentence
- SĚQVŮR (SECŪTŮS), *to follow, attend.* sequ-ent, -el ob-sequi-  
ous consécutive second persecute (see PER-) consequence sue en-,  
pur-sue suit suitor suite
- SĚRVĪO (SĚRVĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to serv-e*; de-, mis-, sub-serve service  
servitude. SĚRVO (SĚRVĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>), *to save, keep.* pre-, con-, ob-, re-serv-e,  
-ation, -oir servant
- SĚX ἕξ six; sexennial bis-sextile senary hexagon sixfold
- SĪGNŪ<sup>m</sup> *a mark, token.* sign-al, -ature, -ify, as-, con-, de-, re-,  
en-sign sigil or sea..l
- SĪMĪLĪS ὁμοἰός *like.* similar-ity re-, dis-semble dis-sim-ulate  
simile homo-gen-eous an-omalous

- SĪSTO** *I place, set, stop.* as-, con-, ex-, in-, per-, re-, sub-sist, -ance, -ant
- SŌL** ἥλιος *the sun*, σέλας *lustre*, σεληνή *the moon.* solar solstice—peri-heli-on Hel-en El-ectra—sel-eno-graphy selenite ~~σεληνίτης~~ TŌRRĒŌ.
- SŌLŪS** *alone.* sole soli-tude, -tary desolate
- SŌLVŌ** (SŌLŪTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to loose, to free, to melt.* ab-, re-, dis-, solv-e, -able solu-tion
- SŌNŪS** τόνος *a sound, a noise.* son-ōrous, -net ab-, dis-, con-, re-sonant sound—ton-e, -ic de-tonate mono-tonous tune din thunder
- SŌPŌR**, SŌMNŪS, ὕπνος *sleep.* sopori-fic somni-fic somnolence, -ambulism—hypnotic
- SPĀRGO** (SPĀRSŪ<sup>m</sup>, -SPĒRS-,) *to scatter.* sparse as-, dis-, interperse
- SPĒCĪŌ** (SPĒCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to see.* spy spec-ulum, -trum, -tacle, -tre, -imen, -ies, -ify, -ulate, -ious per-spic-uous perspective as-, circum-, ex-, in-, pro-, re-, su-spect speck despise despite spite
- SPĒRO** *I hope.* de-spair de-sper-ate, -ation pro-sper-ous, -ity
- SPĪRO** (SPĪRĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to breathe, blow, live.* as-, con-, in-, re-, per-, su-, tran-spir-e, -ation spirit sprite sprightly
- SPŌNDĒŌ** (SPŌNSŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to speak, promise.* re-pond respons-e, -ible sponsor sponsal spouse cor-re-, de-pond
- S-PŌLĪŪ<sup>m</sup>** *a skin, booty*; PĒLLĪS *a skin.* spoliare spoil fell pell pelt-ry pellicle pelisse. PĪLŪS *a hair*; VĒLLŪS *a fleece*; VĪLLŪS *a tuft*; VĒLŪM *a veil*; PĀLLĪŪM *a mantle*; pall palli-ate, -ation pile pilose villous fleece wool peel pillage
- STEREOS** στερεός *firm, solid.* stereo-type, -scope, -ometry
- STĪNGVO**, -STĪGO (STĪNCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) † στῖζω, *to mark, sting*; stick stich stock stoker distinct instigate ex-, contra-, dis-tinguish sti..m-ulus, -ulate stig-ma-t-ise
- STŌ** (STĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>) στάω, ἵστημι, *to stand, place.* stay station-ary stand state stat-ue, -ute sub-stance co-st sta-ble establish desti-ne—meta-stasis hydro-statics extasy sy-tem stamen style stadium
- STRĪNGŌ** (STRĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to touch, to bind.* string stricture con-, re-, dis-trict re-, con-stringe con-, re-strai.n con-strain-t strai..t
- STRŪŌ** (STRŪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to build.* constru-e destroy con-, ob-, in-, de-struct-ion
























- SŪMO (SŪMPTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to take, use, wear out.* as-, re-, con-, pre-sum-e presumption
- SŪRGO (SŪRRĒCTŪ<sup>m</sup>; SŪB and ~~RE~~ RĒGO.) *to raise, to rise.* surge re-sur-rec-tion source
- TĀNGO (TACTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *θίγω, δέχομαι, to tak-e, touch; in-, contact contagion contingent in-teg-er or entire attai.n index indic-ate dexterity dactyl digitate dog (the taker) thing think thank dignity (DIGNŪS worthy) condign deign disdai.n te.n*  
*δέξω DĒCĒ<sup>m</sup>*
- TĀXO *I rate, value.* tax taxation taste
- TĒGO (TECTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *στέγω, to cover, hide, defend.* de-, protect-ion toga toggery tegument bedeck thatch deck duck (linen) ticking ti.le—s-teganography
- TĒMP-ŪS (-ŌRĪS.) *time; tempor-al, -ary, -ise extemporaneous* tempest tensel
- TĒN-DŌ (-SŪM, -TŪM.) *τείνω, to stretch.* tend tent at-, con-, dis-, ex-, ob-, por-, pre-, sub-ten-d, -t, -ion in-, ex-tensive. TĒNŪS thin; tenuity thinness attenuate—tonic peri-toneum. *στένους narrow.* stenography
- TĒNĒO (TĒNTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to hold.* abs-, at-, con-, de-, enter-, ob-, per-, ap-per-, re-, sus-tain dis-con-tent con-tin-ue, -ent coun-ten-ance ten-ure, -ant, -or detainer
- TĒRMĪNŪS *τέρμα a limit.* term conterminous determine exterminate
- TĒRO (TRĪTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *τείρω, to rub.* at-, con-, de-trition detriment trite tear
- TĒRRĀ *the earth.* terr-ene tur-een in-ter-ment terrace terr-ier terrestrial terraqueous subterranean territory
- TĒRRĒO *I frighten.* terror terri-fy de-ter
- TĒSTŌR *I witness, declare; CON-TĒSTŌR I call to witness; DĒ-TĒSTŌR I deprecate.* test, -ify, -ator, -ament intestate at-, con-, de-, pro-test
- TITHĒMI *τίθημι, to place.* theme antí-, hypó-, par-én-, sŷn-, pró-s-thesis, -thétic
- TĪNGO, TĪNGVO (TĪNCTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *τέγω, to wet, to dye.* dis-ting-uish tinct-ure attainer—tinge distain s-tain s-tencil
- TŌRRĒO (TŌSTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *θέρω, θέρσω, σείρω, to parch; TŌRRĒENS burning, rushing.* torrid toast tar-S-US torrent—ther-m-al ther-mó-meter—Sirius sear sere thir-st dr-y dr-ug—σιρ, Ἰλιος, Lat. sŌL,

- English sun; solar hel-i'acal—*ἥλιος* (*κ-σημος*) *dry*, *xerodes a dry tumor*.  
See yol-k yell-ow gol-den under -den
- TÖRNO**, *to turn* (in a lathe.) turn-er de-, con-tour tornado  
tourniquet
- TÖRQVĚO** (TÖRTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to twist*. con-, dis-, re-, ex-tort, -ion  
tor-ment dossil (torsel) tor-tion, -sion, -ture tortoise (törtŭs *crooked*,  
from its feet,) turtle (tortle) Tortugas (a Portuguese plural,) torch  
truss trousers
- TRĀHO** (TRA·CTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to draw, drag*; abs-, at-, con-, de-, dis-,  
ex-, pro-, re-, sub-, tract, -ion, -ive at-trah-ent track trace dray  
dredge drudge—trudge draggle drai.l trai.l drawl portray trait  
treat-y treat-ise
- TRECHO** *τρέχω, τροχάω I run, τρόχος a race course, τροχός a*  
*wheel, τροχάλια a roller. Trochus a genus of shells with a winding*  
*spire. Trochilus a genus of hummingbirds, from its swiftness. trochee*  
trochanter trochlea-r troche trochoid truck (on wheels) truckle-bed
- TRĚMO** *τρέμω I trem-ble, fear, trem-or, -ulous, -endous tre-*  
*pidation in-trep-id-ity*
- TRĪ-** TRĚS *τρεις τριῖ ἄ τρι- θρι-* three; tri-ad, -angle, -dent,  
-foliate, -ple, -ne, -nity, -vet, trey treble trefoil trestle dri-lling
- TRĪCĚ** *impediments. in-, ex-tricate in-trigue trickery teach-*  
*ery* (But see Diez, p. 353 at *treccare*.)
- TRŪDO** (TRŪSŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to push. in-, ob-, ex-, pro-trude, -trus-ion,*  
*-ive thrust tread*
- TŮMĚO**, *to swell, be inflated. tum-or, -id, -efy tuber, -ous,*  
*-cle contumacy tomb*
- TŮNDO** (TŮSŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to beat. con-, ob-, per-, re-tus-e, -ion*
- TŮRBĀ** *τύρβη σύρβη confusion, uproar. turb-id, -ulent dis-,*  
*per-turb trouble*
- ŪNDĀ** *a wave; ŪNDO, to surge, be full. undulate inundate*  
*ab-, red-undant ab-, red-ound*
- ŪR-O** (ŪSTŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to b-ur-n; comb-us-tion ŪRT-ĪCĀ the nettle,*  
*urticaceous*
- ŪTÖR**, *to use; ŪSŮS use; ut-ensil ut-il-it-ari-an tool ab-use*  
*usage usu-ry, -al usurp (RĀPĪO I rob.)*
- VĀČŮŠ** *empty. vac-uum, -uity, -ant, -ate, -ation, -ancy*  
*evacuate*
- VĀČĪLLO**, *to waver. wag vacillate fickle boggle*
- VĀDO** (VĀSŪ<sup>m</sup>.) *to go. e-, in-, per-vade wade waddle*

- VĀLĒO, *to be strong.* well val-id, -or, -iant, -ue; pre-, a-, counter-vail invalid
- VĀLLŪS *a palisade*; VĀLLŪ<sup>m</sup> *a rampart*; PĀLŪS *a stake.*  
in-terval circumvallation wall pale palisade
- VĀS *a vess-el*; vascular vase
- VĀSTŪS *desert, immense.* waste vast devastate
- VĒHO (VĒCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to carry.* in-veigh vehe-ment vehicle weight
- VĒŅĪO (VĒNTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to come, go, happen, suit, fit.* ad-, con-, contra-, inter-, super-vene ad-, con-, circum-, e-, in-, pre-vent re-, a-venue co-venant venture inventory
- VĒRTO (VĒRSŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to turn.* a-, ad-, con-, contro-, de-, e-, in-, intro-, ob-, per-, re-, retro-, sub-vert a-, ad-, con-, di-, in-, ob-, per-, uni-, re-vers-e, -ion di-voce vortex vert-ex, -igo, -ical s-wer-ve t-wir-l wor-m
- VĒRŪS *true.* ver-acity, -ify, -dict very aver. *Akin to pure mere*
- VĪĀ *a road, passage.* way de-viat-e, -ion devious pre-, im-per-vi-ous en-, con-voy voy-**age** invoice envoy convey
- VĪČĪS *a change*; VĪČĒ *in change, alternation.* vic-ar-ious vic-issitude vis-count vice-regent, -roy
- VĪDĒO (VĪSŪ<sup>m</sup>) εἰδέω, *to see, to know.* wit wise vis-ible, -ual, -age, -or, -ard, -ion, -it, -ta pro-vid-ent or prudent or pur-vey(ant) e-vid-ent, -ence revise proviso sur-vey view in-vid-ious or en-vi-ous advise advice\*—id-ea id-ol -*OID*
- VĪĢĪL *watchful.* vigil, -ant, -ance wake watch
- VĪŅCO (VĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to conquer, excel.* con-, e-, pro-vince e-, con-vict, -ion victory invincible vanquish
- VĪVO (VĪCTŪ<sup>m</sup>) βίωω, *to live.* re-, sur-vive viv-id, -ify, -acity vi-and vital victuals
- VŪČO (VŪČĀTŪ<sup>m</sup>) *to call.* vocal voice vow-el vouch voci-ferous con-, equi-, in-, re-, pro-voke
- VŪLVO (VŪLŪTŪ<sup>m</sup>) εἰλέω εἰλέω εἰλόω εἰλόω, *to roll, wind.*  
volu-tion, -te, -me, -ble con-, e-, in-, re-volve re-volt valve wallow waltz weel wheel willow or sallow (SĀLIX)
- VŪLGŪS, πόλιος *a crowd.* di-vulg-e pro-mulg-ate vulgar vul-gate folk flock

\* The French equivalent "avis," is used like *Notice*—something to be looked at, or attended to.

## LIST OF THE SUFFIXES

- A adv.  
 -A n.  
 -a n. Heb.  
 -A n. pl.  
 -able a.  
 -AC a.  
 -ach n.  -AC  
 -ace n.  
 -AC-eous, -AC-ious a.  
 -AC-I-Ty  
 -acle n.  
 -AC-UL-AR  
 -AC-y n.  
 -ac-y n.  
 -AD n.  
 -ada n.  -ade  
 -ade n.  
 -ade n.  -AD  
 -AD-IC a.  AT-IC  
 -ado n.  -ade  
 -Æ n. plural  
 -ÆUM n.  
 -age n. collective  
 -age n.  
 -aginous a.  -GIN-  
 -AGO n.  
 -ah  -a n. Heb.  
 -aice  -ess n. fem.  
 -ail  -L  
 -ain  -AN  
 -AL a., n.  
 -ALE n.  -AL  
 -AL-IA n. plural  
 -AL-ITY n.  
 -als n. pl.  -AL, Obs. 2.  
 -AN a.  
 -ANA n. pl.  
 -ance } n.  
 -ancy }  
 -and participial  
 -ANDA n. pl.  
 -AND }  
 -ANDUM } n., a.  
 -ane  -AN  
 -ANeous a.  
 -AN-ITy n.  
 -ANT a., n.  
 -ANT n.  
 -aque  -AC  
 -AR n.  
 -ar n.  
 -AR, -ARI-, -ARy a., n. (ĀR-ĭs)  
 -AR-  -AR- formative  
 -ARIUS  -ARy a.  
 -ARIUM  -ARy n.  
 -ARy, -ARI- a., n. (ĀR-ĭŭs)  
 -ARy n. (ĀR-ĭŭm)  
 -ard n.  
 -AS n.  
 -ass n.  
 -AS-M n.  -IS-M  
 -AS-T, -AS-T-IC  
 -asy  -S-IS  
 -AT  -ATe  
 -AT-  -AS  
 -ata  -ade  
 -ATe a.  
 -AT-IC  -AS



-AT-ILe  
 -AT-IN-ous a. *✎* -AT, &c.  
 -au n.  
 -AX n.

-B-  
 -BER *✎* -bor  
 -BER n.  
 -BIL- *✎* -ble  
 -BIL-ITy *✎* ble  
 -bl- }  
 -bie }  
 -ble *✎* -ple  
 -bl-y *✎* -ble  
 -bor }  
 -bour } n.  
 -BR- }  
 -BRA } *✎* -BER  
 -BRUM n.  
 -B-UND  
 -BUS *✎* -B-


-C- genetic  
 -C- diminutive  
 -C- agential }  
 -CATION }  
 -ce n.  
 -ce n. pl. *✎* -s pl.  
 -ce adv.  
 -cel }  
 -cello } *✎* -C-le  
 -ch n.  
 -ch a.  
 -chre n.  
 -cil }  
 -cile } *✎* -C-le  
 -CIN- *✎* -C  
 -C-le n. dim.  
 -cle *✎* -acle  
 -C-ous  
 -C-R-  
 -cracy *✎* -ac-y  
 -C-UL- n.  
 -cule, -cul-ar, &c. *✎* -C-le

-CULUM *✎* -acle  
 -CUND *✎* -C-, -AND  
 -cy n. -ce  
 -d n.  
 -d *✎* -th n.  
 -D diminutive  
 -D declensional  
 -D- *✎* -T- intensive  
 -D- *✎* -T- participial  
 -dar n. -dari n.  
 de of  
 -de *✎* -ed a.  
 -den n., a.  
 -der adv.  
 -der n.  
 -DIN- } n.  
 -DO }  
 -dom n.  
 -dor }  
 -door } n.  
 -dore }  
 -DOT-  
 -D-URe *✎* S-URe

-E imperative  
 -e feminine  
 -E neuter  
 -E n.  
 -E adv.  
 -E- formative  
 -e *✎* -ee  
 -ean *✎* -AN  
 -EC- *✎* -AC  
 -ece *✎* -IS  
 -ed a.  
 -ee n.  
 -eel a.  
 -een n.  
 -eer n.  
 -eer *✎* -er, v. infinitive.  
 -eign, for-eign *✎* -AN, p. 113  
 -el }  
 -eil } *✎* -AL

**-eme** **-me**  
**-en** part. pres.  
**-en** part. past  
**-en** a.  
**-en** v.  
**-en** n. dim.  
**-EN** } *one*  
**-en** }  
**-EN** n. }  
**-EN**, siren, *σειρήν* }  
**-en** n. plural  
**-EN** a., n. **-AN**  
**-ence** } **-ance**  
**-eney** }  
**-END** **-AND**  
**-ENDA** **-ANDA**  
**-ENDO**  
**-ENDous** **-AND**  
**-ENDUM** **-AND**  
**-ene** a.  
**-enger** n.  
**-EN-ITy** **-AN-ITy**  
**-ENS** part. pres.  
**-ENS-IC** }  
**-ENS-IS** } a.  
**-ENT** **-ANT**  
**-eon** **-on**  
**-Eous** a.  
**-er** v. frequentative  
**-er** v. infinitive  
**-ER** a.  
**-er** a. comparative  
**-ER-** declensional  
**-ER** n. agential  
**-er** n. plural  
**-er** n. masculine  
**-ER** **-R-** formative  
**-er** n. **-AR**  
**-ere** **-re** adv.  
**-ere** a. **-rous**  
**-erial** **-R**  
**-ER-N** **-UR-N**  
**-ern** a.  
**-ERN** n.

**-ERN-AL, -ITy** **-UR-N**  
**-ery** **-ARy**  
**-ERy** **-Ry**  
**-ES** n. sing.  
**-ES** n. pl.  
**-es'** **-'s**  
**-ESCe** v. }  
**-ESC-ent** a. }  
**-ESC-ence** n. }  
**-ese** a., n.  
**-ese** a. **-S-US**  
**-esima-l** **-SIM** ordinal  
**-esque** a., n.  
**-ESS** n. fem.  
**-es** }  
**-ess** } n.  
**-esse** }  
**-est** a. superlative  
**-EST** a., n.  
**-ES-T-IC** **-EST, -AS-T**  
**-esty** **-EST**  
**-et** **-ATe**  
**-ET, -ETE** *he who*  
**-et** }  
**-etta** } n. dim.  
**-ette** }  
**-etto** }  
**-et** n.  
**-et** **-ade**  
**-et** (caret) **-IT** verbal  
**-ET-IC** a.  
**-ETUM** n.  
**-eum** n.  
**-eur** **-OR**  
**-EX** **-AX**  
**-ey-** **-ee** n.  
**-ey** **-y** a.  
**-F** **-B-**  
**-FERous**  
**-FIC** a.  
**-fice** n.  
**-ful** a.  
**-fy** v.

-G  -C-, -IG-

-g n.

-gar n. *he who*

-ge n.

-GEN  -C-

-geon

GIN-

-glio n.

-go n.

-gy n.

-h

-head n. }

-hood n. }

-I genitive

-I diminutive

-I connective

-I n. plural

-I formative

I adverbial

-i  -y a.

-I-A n.

-I-A n. plural



-IAN  -AN-ible  -ble

-IC a., n.

-IC-A n., IC-AT-ORy

-ICal a., -ICally adv.

-ice n. (ITIA)

-ice  -AX, -AC-eous-ice  -IS-ice  -ESS n. fem.-iche  -IS-IC-ian  -AC, -AN-ICI-ous  -IT-ial, -ice-IC-I-Ty  -AC-I-Ty-icle  -acle-ICS  -IC

-IC-UL-AR

-IC-UL-ATe

-IC-UL-AT-ION

-IC-UL-OuS

-ID adj.

-ID  -AD

-ide n.

-IDES n. plural

-idge  -ouch

-IDI-ous

-ie n.

-ier  -eer-iff  -IVe

-IG-, -IG-ATe

-IG-N- a.

-IGO  -AGO-IL-  -UL-

-ILe, -IL-, -ILI-

-IL-ITy  -AL-ITy

-ilio

-illa }  -L, -UL-

-ille

-illo

-ILL-ATe, -AT-ION

-im

-ime

-imo

-IM-US, -A, -UM } a.

-IM adv.

-im n.


-im n. plural

-in


-INA } n. dim.

-ine

-IN-

-IN-, INe  -AN

-IN n.

-in  -en n. pl.

-INÆ n. plural

-INe a.

-INe n. fem.

-ing n.

-ing n. dim.

-ing part. pres.

-inge n.

-inger  -enger n.-IN-ITy  -AN-ITy-INX  -inge

-ION n.

**-ion-er** (parish-ion-er)  
**-IOR** *ies* **-er** *more*  
**-ique** *ies* **-IC**  
**-is** n.  
**-IS** n.  
**-IS** genitive  
**-is-ation** n. *ies* **-ise** v.  
**-isco** *ies* **esque**  
**-ise** v.  
**-ise** n.  
**-ish** v.  
**-ish** a.  
**-ish** *ies* **-IS**  
**-ish** *ies* **ESCe**  
**-ISK** n. diminutive  
**-IS-M** n.  
**-isse** *ies* **Ac-ous**  
**-IS-T** n.  
**-ist-er** n.  
**-IS-T-IC** a.  
**-IT** n.  
**-IT-** *often*  
**-IT** verbal (audit)  
**-IT, -ITE** n.  
**-IT, -ITe** *ies* **-ATe**  
**-ITE, -ITES** *ies* **-OID**  
**-IT-ial**  
**-ITiate** }  
**-ITiously** }  
**-ITIS** n. *disease*  
**-ito** n. diminutive  
**-ITy** *ies* **-Ty**  
**-IV-** }  
**-IVe** } a.  
**-IV-AL**  
**-IX** n. feminine  
**-ize** *ies* **-ise** v.  
**-izo** n. (mestizo)

## K

**-k** n.  
**-ket** n.  
**-key** n. diminutive  
**-kin** n. diminutive

**-L**  
**-L** n. dim. *ies* **-L**  
**-L-** *ies* **-UL-**  
**-le** *ies* **-L, -AL**  
**-ledge** n. (know-ledge)  
**-L-ENT** *ies* **UL-ENT**  
**-less** a.  
**-let** n. diminutive  
**-li-** *ies* **-ly**  
**-lic** n.  
**-lin** n. diminutive  
**-ling** n.  
**-lio** n. *ies* **-glio**  
**-lion** n.  
**-ll** *ies* **-L** ¶ 1  
**-lock** n. *a plant*  
**LOGy**  
**-lot** *ies* **-let**  
**L-US, -A, -UM**  
**-ly** *like, manner*

**-M** intensive  
**-M-** participial  
**-M** accusative  
**-m** dative  
**-m** diminutive  
**-M** adverbial  
**-M** n. *ies* **-B-**  
**-m** }  
**-MA** } n.  
**-MANey**  
**-me** }  
**-ME** } n. *ies* **-m**  
**-me** }  
**-mo** } a.  
**-MEN** *ies* **-m**  
**-ment** *ies* **-m**  
**-mer** a.  
**-MIN-** *ies* **-m**  
**-MIN** }  
**-MN-** }  
**-mo** *ies* **-me** a.  
**-MON** *ies* **-m**  
**-MONy, -MONI-** n.

**-most** a. *†* **-mer**  
**-M-UL-**  
**-M-US, -A, -UM** n.  
**-mus** n.  
**-MUS** a. *†* **-me**  
  
**-N-** intensive  
**-N** declensional  
**-n** infin. *†* **-en** v.  
**-n** n. diminutive  
**-N** adverbial  
**-N** participial *†* **-N-US**  
**-N** n. masculine  
**-N** neuter *†* **-ON** ¶ 5  
**-n-, -ne** *†* **-N** n.  
**-N-AL** a.  
**-ne** *†* **-AN**  
**-ne** n. pl. *†* **-en** pl.  
**-nel** n. dim.  
**-NEoUS** *†* **-N-oUS**  
**-ner**  
**-ness**  
**-N-ITy**  
**-nkey** *†* **C-le**  
**-N-oUS**  
**-NT** a. *†* **-ANT**  
**-N-US, -A, -UM**  
  
**-O-** adverbial  
**-O-** connective  
**-O** declensional  
**-O** nominative  
**-O** genitive *†* ¶ 53  
**-O** ablative  
**-O** imperative  
**-O** n., a.  
**-OCious** *†* **-AC-eous**  
**-OC-I-Ty** *†* **-AC-I-Ty**  
**-ock** n. small  
**-ock** n. large  
**-ock** n. verbal  
**-OCR-** *†* **-C-R-**  
**-OD** n.  
**-ODE** n. (ge-ode) *†* **-OID**

**-OLD** a., n.  
**-oir** n. *†* **-ARy** n.  
**-oir** n. *†* **-ER** agency  
**-OL-** *†* **-UL-**  
**-ol** (vitri-ol) *†* **-L**  
**-OL-ENT** *†* **-UL-ENT**  
**-OL-IC** a.  
**-om** n.  
**-om** adv.  
**-OMA** n.  
**-ON** n.  
**-ON** n.  
**-on** n. deteriorative  
**-on** *†* **-en** v.  
**-on** *†* **-en** n. dim.  
**-on** *†* **-AN**  
**-on** } n. augmentative  
**-oon** }  
**-ond** a. *†* **-AND, -UND**  
**-OR** n.  
**-OR-** *†* **-ER** declensional  
**-OR-** n. *†* **-ER-** agency  
**-OR** a. *†* **-er** more  
**-OR-** *†* **-R-** formative.  
**-ORy, -ORI-** } *†* **-ARy** n.  
**-orio** }  
**-ORIUM** }  
**-OS** n.  
**-OSe, -OS-** a.  
**-OS-ITy**  
**-OSO** n., a.  
**-osy** n. (lepr-osy)  
**-ot** n.  
**-ot** n. diminutive  
**-OT** n.  
**-ōth** n.  
**-OT-IC** a.  
**-otie** *†* **-et, -ot**  
**-ouch** n. diminutive  
**-our** n.  
**-oUS** a.  
**-OuS** *†* **-OSe**  
**-ouch** n.

- ow** n., a., v.  
**-OX** **-AX**  
  
**-P** **-B-**  
**-PED** **-POD**  
**-PLe** } a.  
**-PLEX** }  
**-POD**  
**-P-UL**  
**-PUS** **-POD**  
  
**-R-** formative  
**-R** declensional  
**-R** permutative  
**-r** v. freq. **-er**  
**-r** v. infinitive  
**-r** possessive  
**-R** adverbial  
**-R** a. **-ER**  
**-R** n. **-OR**  
**-R, -re** **-ER** agential  
**-r** plural **-er** plural  
**-re** **-ER**  
**-re** **-R-** formative  
**-red** n.  
**-rel** n. diminutive  
**-re-n** n. plural  
**-ress** **-T-RIX, -ess**  
**-ric** n.  
**-ril** **-rel**  
**-rit** n.  
**-R-IX** **-T-RIX**  
**-R-oUS** a.  
**-R-OuS** a. **-OSe**  
**-R-US, -A, -UM**  
**-Ry**  
  
**-s** n. plural  
**'s** n.  
**-S** adv.  
**-S-** **-IT-**  
**-S-** mutational  
**-S-** inflectional  
**-S-** **-T-** participial  
  
**-S-A** **-S-US**  
**-sair** **-T-ER**  
**-san**  
**-SC-** **-ESCe**  
**-se** n. **-S-IS**  
**-se** a. **-S-** participial  
**-se** **-s**  
**-se** **'s**  
**-se** v.  
**-sel**  
**-sh** **-ESC**  
**-sh** **-ISK**  
**-sh** **-k**  
**-ship**  
**-S-IA** n. **-S-IS**  
**-S-IC-ian**  
**-SIM-** ordinal  
**-SIM-** **-T-IM-** a.  
**-S-ION** n.  
**-S-IS** n.  
**-S-IVe**  
**-SM** n.  
**-some** a.  
**-son** n.  
**-S-OR** **T-ER**  
**-sp** n.  
**-ST** n.  
**-st** n.  
**-st** a. **-est** most  
**-st** adv.  
**-stead** n.,  
**-ster** n.  
**-S-TER**  
**-str-ess** **-ster**  
**-S-TR** }  
**-S-TRI-, -AN** } **S-TER**  
**-S-URA** }  
**-S-URe** }  
**-S-US**  
**-sy**  
**-S-YNE**  
  
**-t** a., n.  
**-T-** repetitive **-IT-**

- T- factitive  
 -T- intensive  
 -T- declensional  
 T participial  
**-t** dim. *tes* **-et**  
**-t** neuter  
 -T- connective  
 -T *tes* -IT verbal  
 -T- mutational  
 -T *tes* -ET n.  
**-t** n. *tes* **-th**  
 -T adverbial  
 -TA n. pl. *tes* -A  
 -T-AN-Eous *tes* T participial  
 -T-ARy a.  
**-te**  
 -T-ee *tes* -ATe  
 -T-ER n.  
**-ter** n.  
**-ter** v. frequentative  
 -TER } a.  
 -TERIOR }  
**-ter** prepositional  
 -TER-ION n.  
 -T-ER-N *tes* -UR-N  
 -T-ES n.  
 -TH- *tes* T intensive  
**-th** n.  
**-th** adverbial  
**-ther** *tes* -TER a.  
 -THO- *tes* S-US  
**-thor** n. *tes* -T-ER n.  
 -THRUM *tes* -TRUM  
 -TI- *tes* -Ty  
 -T-IC  
**-tide**  
 -T-IL-, -TILe  
 -T-IM- adv.  
 -T-IM- n.  
 -T-IM superlative  
 -T-IN- }  
 -T-INE }  
 -T-ION n.  
 -T-IS *tes* -S-IS  
 -T-IV- }  
 -T-IVe } a.  
**-ton**  
 -T-OR *tes* -T-ER n.  
 -T-ous a.  
 -TR- *tes* T-ER  
 -T-RA *tes* -T-R-UM n.  
**-tre** *tes* -T-R-UM n.  
**-tress** } n. fem.  
 -T-R-IX }  
 -T-R-UM n.  
**-try** n.  
 -TU-AL a.  
 -T-UDe n.  
 -T-URe n.  
 -T-URe *tes* -S-URe  
 -T-US, -A, -UM  
 -Ty  
 -T-YL (dactyl)  
 -U- *tes* -B-  
**-uble** *tes* **-ble**  
 UC- *tes* -AC  
 -UC-ous *tes* -AC  
 UD-, -UDe n. } *tes* -T-UDe  
 -UD-IN-ous }  
 -UDO n. *tes* -DO  
**-ue** *tes* U participial  
 Ue (stat-ue) *tes* -IVe  
**-ue** *tes* -US, Obs.  
 -UGIN- *tes* -UGO  
 -UGO n.  
 -UI- *tes* UoUS  
 -U-IT-ous  
 -UL- pletive  
 -UL-A n. dim.  
 -UL-AR -ITy, -UL-AR-Ly  
**-ule** *tes* -U-LA  
 -UL-ENce *tes* -UL-ENT  
 -UL-ENT  
 -UL-oUS  
 -UL-T, -U-oUS  
 -UL-UM *tes* -UL-A

- UM n.  
**-um** n. fom. } -UM n. Obs. 2  
 -UM genitive plural  
 -U-Me, -U-MEN } -MA.  
 -UM-N }  
 -UMNAL } } -MN-  
 -UNCle }  
 -UNC-UL-US } } -C-le  
 -UND }  
 -UND-ITy } } -AND  
 -UNe, -UN-ITy } -AN  
 -UoUS  
 -UR } -ER agency  
 -URe, -UR- n.  
 -URe } -R-oUS  
 -URe a., n. } T-URe.  
**-ure** n.  
**-ur-et** n.  
 -URI-  
 -URI-ENT  
 -UR-N  
 -URy, -URI- n.  
 -US n.  
 -US-T  
 -UT } -UD  
 -UTe } -ATe  
 -UUM } UoUS  
  
 -V- } -B-  
**-VER-**
- ver** } **-bor**  
**-VI-** } **-IVe**  
  
**-ward**  
**-ways** adv.  
**-wise** } **-ways**  
  
 -X n. } -AX  
**-x** n. pl. } **-s**  
 -XILLARy  
**-xt** adverbial  
  
**-y** } **-ee** n.  
**-y** n.  
**-y** n. } E formative  
**-y** n. } **-ing** n. dim.  
**-y** n. dim.  
**-y** a.  
**-y** adv. } **-ly**  
**-y** v.  
**-ye** } **-ie**  
**-y-er** n.  
 -YNY n.  
 -YR } -ER n.  
 -YX } -AX  
  
**-za** n.  
**-zan** } **-san** n.  
**-ze** v.  
**-zen** n.





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